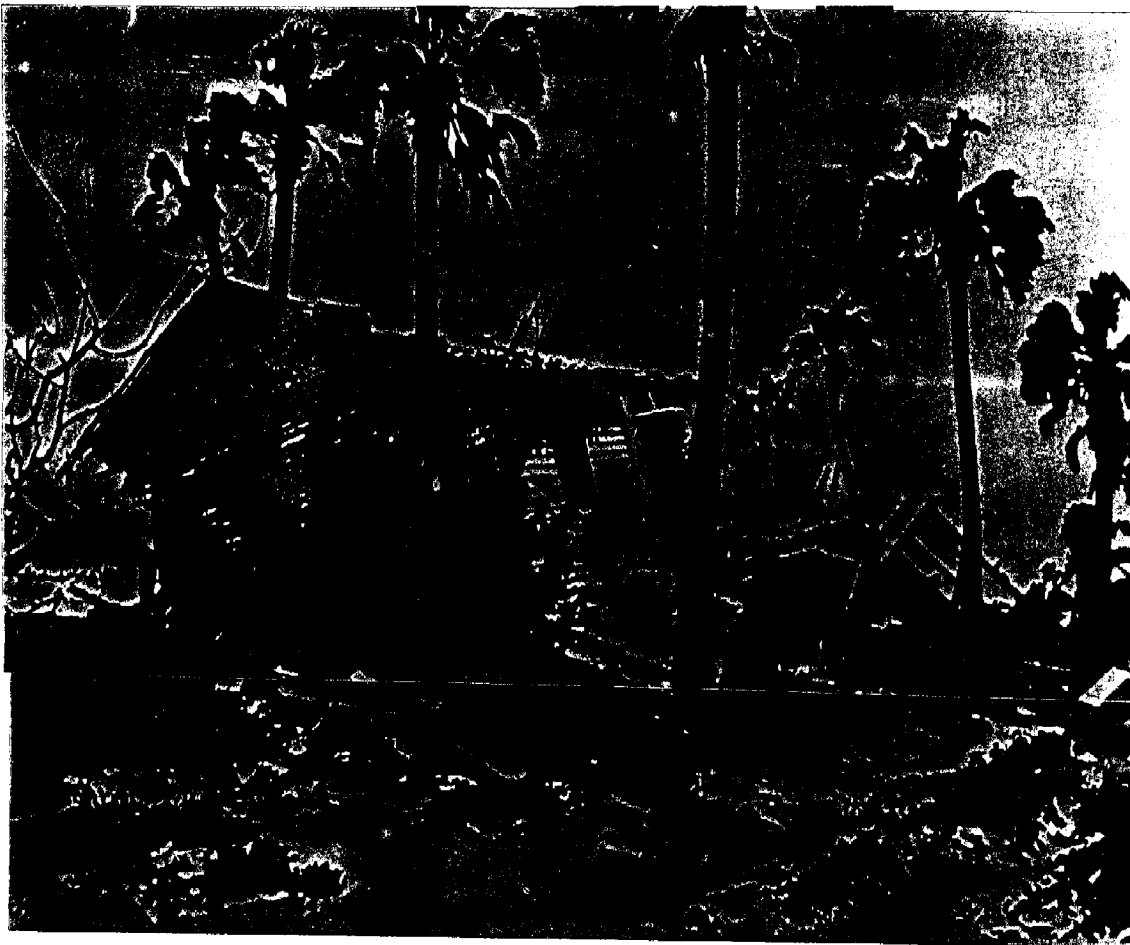


Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project

VOL. 1 HURRICANE RECOVERY GUIDE



The Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project

Volume I - Phases I and II

Regional Recovery Planning Guide

The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE TAMPA BAY REGION HURRICANE RECOVERY PLANNING PROJECT

The Tampa Bay region has been identified by the National Weather Service as one of the most hurricane-vulnerable areas in the United States with the potential for large-scale loss of life. This vulnerability substantiates an extraordinary need for comprehensive and detailed planning for localized and region-wide disaster operations. Emergency management efforts traditionally have focused on the evacuation and preparedness phase of emergency response. This priority has resulted in the local and State ability to more safely and effectively evacuate its most vulnerable residents, as demonstrated by the dramatic reduction in the number of hurricane-related deaths. However, given the nation's recent experience with major disasters, the need for a more technical and extensive analysis of the post-storm recovery phase has become evident.

A regional plan for the distribution of emergency supplies and equipment, restoration of services, and other recovery operations based upon a statewide framework for response, is essential if local officials are to meet the immediate and long-term recovery needs after a major disaster. The first phase of the project provides a comprehensive guide for these recovery operations, the Regional Recovery Guide, compiling the individual plans from local governments in the region and expanding the existing plans to facilitate a regionally-coordinated response. As part of the Regional Recovery Guide, it was essential that the final phase of the comprehensive emergency management cycle, hazard mitigation, also be incorporated. Florida's Growth Management Act has spotlighted not only hurricane evacuation concerns but also hazard mitigation in the form of policies which will guide coastal development and post-storm redevelopment. The implementation of these policies immediately and in the long-range reconstruction period following a storm, is critical if hazard mitigation is to occur. This project reviewed the coastal plans within the region and sought to incorporate the strategies and implementation measures identified within the local government comprehensive plans into Phase II of the Regional Hurricane Recovery Guide.

In addition, to complement the recovery guide, local emergency management officials indicated the need for an emergency resource catalog for use during and following an emergency. This inventory of emergency equipment supplies and personnel is provided as a separate volume (The Tampa Bay Region Emergency Resource Catalog, Vol. II) to the Recovery Planning Project.

place and reconstruction of damaged housing, commercial, industrial and public facilities begins. The major activities during this period are the completion of formal written Damage Assessment Reports, request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration if not obtained previously, and the initiation of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs. Note, however, that neither the Governor's disaster declaration nor the Presidential disaster declaration are automatic. The severity of the storm and the extent of damage are key factors. The process is likewise sequential. The damage assessment phase followed by the Presidential declaration trigger Federal assistance.

- Damage Assessment Operations consist of developing county Consolidated Damage Assessment Reports and participating with State/ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Damage Survey Teams.
- Following a Florida Governor's disaster declaration, a Presidential Disaster Declaration will be requested, based on extent of damage, by the Governor, to the President, through FEMA, Region IV in Atlanta. (Following massive hurricane damage, this process may have been accomplished during the Immediate Emergency Period within hours after hurricane passage.) At this time, the State and counties may establish Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC) in each county.
- Federal Disaster Assistance Operations, following a Presidential disaster declaration, will consist of establishing a Disaster Field Office, which may be located at FEMA's discretion in facilities provided for this purpose in the Tampa Bay Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. The decision by FEMA to use this location as well as the State and region's decision to use the fairgrounds facility as the RRC will naturally depend upon several factors to include area of greatest storm damage, accessibility, and the ease by which the facility can serve the public. Once the Presidential disaster declaration has been obtained and the State and FEMA are normally collocated into one facility, the DACs become designated Disaster Application Centers.

LONG-RANGE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The Long-range Reconstruction Period stretches from several weeks after hurricane landfall, until all physical property, social and economic processes return to a stable and acceptable pre-hurricane level. The visible activities are demolition of partially devastated structures and complete major reconstruction through Public Disaster Assistance Projects. Victims return to repaired/rebuilt structures from temporary housing and preventative hurricane hazard mitigation measures are formulated and implemented.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

This project was proposed as a three-phased project. The objective of the first phase was to develop a detailed and comprehensive regional recovery planning guide for the Tampa Bay region. This regional guide for recovery was developed in coordination with the State Division of Emergency Management and ensured its consistency with State policy and future planning efforts in adjacent jurisdictions and other regions. Each of the four counties of the Tampa Bay region have planned for hurricane recovery and produced separate, individual county plans, or incorporated hurricane recovery plans and operations within the county Peacetime Emergency Plans, (PEPs).

The objective of the second phase of the project was to identify and review adopted state and local hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment policies and incorporate the implementation of those policies in the Regional Recovery Guide, the individual County Recovery Implementation Guides and Local Government and Regional Comprehensive Plans.

The objective of the third phase of the project was to formulate an extensive regional emergency resource catalog for use during a localized or regional disaster which could be easily updated and maintained.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The TBRPC project team provided the Department of Environmental Regulation with progress reports including budget analysis and methodological statements, preliminary study findings and draft reports for review and comment. The overall project was guided by the Tampa Bay Region Emergency Management Executive Committee. In addition, the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, which is a member of the Regional Emergency Management Executive Committee, was involved in the development and critique of the Planning Guide.

The specific tasks of the project included the following phases and tasks which were not necessarily performed in the order listed and which often overlapped and complemented each other:

PHASE I Regional Recovery Implementation Guide

Task I Inventory and review existing plans and procedures of the State of Florida and local governments and volunteer/non-profit agencies.

Task II Develop a regionwide framework for post-storm response, in coordination with State, county and major municipalities to incorporate existing plans and standing operating procedures (SOPs).

Task III Formulate strategies for immediate, short- and long-range recovery operations. This task built upon the regional recovery framework to provide a comprehensive and detailed recovery plan for response operations.

Task IV Develop the recovery implementation guide, applicable to both localized and regionwide natural and manmade (excluding war) disaster.

PHASE II Hazard Mitigation/Post-Disaster Redevelopment Strategies

Task V Incorporate State and local policy, including local government comprehensive post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies, into regionwide framework for response.

Task VI Identify recommendations for further study/planning efforts and appropriate mitigation policy revision.

PHASE III Regional Resource Inventory

Task VII Identify resources for recovery operations

Task VIII Compile a regional emergency resource catalog identifying sources of emergency equipment/personnel from public and private sector.

CHAPTER I provides an introduction to the Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project. The general concept of hurricane recovery in the Tampa Bay region is similar to that for hurricane evacuation: a coordinated effort by personnel and equipment from municipal, county and other disaster support agencies. The Guide contains the results of the counties' planning efforts to effectively apply their resources to the primary areas of disaster recovery in the aftermath of a hurricane. However, a direct hurricane strike will quickly outstrip the region's capability to recover without State and Federal disaster assistance of various types. Therefore, the Guide has been formulated to coordinate the post-hurricane efforts of all levels of government involved in the recovery process.

The basic Guide addresses direction and control activities and summarizes the major operational activities during recovery operations in the immediate, short-range and long-term periods following hurricane damage. Subsequent annexes provide individual plans for the major recovery categories in this Guide. As appropriate, appendices to the chapters and annexes contain information pertaining to each of the counties in the region. Additionally, a plan for regional recovery center operations is included in the final annex.

CHAPTER II provides an overview of the recovery process. It addresses the Legal Authority under the Declaration of a State of Local Emergency and examples of locally adopted ordinances to assist in the conduct of recovery operations. The declarations of local emergency, justifying emergency ordinances, enable the

counties to take emergency actions for the safety, health and welfare of their citizens. They are separate from the State and Presidential Disaster Declarations which occur after storm passage and which are mechanisms necessary to begin the flow of State and Federal disaster relief funds. Examples of emergency ordinances which may be enacted with, or after the Declaration of a State of Local Emergency including the establishment of curfew, regulation of water usage, price gouging, sale of alcoholic beverages and County entry/exit points.

CHAPTER III addresses direction and control. A hurricane threatening the Tampa Bay region will require the coordinated action of all state, county and municipal government agencies, disaster organizations and emergency services, working together to protect the lives and property of the citizens. One of the major requirements for hurricane preparedness for a state, county or city is an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where officials can direct and control the necessary emergency operations within their jurisdiction and also have the capability of coordinating assistance and resources with other levels of government. State and county EOCs, normally established long before hurricane landfall in order to direct evacuation and emergency preparedness, will continue to provide the primary direction and control function for the recovery phase. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will also have been activated prior to storm passage and will provide State direction and control of recovery operations, first from Tallahassee and subsequently from the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) located on-scene in or adjacent to the disaster area. This Chapter outlines the concept, direction and control, and operations activities for the recovery by the region from a hurricane strike.

CHAPTER IV addresses the operational activities in the Immediate Emergency Period. This chapter describes activities undertaken by the region's counties and the State of Florida to commence recovery operations following hurricane passage. The recovery operations include

- **Intra-County Recovery Operations** such as Search and Rescue (Annex A), Disaster Declaration - Initial Damage Assessment (Annex B), Debris Removal (Annex C), Medical Care of Injured (Annex D), Security (Annex E), Restoration of Public Facilities (Annex F), Emergency Transportation (Annex G), Post-Hurricane Sheltering and Mass Feeding (Annex H), Federal Assistance to Local Governments (Annex J), Human Services and Individual Assistance (Annex K), Volunteer Services (Annex L), Public Information (Annex M).
- The recovery operations also include **Inter-Governmental Resource Distribution** which addresses the Regional Recovery Center (RRC). In the aftermath of a hurricane, a Regional Recovery Center will be established at the Florida State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. This activity will be a logistical center and clearing-house for sustenance and restoration supplies coming into the region from other areas of the State and country. Representatives from each county in the region will be located at the Recovery Center to coordinate the allocation

of supplies to their respective county. See Hurricane Regional Recovery Center Operations Plan, Annex N.

This section also describes the role of the Governor's Authorized Representative and his staff. During the immediate emergency period, emergency supplies coming into the region will be allocated to the counties by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or the GAR and his team. This team, composed of representatives from the Division of Emergency Management, and/or other state agencies, will be established at the Regional Recovery Center. Allocation and dispatch of supplies to individual counties will be coordinated between the GAR and county representatives. Requests for resources from municipal EOCs will go through the county EOC to the Regional Recovery Center.

Based on county requests for assistance, the GAR will direct disposition of outside supplies. The primary method of distribution of supplies will be from the RRC to individual county control points. In some cases, depending on communications and coordination networks, outside supplies can be directly routed to county control points.

Each county will coordinate with the American Red Cross who has agreements with non-governmental relief agencies for provision of mass feeding facilities (see Annex L, Volunteer Services). The RRC will coordinate with private providers of relief supplies to ensure optimum and prioritized distribution as well as do everything possible to minimize price gouging on such emergency supplies. See Hurricane Regional Recovery Center Operations Plan (Annex N).

CHAPTER V addresses the Short-Range Restoration Period and the Federal and State Disaster Assistance Programs. This chapter describes programs provided by the State of Florida and the Federal Government upon declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. It supplements the process begun during the Damage Assessment process described in Annex B. During the Short-Range Restoration Period, many of the same activities from the Immediate Emergency Period will continue. Under a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Federal and State assistance will proceed as reflected below.

1. County requests for a State Declaration of Emergency and Presidential Disaster Declaration will require a formal written damage assessment report. This report is more detailed than the initial damage assessment, including specific damage to public and private property. The county property appraisers, or in some cases, housing and community development departments will usually lead the damage assessment effort with manpower and equipment resources from numerous other county departments. The overall County Damage Assessment Reports will be compiled by consolidating reports from County, municipalities and independent agencies. The report will be submitted, in written form, to the Division of Emergency Management, through the county Offices of Emergency Management.

2. Immediately upon a Presidential declaration of major disaster, a FEMA Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM) is appointed to direct Federal assistance to the local disaster areas. The DRM, in turn, may appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to control such Federal assistance at the local level. Depending upon the nature of the declaration, the FCO and the DRM may be a combined role for one individual. A similar appointment process will take place at the State level involving the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and a State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

3. The FCO, with assistance from the SCO and County emergency management officials, will establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO). The DFO, a centrally located facility, will administer all Federal assistance and may be located at the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County.

4. After the DFO becomes fully operational, Disaster Application Centers (DACs) are established in the affected areas to reach eligible victims with a range of Federal disaster assistance programs. DACs are usually established in schools, community centers, or other public buildings to facilitate a familiar access point for residents to come to apply for disaster assistance. County DACs are listed in the County Appendices.

Federal public assistance is that part of emergency or major disaster relief through which the federal government supplements the efforts of state and local governments to return the disaster area to normal conditions, including repair and restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. Two types of emergency work include efforts to save lives, protect property and maintain operation of essential facilities until permanent restoration can be made. Permanent work involves actions necessary to repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public and certain private, non-profit facilities damaged or destroyed by the emergency.

Coastal Protection Structures Repair. Upon a Federal major disaster declaration, emergency hurricane-caused repair and rehabilitation of Federal flood control works and Federally-authorized coastal protection works in the Counties or constituent municipalities will be conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Also, reimbursement to the counties or municipalities of funds used for such emergency repair is provided under this Federal disaster assistance program. A listing of available Federal disaster assistance programs to local governments appears in Annex J and to individuals, in Annex K.

Additional information concerning Damage Assessment and Disaster Assistance Programs is found in DAP-21, Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs. The Florida Division of Emergency Management may also provide damage assessment training when requested on an annual or biannual basis, contingent upon funding availability.

CHAPTER VI addresses the Long-Range Reconstruction Period. This final period begins a few weeks after the disaster and may last for several months, depending upon the extent of damages. In this period, efforts will be concentrated on reconstructing those buildings and utilities which were damaged beyond repair. According to well-documented research, the Long-Range Reconstruction Period ends when population, employment, and services reach pre-disaster levels. During this period, many of the same activities from the Immediate Emergency Period and Short Range Restoration Period will continue. This chapter discusses problems associated with reconstruction and land use, as well as some actions that can be taken by local government to mitigate against future disaster.

CHAPTER VII identifies Hazard Mitigation activities as part of comprehensive emergency management. While these activities should take place before, during and after a disaster, this chapter focuses on the issue of hazard mitigation and its opportunities following a major storm event. While a major hurricane may bring tremendous property damage and a grave potential for loss of life, there is a positive potential for hazard mitigation. "For the planner trying to guide constructive change in a community, disaster from an extreme natural event may be either a nightmare or an opportunity" (White, JAPA, Autumn 1986). However, the "window of opportunity" is very brief, and, unfortunately, coastal communities are often not prepared to capitalize on mitigative opportunities (Brower, et al. 1987). This section of the report begins Phase II and focuses on a number of concepts and planning techniques that may be useful in promoting mitigation in the region following a disaster.

This section has described existing programs, planning techniques and growth management strategies typically used in everyday planning as well as hazard mitigation. The concept of comprehensive emergency management illustrates that, indeed, hazard mitigation, should be accomplished through local policies and ordinances, throughout all phases of emergency management. These programs, strategies and techniques may also be employed after a disaster in post-disaster redevelopment, where the opportunity for change is more pronounced.

CHAPTER VIII, Post-Disaster Redevelopment identifies a "policy-oriented" approach to reconstruction and disaster recovery. Redevelopment of private property after a natural disaster must be guided by and firmly integrated into the local government comprehensive plan. Appendix B provides an example, a model, of related goals, objectives and policies developed for a coastal community in the Tampa Bay region. These goals, objectives and policies, adopted as part of the comprehensive plan, would impact redevelopment following a natural disaster.

To carry out the mitigation mandate of the reconstruction plan in the tense post-storm atmosphere, a local government will often require special institutions and authority in order to act quickly and decisively. The Recovery Task Force can pinpoint areas requiring special attention or offer particular opportunities for mitigation. Triage and moratoria are designed to allow a breathing space for the com-

munity. By taking advantage of the mitigation opportunities offered by the storm the community can implement strategies such as reconstruction at lower densities and in different locations, public acquisition of land, thereby emerging from the disaster as a safer and more attractive community.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project provides a comprehensive guide for recovery operations following a major hurricane strike in the region. It draws upon existing county and municipal plans and builds a regional strategy for communities to effectively cope with a disaster and the devastating physical and economic blow which may take years to overcome. It provides a thorough investigation into the new laws and legislation which will impact affected jurisdictions as well as provide the information regarding the opportunities for building safer communities in the future.

Since this project effort was a model plan and a unique assignment, there are several observations and recommendations which the TBRPC team and the Tampa Bay Region Emergency Management Executive Committee felt should be identified. These recommendations are listed below:

- The Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project, similar to the regional hurricane evacuation study, is a dynamic one. It will require a similar commitment to keep it as accurate and up-to-date as the regional hurricane evacuation studies. Therefore, it is recommended that Phase I and II be incorporated into future hurricane evacuation study update schedules to insure consistency, accuracy and provide the continued commitment to recovery planning efforts and comprehensive emergency management.
- This study has provided a vehicle for identifying many areas of commonality among the four counties of the Tampa Bay region as well as areas of dissimilarity. The State Emergency Management Act of 1988 (Florida Statutes 252.31-252.60) established a very comprehensive program for protection of the public during times of emergency. The legislation further stated that "Safeguarding the life and property of its citizens is an innate responsibility of the governing body of each political subdivision of the state." Therefore, each county within the state is within the jurisdiction of, and serviced by, the State's Division of Emergency Management. The legislation does not, however, mandate a certain rigid organizational structure for each county to use in the fulfillment of its statutory obligations and while most counties are generally organized along basic, similar lines, there are differences which conform to the needs and requirements of the respective counties. While a greater degree of standardization would simplify the task of regional organization, recovery, and distribution of recovery assets, it is by no means a weakness of the system nor necessary in order to comply with the legislation.

- Placement of a Regional Recovery Center (RRC), identified in Hillsborough County at the State Fairgrounds, represents a significant step in bringing together representatives from each of the counties to coordinate and allocate recovery resources. Collocation of a FEMA's Disaster Field Office and the State's GAR (if facilities are suitable) along with a joint information center and volunteer center at the RRC will greatly assist in assuring that information that is passed to Tallahassee and beyond to the nation following the aftermath of a hurricane will represent a balanced approach to the needs of the region. Continuing cooperation and close communications among the four counties and their respective communities will facilitate appropriate and equitable distribution of needed resources regardless of community size.
- Given the experience from past disaster events in other areas, it is anticipated that volunteers will pour into the area from all over the nation and while the individual counties will coordinate within their respective Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) county volunteer efforts, a regionally established Volunteer Center in the RRC will be able to effectively apportion incoming help where it is most needed. The American Red Cross continues to provide the organizational umbrella for Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster or VOAD and the pace of meetings with church and civic organizations who have taken the commitment and responsibility for many humanitarian services continues to increase as well. However, coordinative assistance from state, regional and local agencies may provide an impetus to the state and district organizations.
- The Resource Inventory compiled as Phase III of the project represents a valid first effort to identifying sources of supply for those most critical resource needs. Some 226 separate items catalogued in 12 major subdivisions roughly approximating the 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) of emergency management provide an initial listing for recovery support. Much more remains to be done. While sources are identified, agreements for obtaining the assets under emergency conditions need to be consummated with suppliers and vendors so that an orderly means of provision will be provided when most needed. Additionally, counties believe this listing should be kept current and as up-to-date as possible although only very limited local funding is available for this purpose.
- Some remaining recovery efforts are beyond a purely regional approach and will necessitate State and Federal as well as regional and local solutions. Problems that need to be resolved include and are not limited to: direction and control beyond jurisdictional boundaries of county EOCs; communications vulnerabilities and commonality; mutual aid agreements; solicitation, inventory and scheduling for delivery of resources from out-of-county, out-of-region; reception, storage and allocation of resources to include interception points for resources arriving from out-of-region; coordination of relief supplies and resources on a state and national level. All of these areas as well as those identified from a regional aspect above merit continued study with the goal being a coordinated problem-solving approach to regional and state needs.

- There are aspects of Phase II, hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment which beg immediate attention. High on the agenda is a need for a coordinated, coastal community approach to hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment throughout the length and breadth of Florida's 1178 miles of coastline. A model element for a hurricane-vulnerable coastal community would provide clear direction for an ongoing planning effort geared toward hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment.

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GLOSSARY

AD	FEMA Associate Director
ARC	American Red Cross
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners
CAC	Citizens Assistance Center
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
COCL	Coastal Construction Control Line
CEFA	Central Florida Area Coordinator
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Area
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CPI	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
CRC	County Recovery Center
CRS	Community Rating System
CSA	County Staging Area (Same as Resource Staging Area -- RSA)
CZPA	Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1985
DAC	Disaster Assistance/Application Center
DAR	Damage Assessment Report
DAT	Damage Assessment Team
DEM	Division of Emergency Management (State)
DER	Department of Environmental Regulation (State)
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services (Federal)
DHRS	Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (State)
DHUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DLES	Department of Labor and Employment Security (State)
DNR	Department of Natural Resources (State)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEd	Department of Education
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRI	Development of Regional Impact
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DSR	Damage Survey Report
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOG	Executive Order of the Governor
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FBIP	Florida Boating Improvement Program
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCIC	Florida Crime Information Center
FOO	Federal Coordinating Officer

FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FEBS	Florida Emergency Broadcast System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FNG	Florida National Guard
FPC	Florida Power Corporation
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GSA	General Services Administration
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator
HURISK	National Hurricane Center Risk Analysis Program
IA	Individual Assistance
IAO	Individual Assistance Officers
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
IFG	Individual and Family Grant
LGR	Local Government Radio
LPB	Local Planning Board
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Funds
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCS	National Communications System
NFIA	National Flood Insurance Agency
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Interest
NRC	National Resources Council
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWST	National Weather Service Teletype
OFDA	Office of Federal Disaster Assistance
OMB	United States Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PATS	Pinellas Area Transportation Study
PEP	Peacetime Emergency Plan
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RC	Recovery Centers
RD	FEMA Regional Director
RRC	Regional Recovery Center
RSA	Resource Staging Area (Same as County Staging Area - CSA)
RSC	Revised Service Center
RTF	Recovery Task Force
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SLASH	Special Program to List Amplitudes of Surges from Hurricane
SLOSH	Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricane

SWIM	Surface Water Improvement Management
SWP	State Warning Point
TERPC	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council
TDD	Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TECO	Tampa Electric Company
THP	Temporary Housing Program
TREAS	Treasury Department
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
USPS	United States Postal Service
V-Zone	Velocity Zone
VA	Veteran's Administration
WMD	Water Management Districts

FOREWORD

THE TAMPA BAY REGION HURRICANE RECOVERY PLANNING PROJECT

BACKGROUND

On September 21-22, 1989, Hurricane Hugo slammed into the South Carolina coast. A category 4 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale, Hugo packed winds up to 140 knots and a storm surge which exceeded 20 feet in sections of Charleston. This devastating hurricane has caused over \$5 billion damage, 26 deaths, and a physical and economic blow that will take South Carolina years to overcome.

The Tampa Bay Region, due to the potential for large-scale loss of life, has been identified by the National Weather Service as one of the most hurricane-vulnerable areas in the United States. The major lessons from Hurricane Hugo to the Tampa Bay Region, is that there is a tremendous need for more comprehensive and detailed planning for localized and region-wide disaster recovery operations. Emergency management efforts, prior to Hurricane Hugo, focused on the evacuation and preparedness phase of emergency response. This priority has resulted in the local and State ability to more safely and effectively evacuate its most vulnerable residents, as demonstrated by the dramatic reduction in the number of hurricane-related deaths. However, the need for a more technical and extensive analysis of the post-storm recovery phase is required. A regional plan for the distribution of emergency supplies and equipment, restoration of services, and other recovery operations based upon a statewide framework for response, is essential if local officials are to meet the immediate and long-term recovery needs after a major disaster. To complement the recovery plan, local emergency management officials have also indicated that there is a need for an emergency resource list for use during and following an emergency.

As part of the recovery plan, it was essential that the final phase of the comprehensive emergency management cycle, hazard mitigation, be incorporated. Florida's Growth Management Act has spotlighted not only hurricane evacuation concerns but also hazard mitigation in the form of policies which will guide coastal development and post-storm redevelopment. The implementation of these policies immediately and in the long-range reconstruction period (See PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES) following a storm, is critical if hazard mitigation is to occur. This project also reviewed the coastal plans within the region and sought to incorporate the strategies and implementation measures identified within the local government comprehensive plans into the Regional Hurricane Recovery Plan. As identified in Section II of the Florida Coastal Management Program, FEIS; Coastal Storms: Hazard and Protection Issues, are issues of special focus. In addition, priority has been given to the area of hazards management such as hurricane response.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Initially titled The Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project, the purpose of this Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council effort, funded by a contract from the Coastal Zone Management Section, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, is to provide a comprehensive plan for the recovery of the region after a major disaster such as the landfall of a hurricane. In light of what has been witnessed in Charleston and the outlying areas of South Carolina, this plan updates and expands portions of the 1983 Hurricane Loss and Contingency Planning Study.

The 1983 Loss Study identified a general concept for recovery operations. It was based upon the necessary resources from city, county, Florida State and Federal governments and other disaster agencies committed in a coordinated and cooperative effort to provide relief from the injuries, damages, and suffering resulting from the strike of a hurricane or other major disaster. Coordinated operations are conducted as part of three overlapping periods of recovery:

- Immediate Emergency Period
- Short-Range Restoration Period
- Long-Range Reconstruction Period

This project was proposed as a three-phased project. The objective of the first phase was to develop a detailed and comprehensive regional recovery plan for the Tampa Bay Region which would include a recovery implementation guide for the four counties in the region based upon the framework established in the 1983 study. This Regional Plan for Recovery was developed in coordination with the State Division of Emergency Management and ensured its consistency with State policy and future planning efforts in adjacent jurisdictions and other regions. Each of the four counties of the Tampa Bay Region have done extensive planning for hurricane recovery and produced separate, individual county plans, or incorporated hurricane recovery plans and operations within the county Peacetime Emergency Plans, (PEPs).

The objective of the second phase of the project was to identify and review adopted state and local hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment policies and incorporate the implementation of those policies in this Plan and County Recovery Implementation Guides.

The objective of the third phase of the project was to formulate an extensive regional emergency resource catalog for use during a localized or regional disaster which could be easily updated and maintained. This was accomplished using as a beginning framework, the "Resource" program developed by the New York State Division of Emergency Management. The program was revised and adapted to fit Florida's unique needs.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The TERPC project team provided the Department of Environmental Regulation with progress reports including budget analysis and methodological statements, preliminary study findings and draft reports for review and comment. The overall project was guided by the 110-member Tampa Bay Region Emergency Management Committee and its appropriate subcommittees. In addition, the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, which is a member of the Regional Emergency Management Committee, was involved in the development and critique of the Plan.

The specific tasks of the project included the following phases and tasks which were not necessarily performed in the order listed and which often overlapped and complemented each other:

PHASE I Regional Recovery Implementation Guides

- Task I Inventory and review existing plans and procedures of the State of Florida and local governments and volunteer/non-profit agencies.
- Task II Develop a regionwide framework for post-storm response, in coordination with State, county and major municipalities to incorporate existing plans and standing operating procedures (SOPs).
- Task III Formulate strategies for immediate, short- and long-range recovery operations. This task built upon the regional recovery framework to provide a comprehensive and detailed recovery plan for response operations.
- Task IV Develop the recovery implementation guide, applicable to both localized and regionwide natural and manmade (excluding war) disaster.

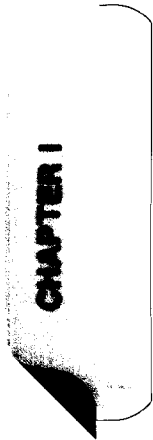
PHASE II Hazard Mitigation/Post-Disaster Redevelopment Strategies

- Task V Incorporate State and local policy, including local government comprehensive post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies, into regionwide framework for response.
- Task VI Identify recommendations for further study/planning efforts and appropriate mitigation policy revision.

PHASE III Regional Resource Inventory

- Task VII Identify resources for recovery operations
- Task VIII Compile a regional emergency resource catalog identifying sources of emergency equipment/personnel from public and private sector.

Phases I and II have been completed and the results incorporated in the plan which follows as Volume I. Phase III Regional Resource Inventory is published separately as Volume II - Emergency Resource Catalog.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The 1988 Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Evacuation Study updated previous studies, incorporating data obtained from Hurricane Elena in 1985 and provided information crucial the four counties of the Tampa Bay area (Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco and Pinellas) and set forth planning and procedures for pre-hurricane evacuation and sheltering of vulnerable residents of the Region. This Guide proceeds from the hurricane scenario, incorporating further information obtained from recovery operations in South Carolina as a result of Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Guide is to provide a framework and guidance for four counties within the Tampa Bay Region planning area, the county Disaster Recovery Committees, local officials, and emergency response agencies and organizations in the implementation of those critical activities necessary to direct and coordinate the community's recovery efforts. Portions of the information contained herein have been extracted from the Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Loss and Contingency Planning Study, October 1983, Hillsborough County Hurricane Recovery Implementation Guide 1991, and Pinellas County Recovery Implementation Guide 1990.

CONCEPT

The general concept of hurricane recovery in the Tampa Bay Region is similar to that for hurricane evacuation: a coordinated effort by personnel and equipment from municipal, County and other disaster support agencies. This Guide contains the results of the counties' planning efforts to effectively apply their resources to the primary areas of disaster recovery in the aftermath of a hurricane. However, a direct hurricane strike will quickly outstrip the Region's capability to recover without State and Federal disaster assistance of various types. Therefore, this Guide has been formulated to coordinate the post-hurricane efforts of all levels of government involved in the recovery process.

SCOPE

The basic Guide addresses direction and control activities and summarizes the major operational activities during recovery operations in the immediate, short-range and long-term periods following hurricane damage. Subsequent annexes provide individual plans for the major recovery categories in this Guide. As appropriate, Appendices to the chapters and annexes contain information pertaining to each of the counties in the Region. Additionally, a plan for regional recovery center operations is included in the final annex.

CHAPTER II

RECOVERY PROCESS OVERVIEW

GENERAL

The recovery from isolated or localized disasters is normally within the capability of most municipal and county governments. Any outside assistance that might be required is requested from the next higher level of government only after the jurisdiction fully commits its own resources to the recovery process. The situation changes drastically during a major disaster which causes widespread destruction, such as a hurricane. This type disaster will quickly exhaust the total capability of any single municipality, county or even the State, to recover from without massive Federal Disaster Assistance to both individuals and governments.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Declaration of a State of Local Emergency. Effective October 1, 1983, the chief elected officials of political subdivisions have the authority to declare a State of Local Emergency. This authority was granted in Chapter 252.38(6)(e) of the Florida Statutes, the "State Emergency Management Act," and is effective for a period of seven (7) days, which may also be extended in 72-hour increments. The Declaration provides authority for a political subdivision, such as each county, to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political subdivisions by law pertaining to:

- Performance of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to insure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
- Entering into contracts.
- Incurring obligations.
- Employment of permanent and temporary workers.
- Utilization of volunteer workers.
- Rental of equipment.
- Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials and facilities.

It is anticipated that under the authority of the State Emergency Management Act, and applicable provisions of each county's charter, the four counties would have declared a State of Local Emergency, along with issuance of emergency evacuation orders.

Emergency Ordinances. In addition to declaring a State of Local Emergency, each county enacts selected emergency ordinances to assist

in the conduct of recovery operations. These declarations of local emergency, justifying emergency ordinances, enable the counties to take emergency actions for the safety, health and welfare of their citizens. They are separate from the State and Presidential Disaster Declarations which occur after storm passage and which are mechanisms necessary to begin the flow of State and Federal disaster relief funds. Examples of emergency ordinances which may be enacted with, or after the Declaration of a State of Local Emergency include:

- Curfew
- Regulation of water usage
- Price gouging
- Sale of alcoholic beverages
- County entry/exit points

Copies of Pinellas County Emergency Ordinances appear at the Appendices.

CONCEPT

The general concept for Recovery Operations is based upon the necessary resources from municipal, County, State and Federal Government and other disaster-related agencies being committed in a coordinated effort to provide relief from injuries, damages and suffering, resulting from a hurricane strike or other major disaster. These coordinated operations will be conducted as part of three overlapping periods of recovery as follows:

- Immediate Emergency Period
- Short-Range Restoration Period
- Long-Range Reconstruction Period

The length of time required for each of these periods will vary, depending on the severity of the disaster and the local capability for recovery. The following graphic is illustrative only to depict the overlapping nature of the various periods and does not imply that there is a generally accepted, pre-determined length of each phase.

TIMING FOR RECOVERY PERIODS																											
PERIOD	DAYS AFTER HURRICANE STRIKE							WEEKS AFTER HURRICANE STRIKE																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Immediate Emergency	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX																										
Short-Range Restoration								XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX																		
Long-Range Restoration																		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX									

IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY PERIOD

The Immediate Emergency Period begins immediately after the hurricane has passed through the Region (sustained winds dropping below Tropical Storm force*) and stretches through the first few days after the hurricane landfall. This phase may extend up to one week for many activities, depending upon the severity of the damage. During the immediate recovery period, emergency recovery operations will continue to be the responsibility of each county Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The major activities during this period are intra-county recovery operations, damage assessment and inter-governmental resource distribution.

- Intra-County Recovery Operations focus on the missing, stranded, injured and homeless. The primary activities are search and rescue; emergency mass feeding, sheltering and transportation; medical care of the injured. The major resource needs are for sustenance supplies such as water, food, medicine, ice, blankets, etc. Security of the damaged area, debris removal and efforts to restore essential public utilities begin. During this period, normal social and economic activities are disrupted. Emergency management officials begin to survey the affected areas for needed recovery resources.
- Damage Assessment Operations include the activation of Damage Assessment Teams at county and municipal level, the development of a Preliminary Damage Survey and collection of information for the final Damage Assessment Report.

* The National Hurricane Center (NHC) has replaced the term "gale force" in its warnings and storm categorization to "tropical storm." A tropical storm consists of sustained winds of 39-73 miles per hour (34-63 knots).

- Inter-Governmental Resource Distribution provides for coordination and distribution of resources through the establishment of County Staging Areas, municipal and Fire District Recovery Centers, local distribution points, and for the four county area, a Regional Recovery Center and Regional Staging Areas.

SHORT-RANGE RESTORATION PERIOD

The Short-Range Restoration Period begins a few days after the hurricane stretching several weeks, depending on the extent of the damage. Restoration activities focus on repair to slightly and moderately damaged structures and, in general, returning the Region to a relatively normal and economic state, as services and utilities are restored and debris removal continues. More detailed surveys of damage continue, with State and Federal disaster relief resources allocated and provided to victims needing assistance such as temporary housing, loans, grants, food coupons, and legal/crisis counselling. Restoration of all public utilities takes place and reconstruction of damaged housing, commercial, industrial and public facilities begins. The major activities during this period are the completion of formal written Damage Assessment Reports, request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration if not obtained previously, and the initiation of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs. Note, however, that neither the Governor's disaster declaration nor the Presidential disaster declaration are automatic. The severity of the storm and the extent of damage are key factors. The process is likewise sequential. The damage assessment phase followed by the Presidential declaration trigger Federal assistance.

- Damage Assessment Operations consist of developing county Consolidated Damage Assessment Reports and participating with State/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Damage Survey Teams.
- Following a Florida Governor's disaster declaration, a Presidential Disaster Declaration will be requested, based on extent of damage, by the Governor, to the President, through FEMA, Region IV in Atlanta. (Following massive hurricane damage, this process may have been accomplished during the Immediate Emergency Period within hours after hurricane passage.) At this time, the State and counties may establish Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC) in each county.
- Federal Disaster Assistance Operations, following a Presidential disaster declaration, will consist of establishing a Disaster Field Office, which may be located at FEMA's discretion in facilities provided for this purpose in the Tampa Bay Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. The decision by FEMA to use this location as well as the State and region's decision to use the fairgrounds facility as the RRC will naturally depend upon several factors to include area of greatest storm damage, accessibility, and the ease by which the

facility can serve the public. Once the Presidential disaster declaration has been obtained and the State and FEMA are normally collocated into one facility, the DACs become designated Disaster Application Centers.

LONG-RANGE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The Long-range Reconstruction Period stretches from several weeks after hurricane landfall, until all physical property, social and economic processes return to a stable and acceptable pre-hurricane level. The visible activities are demolition of partially devastated structures and complete major reconstruction through Public Disaster Assistance Projects. Victims return to repaired/rebuilt structures from temporary housing and preventative hurricane hazard mitigation measures are formulated and implemented.

APPENDICES

- II-1 Pinellas County Resolution Declaring State of Local Emergency
- II-2 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 85-16 (Declaration)
- II-3 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 85-16A (Curfew)
- II-4 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 85-16B (Water)
- II-5 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 85-16C (Price Gouging)
- II-6 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 85-16D (Alcohol)
- II-7 Pinellas County Emergency Ordinance 86-53 (Ingress/Egress)

Appendix II-1

PINELLAS COUNTY RESOLUTION DECLARING STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

RESOLUTION NO. _____

WHEREAS, the National Hurricane Center recognizes the danger to coastal residents of Florida from Hurricane _____, by posting a Hurricane _____ from _____ to _____; and

WHEREAS, Pinellas County has high evacuation times in order to evacuate residents from the hazards of a hurricane; and

WHEREAS, the current forecast error of the National Hurricane Center does not allow for a confident prediction of the track of Hurricane _____ at that point in time, coinciding with Pinellas County's high evacuation times; and

WHEREAS, Hurricane _____ has the potential for causing extensive damage to public utilities, public buildings, public communication systems, public streets and roads, public drainage systems, commercial and residential buildings and areas; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38(6)(e), Florida Statutes, provides authority for a political sub-division such as Pinellas County to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performance of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community;
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Utilization of volunteer workers;
6. Rental of equipment;
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida, in _____ Session, this _____ day of _____, 19____, that Hurricane _____ poses a serious threat

to the lives and property of residents of Pinellas County and that a State of Local Emergency shall be declared, effective immediately for all territory within the legal boundaries of Pinellas County, including, that all unincorporated and incorporated areas shall be embraced by the provisions of this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of County Commissioners hereby exercises its authority and waives the procedures and formalities required by law of a political sub-division, as provided in Chapter 252.38 (6)(e), Florida Statutes, and Section 2.04(k), Pinellas County Charter.

Commissioner _____ offered the foregoing Resolution and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Commissioner _____ and upon roll call, the vote was:

Ayes: _____

Nays _____

Absent and Not Voting _____

(time)

Appendix II-2

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 85-16 (DECLARATION)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 85-16

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, OR IN HIS ABSENCE, VICE-CHAIRMAN OR ADMINISTRATOR, OR HIS DESIGNEE, IN THIS SUCCESSION, AS THE OFFICIAL WITH AUTHORITY TO DECLARE A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE EVENT OF A NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTER OR THE IMMINENT THREAT THEREOF; AUTHORIZING SUCH OFFICIAL TO TAKE CERTAIN EMERGENCY MEASURES RELATING THERETO; PROVIDING FOR IMPOSITION OF A CURFEW; PROVIDING FOR REGULATION OF THE USE OF WATER; PROVIDING FOR PROHIBITION OF PRICE GOUGING; PROVIDING PENALTIES; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, because of the existing and continuing possibility of the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or emergencies and destruction resulting therefrom, and in order to ensure readiness of Pinellas County to adequately deal with such disasters and generally provide for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare to and preserve the lives and property of the people of Pinellas County, it is hereby determined to be in the best interest of Pinellas County, that the following Ordinance be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1.

It is the intent of the County to designate a County official to declare a Local State of Emergency in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or emergency, or the imminent threat thereof, and to authorize certain actions relating thereto, when a quorum of the Board of County Commissioners is unable to meet.

SECTION 2.

Pursuant to Florida Statutes Chapter 252, which authorizes the waiver of procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions, to take whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community, in the event of a State of Emergency, when a quorum of the Board of County Commission is unable to meet, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, or the Vice-Chairman in his absence, or the County Administrator, or his designee, in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-chairman, is hereby designated and empowered to declare a Local State of Emergency whenever he shall determine that a natural or man-made disaster, or emergency has occurred or that the occurrence or threat of one is imminent and requires immediate and expeditious action.

SECTION 3.

"Emergency" means any occurrence, or threat thereof, whether accidental, natural, or caused by man, in war or peace, which results, or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population, or substantial damage to, or loss of property (F.S. 252.34(2)).

SECTION 4.

A State of Emergency shall be declared by Proclamation of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman in his absence, or by the County Administrator, or his designee, in the absence of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman. The State of Emergency shall continue until the Chairman, or Vice-Chairman in his absence, or County Administrator or his designee, in the absence of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, finds that the threat or danger no longer exists, and/or until an emergency meeting of a quorum of the Board of County Commissioners can take place and terminate the State of Emergency by proclamation.

SECTION 5.

A proclamation declaring a State of Emergency shall activate the disaster emergency plans applicable to Pinellas County and shall be the authority for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, facilities assembled or arranged to be made available, pursuant to such plans.

SECTION 6.

Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency, pursuant to this Ordinance, the following Emergency Ordinance Nos. 85-16A, 85-16B, 85-16C, and 85-16D shall be effective during the period of such emergency, to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide authority and enforcement power to whatever action is necessary.

- A. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.
- B. Established curfews, including, but not limited to, the prohibition of, or restrictions on, pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing, and parking, except for the provision of designated, essential services, such as fire, police, emergency medical services and hospital services, including the transportation of patients, utility emergency repairs and emergency calls by physicians.
- C. Utilize all available resources of the County government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency, including emergency expenditures, not to exceed \$50,000.

- D. Declare certain areas off limits.
- E. Make provisions for availability and use of temporary emergency housing and emergency warehousing of materials.
- F. Establish Emergency Operating Centers and shelters, in addition to, or in place of, those provided for in the County's Emergency Plan.
- G. Declare that during an emergency, it shall be unlawful and an offense against Pinellas County, for any person, firm or corporation to use the fresh water supplied by the County or any city, for the purpose other than cooking, drinking or bathing.
- H. Declare that during an emergency, it shall be unlawful and an offense against Pinellas County, for any person, firm or corporation operating within the County, to charge more than the normal average retail price for any merchandise, goods, or services sold during the emergency. The average retail price, as used herein, is defined to be that price at which similar merchandise, goods, or services was being sold during the ninety (90) days immediately preceding the emergency or a mark-up which is a larger percentage over wholesale cost, than was being added to wholesale cost prior to the emergency.
- I. Confiscate merchandise, equipment, vehicles or property needed to alleviate the emergency. Reimbursement shall be within sixty (60) days and at customary value charged for the items during ninety (90) days previous to the emergency.
- J. Allow the Chairman, or Vice-Chairman in his absence, or County Administrator or his designee, in the absence of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, on behalf of the County, to call on the National Guard or the Army, Coast Guard, or other Law Enforcement divisions, as necessary, to assist in the mitigation of the emergency or to help maintain law and order, rescue and traffic control.

SECTION 7.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to limit the authority of the Board of County Commissioners to declare or terminate a State of Emergency and take any action authorized by law when sitting in regular or special session.

SECTION 8.

Any person, firm or corporation who refuses to comply with, or violate any section of this Ordinance, or the emergency measures which may be made effective pursuant to this Ordinance, shall be punished according to law and upon conviction for such offenses, shall be punished by a fine, not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by

imprisonment, not to exceed sixty (60) days in the County jail, or both. Each day of continued non-compliance or violation shall constitute a separate offense.

In addition to the foregoing, any licensee of Pinellas County found guilty of violating any provision of this Ordinance, or the emergency measures which may be made effective pursuant to this Ordinance, may have his license suspended or revoked by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the County from taking such other lawful action in any court or competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent or remedy any refusal to comply with, or violation of, this Ordinance or the emergency measures which may be effective pursuant to this Ordinance. such other lawful action shall include, but shall not be limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or any action at law for damages.

SECTION 9.

In the event this Ordinance conflicts with any other Ordinance of Pinellas County or other applicable law, the more restrictive shall apply.

If any phase of portion of this Ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion.

SECTION 10.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon acknowledgement from the Secretary of State that this ordinance be duly filed.

Appendix II-3

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 85-16A (CURFEW)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 85-16A

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PROVISION FOR A LOCAL EMERGENCY; PROVIDING THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THE ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR A CURFEW; PROVIDING PENALTIES; TERRITORY EMBRACED; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, THE Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida, has declared a State of Local Emergency, pursuant to Section 252 Florida Statutes; and County Ordinance No. _____.

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38(e), Florida Statutes, providing authority for a political sub-division, such as Pinellas County, to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performing of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community;
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Utilization for volunteer workers;
6. Rental of equipment;
7. Acquisition and distribution with or without compensation of supplies, materials, and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT OF ORDINANCE

The Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida finds and declares that, in order to protect and safeguard the safety, health and welfare of the people of Pinellas County, the herein contained emergency regulations are necessary.

SECTION 2. CURFEW

Until rescinded by further County Ordinance, during this State of Emergency there shall be a general curfew throughout Pinellas County between the hours of 7:00 P.M and 7:00 A.M.; provided however, this shall not apply to regular members of the law Enforcement bodies. Regular employees of local industries, while traveling to and from their jobs, are exempt, provided they have identification if stopped by any Law Enforcement personnel. Local industries are requested to do everything possible to provide identification to such of their employees, as such be the same.

SECTION 3. PENALTIES

Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law and shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding to the sum of \$500.00, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty (60) days, or by both, such fine and imprisonment. In addition to the penalties set forth above, Pinellas County or the Pinellas County Water System is authorized to shut off the water supply to such violators.

SECTION 4. TERRITORY EMBRACED

All territory within the legal boundaries of Pinellas County, florida, including all unincorporated and incorporated areas, shall be embraced by the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect upon a Declaration of Local Emergency, as authorized by County ordinance No. 85-16.

Appendix II-4

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 85-16B (WATER)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 85-16B

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PROVISIONS FOR A LOCAL EMERGENCY; PROVIDING THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THE ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR REGULATION AND THE USE OF WATER; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida has declared a State of Local Emergency, pursuant to Section _____ Florida Statutes; and County Ordinance No. _____.

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38(e), Florida Statutes, provides authority for a political sub-division such as Pinellas County, to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performing of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Utilization of volunteer workers;
6. Rental of equipment;
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation of supplies, materials, and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT OF ORDINANCE

The Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida finds and declares, that in order to protect and safeguard the safety, health, and welfare of the people of Pinellas County, the herein contained emergency regulations are necessary.

SECTION 2. REGULATING THE USE OF WATER

During the State of Emergency, it shall be unlawful for any

person, firm, or corporation to use the fresh water supplied by the Pinellas County Water System for washing automobiles or buildings.

SECTION 3. PENALTIES

Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law and shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding the sum of \$500.00, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty (60) days, or by both, such fine and imprisonment. In addition to the penalties set forth above, Pinellas County or the Pinellas County Water System is authorized to shut off the water supply to such violators.

SECTION 4. TERRITORY EMBRACED

All territory within legal boundaries of Pinellas County, Florida, including all unincorporated and incorporated areas, shall be embraced by the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect upon a Declaration of Local Emergency as authorized by County Ordinance No. 85-16.

Appendix II-5

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 85-16C (PRICE GOUGING)

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PROVISIONS FOR A LOCAL EMERGENCY PROVIDING THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THE ORDINANCE; THE PROHIBITION OF PRICE GOUGING AND OVER-MERCHANDISE SOLD BY LICENSEES OF PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA, AND PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE; TERRITORY EMERACED; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida has declared a State of Local Emergency, pursuant to Section _____ Florida Statutes; and County Ordinance No. _____.

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38(e), Florida Statutes, provides authority for a political sub-division such as Pinellas County, to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performing of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Utilization of volunteer workers;
6. Rental of equipment;
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation of supplies, materials, and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT OF ORDINANCE

The Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida finds and declares, that in order to protect and safeguard the safety, health, and welfare of the people of Pinellas County, the herein contained emergency regulations are necessary.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITING PRICE GOUGING

It is hereby ordained and declared to be unlawful for any licensee of Pinellas County to charge more than the normal average retail price for any merchandise sold during the State of Emergency. The average retail price as used herein, is defined to be that price at which similar merchandise was being sold during the ninety (90) days immediately preceding the State of Emergency, or at a mark-up which is a larger percentage over wholesale cost than was being added to wholesale cost, prior to the State of Local Emergency.

SECTION 3. PENALTIES

Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law and shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding the sum of \$500.00, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty (60) days, or by both, such fine and imprisonment. In addition to the penalties set forth above, Pinellas County or the Pinellas County Water System is authorized to shut off the water supply to such violators.

SECTION 4. TERRITORY EMBRACED

All territory within legal boundaries of Pinellas County, Florida, including all unincorporated and incorporated areas, shall be embraced by the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect upon a Declaration of Local Emergency as authorized by County Ordinance No. 85-16.

Appendix II-6

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 85-16D (ALCOHOL)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 85-16D

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PROVISIONS FOR A LOCAL EMERGENCY; PROVIDING THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THE ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; PROVIDING PENALTIES; TERRITORY EMBRACED; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida has declared a State of Local Emergency, pursuant to Section _____ Florida Statutes; and County Ordinance No. _____.

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38(e), Florida Statutes, provides authority for a political sub-division such as Pinellas County, to declare a State of Local Emergency and to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of political sub-divisions by law pertaining to:

1. Performing of public work and taking whatever action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community.
2. Entering into contracts;
3. Incurring obligations;
4. Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
5. Utilization of volunteer workers;
6. Rental of equipment;
7. Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation of supplies, materials, and facilities;
8. Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND INTENT OF ORDINANCE

The Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida finds and declares, that in order to protect and safeguard the safety, health, and welfare of the people of Pinellas County, the herein contained emergency regulations are necessary.

SECTION 2. RESTRICTION ON THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Until rescinded by further County Ordinance during this State of Emergency, no alcoholic beverages shall be sold in Pinellas County.

SECTION 3. PENALTIES

Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law and shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding the sum of \$500.00, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty (60) days, or by both, such fine and imprisonment. In addition to the penalties set forth above, Pinellas County or the Pinellas County Water System is authorized to shut off the water supply to such violators.

SECTION 4. TERRITORY EMBRACED

All territory within legal boundaries of Pinellas County, Florida, including all unincorporated and incorporated areas, shall be embraced by the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect upon a Declaration of Local Emergency as authorized by County Ordinance No. 85-16.

Appendix II-7

PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY ORDINANCE 86-53 (INGRESS/EGRESS)

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 86-53

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE PINELLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT AS THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE INGRESS AND EGRESS OF PERSONS AND VEHICLES IN THOSE AREAS DECLARED AS EVACUATION ZONES DUE TO A STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY; PROVIDING FOR COORDINATION AND ADVISEMENT WITH AFFECTED GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PINELLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER; PROVIDING FOR DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT; PROHIBITING CONFLICTING OR CONTRARY ORDERS OR RELEASES OF INFORMATION; PROVIDING PENALTIES; PROVIDING FOR TERRITORY EMBRACED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, known as the "State Emergency Management Act," provides procedures for disasters and emergencies; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38 grants Emergency Management powers to political sub-divisions of the State to provide effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations and to declare a State of Local Emergency; and

WHEREAS, in order to carry out the intent of Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, it is required that a single Law Enforcement agency have County-wide jurisdiction governing re-entry of Evacuation Zones created by reason of a State of Local Emergency; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pinellas County, Florida:

SECTION 1. PRE-EMPTION

The Sheriff of Pinellas County shall have sole and exclusive authority to regulate the ingress and egress of persons and vehicles in those zones which are required to be evacuated in a Declaration of a State of Local Emergency, and to designate the terms and conditions of re-entry into said areas upon official declaration that the evacuated zones are safe and secure for re-entry. In the exercise of such authority, the Sheriff shall consult with the Executive Group of the Pinellas County Emergency Operations Center and all affected local governments.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITION

Local governments and governmental agencies including, but not limited to, Law Enforcement agencies, governing boards or councils or

their representatives are prohibited from issuing written or verbal orders or directives contrary to the orders or directives of the Sheriff. The Sheriff is authorized to delegate to any local Law Enforcement agency, the authorities herein granted relative to their respective jurisdictions, upon his determination that such delegation of authority is necessary and proper.

SECTION 3. PENALTIES

Any person, firm or corporation who refuses to comply or violates any provision of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law and shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding the sum of \$500.00, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty (60) days, or by both, such fine and imprisonment. Each day of continued non-compliance or violation shall constitute a separate offence. Nothing herein, contained shall prevent the County from taking such other lawful action in any court of competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent any non-compliance with, or remedy any refusal to comply with, or violation of, this Ordinance or directive of the Sheriff. Such other lawful action shall include, but not be limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or an action at law for damages.

SECTION 4. TERRITORY EMBRACED

All territory within legal boundaries of Pinellas County, Florida, including all unincorporated and incorporated areas, shall be embraced by the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY

If any phase or portion of this Ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect upon acknowledgement from the Secretary of State that this Ordinance has been duly filed.

CHAPTER III

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

GENERAL

A hurricane threatening the Tampa Bay Region will require the coordinated action of all county and municipal government agencies, disaster organizations and emergency services, working together to protect the lives and property of the citizens. One of the major requirements for hurricane preparedness for a county or city is an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where local executives can direct and control the necessary emergency operations within their jurisdiction and also have the capability of coordinating assistance and resources with other levels of government. State and county EOCs, normally established long before hurricane landfall in order to direct evacuation and emergency preparedness, will continue to provide the primary direction and control function for the recovery phase. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will also have been activated prior to storm passage and will provide State direction and control of recovery operations, first from Tallahassee and subsequently from the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) located on-scene in or adjacent to the disaster area. This Chapter outlines the concept, direction and control, and operations activities for the recovery by the Region from a hurricane strike. The emergency short-range and long-range recovery strategies are based on Phase I (Chapters 1-7) of the Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Loss and Contingency Planning Study, (1983).

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The authority to establish county and municipal Emergency Operation Centers is contained in Chapter 252.38 of the Florida Statutes, stating that each political subdivision shall have the power and authority to:

"....establish a primary and one or more secondary, as necessary, Emergency Operations Centers to provide continuity of government and direction and control of emergency operations."

The relationship between the county and municipal Emergency Operations Centers is not set forth in the State Statute (Chapter 252), however, the State of Florida Peacetime Emergency Plan, 1990, establishes a disaster response system which confirms in its concept of operations, the principle that local authorities bear the initial responsibility for disaster relief. As a corollary to this principle, each level of government must accomplish the functions for which it is responsible, requesting relief from the next level of government only after resources at that level are clearly inadequate to cope with the effects of the disaster.

CONCEPT

The implementation of this concept during hurricane response and recovery can only be accomplished through the coordination of all actions and assistance between the City, County and State Emergency Operations Centers. In accordance with the State Peacetime Emergency Plan, each County Emergency Operations Center will act as the coordinating agency for all internal county resources and assistance needed by the municipalities and also as the focal point for information, coordination and requests for assistance from any higher level of government.

The general concept of hurricane recovery in the Tampa Bay Region is similar to that for hurricane evacuation: a coordinated effort by personnel and equipment from the public and other disaster support agencies in the recovery from injuries, damage, and suffering resulting from the hurricane. As documented by Phase I (Hurricane Loss Study), a direct hurricane strike will quickly outstrip the capability of a single municipality, county or even the State to recover without Federal disaster assistance of various types. Some of the Tampa Bay counties have developed county hurricane evacuation implementation guides which set forth the scope and procedures for the pre-hurricane relocation and sheltering of vulnerable residents of the county. These guides continue through the hurricane scenario, providing the scope and procedure for the counties post-hurricane recovery. The following sections provide the basic plan framework for regionwide hurricane recovery operations, their direction and control, and their relationship to the various county hurricane recovery guides.

Immediate Emergency Period

The Immediate Emergency Period begins immediately after the hurricane has passed through the area (sustained winds dropping back down below tropical storm force) and stretches through the first few days after hurricane landfall.

Direction and control during the immediate emergency period focuses on two major types of activities: (A) intra-county/intra-regional recovery operations; and (B) inter-governmental resource distribution, including requests from outside the city, county and region; allocation of supplies to local authorities; and the distribution of those supplies. Such supplies include water, medication, food, ice, clothing, and blankets. This also includes resources imported in order to carry out the intra-county/intra-regional emergency operations such as personnel, equipment, and rebuilding and repair of supplies. Each of these activities are covered in a separate annex as follows: Search and Rescue (Annex A), Disaster Declaration - Initial Damage Assessment (Annex B), Debris Clearance (Annex C), Medical Care of Injured (Annex D), Security (Annex E), Restoration of Public Facilities (Annex F),

Emergency Transportation (Annex G), Post-Hurricane Sheltering and Mass Feeding (See Annex H), Federal Assistance to Local Government (Annex J), Human Services and Individual Assistance (Annex K), Volunteer Services (Annex L), Public Information (Annex M). Direction and control of individual operations activities is discussed in the annex dealing with the specific activity.

Intra-regional Recovery Operations

The direction and control facilities for recovery operations within the counties are the county EOCs and the municipal EOCs. Logistics support for the region will be conducted by the Regional Recovery Center (RRC), located at the Florida State Fairgrounds adjacent to the Hillsborough County Recovery Center (CRC).

Key representatives from the emergency response departments (EMS, fire, law enforcement, public works); community disaster agencies (Red Cross); public utilities (electric, gas, telephone companies); and military agencies (Coast Guard, National Guard) will be in the county and city EOCs during hurricane passage. Therefore, these representatives will direct the immediate recovery operations. The emergency response department representatives in the EOC will be in constant communications with normal dispatch stations. If normal dispatch stations are rendered inoperative from hurricane damage, the emergency dispatch functions will be assumed by the EOC to the extent possible. Representatives from each major municipality will also be part of the county EOC staff to coordinate all city-county immediate recovery operations. Representatives from each county will be part of the Regional Recovery Center to coordinate logistics operations.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)

The direction and control centers for hurricane preparation, response and recovery activities consist of designated Emergency Operations Centers (EOC'S) at State, county and municipal levels.

State of Florida

The State of Florida Emergency Operations Center is located at the Division of Emergency Management in Tallahassee.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
Division of Emergency Management	2740 Centerview Dr. Tallahassee (904) 488-7680 Suncom 278-7680	1 Davis Lane So. Defuniak Springs (904) 892-3196

Tampa Bay Counties

Each county in the Tampa Bay Area has a designated Emergency Operations Center.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
Hillsborough County	309 Brush Street Tampa (813) 272-6900 (813) 223-1611	To be set up at the University of South Florida, if required. Primary phone number 272-6900 moves.
Manatee County	1112 Manatee Ave. W Bradenton (813) 748-2241/0882	None designated at this time
Pasco County	Pasco Government Complex 8744 Government Dr. New Port Richey (813) 847-8137	Sheriff's Communications Center Jackson Building 804 Meridian Blvd Dade City (813)
Pinellas County	Courthouse Annex 400 S. Harrison Ave. Clearwater (813) 462-3700	Clearwater Police Dept. 644 Pierce St. Clearwater (813) 462-6000

Municipalities

In addition, cities within the Region also have established primary and, if necessary secondary EOCs as shown in Appendices 1-4.

Other Agencies

In addition to the Emergency Operations Centers discussed above, other agencies have critical responsibilities during hurricane recovery. The following disaster agencies will also establish a facility for the conduct of emergency operations. The location of the Operations Centers are as follows:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
<u>U.S. Coast Guard</u>	Headquarters 111 Columbia Drive Tampa (813) 228-2193 4600 125th Street Cortez Village (813) 792-1261	East Lake Fire Station Tampa (813) 626-3987 None designated at this time

<u>National Guard</u>	Fort Homerly Hesterly 514 N. Howard Ave. Tampa (813) 272-2473	None designated at this time
	Battery C, First Bn, 116th FA 1100 14th Avenue W. Palmetto (813) 746-4878	None designated at this time
	Service Battery, First Bn, 116th FA 1700 13th Avenue W. Bradenton (813) 748-7764	None designated at this time
<u>Air Force</u>	MacDill AFB Tampa (813) 830-5495	None designated at this time
<u>Marines</u>	U.S. Marine Reserve 5121 Gandy Blvd. Tampa (813) 839-8480	None designated at this time
<u>Navy</u>	U.S. Navy Reserve 1325 York Street Tampa (813) 228-2685	None designated at this time
<u>Army</u>	U.S. Army Reserve 4815 Hubert Avenue Tampa (813) 877-2180/2475	None designated at this time

Inter-Governmental Resource Distribution

The primary facilities for requesting sustenance supplies from higher levels of government, allocating such supplies, and ultimately distributing the supplies to the victims remain with the county and city EOCs. However, a State direction and control point located within the region, to monitor and allocate supplies to each of the four counties of the Region, may be established after the storm has passed when it is safe and feasible to do so. State direction and control will be provided by the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) who may or may not be located on-scene, and assisted by the Central Florida Area Coordinator (CEFA) of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. If on-scene, the State direction and control center may be located at the Regional Recovery Center at the Florida State Fairgrounds located in

Hillsborough County. The GAR, in communication with the SEOC, will carry out all State coordination and assistance functions until the Disaster Field Office (DFO) is established. (Note: The role of the GAR on-scene is not intended to preclude county EOCs from communicating directly with the SEOC. However, during a large-scale recovery operation, it is unlikely that the SEOC in Tallahassee will possess all information necessary to effectively coordinate area recovery operations, and will defer to their GAR representatives in the RRC instead.)

Requests for outside resources will be made by city or community EOCs to the county EOCs. County EOCs will consolidate all city requests into a county request for resources. The county requests for outside resources will be made to the GAR at the RRC or wherever located as directed. County liaison personnel attached to the RRC will assist in coordinating logistics needs between the GAR and their county EOCs. Resources procured by the GAR will be allocated to each county of the Tampa Bay Region based on priority needs and county requests.

Allocated supplies and resources will be sent to a single Resource Staging Area (RSA) in each county — or more if so designated. From the RSA, resources will be transported to the communities to designated Recovery Centers (RC). Incoming resources earmarked in advance for a specific county, community or individual destination such as a particular shelter may bypass the RSA and be delivered directly to its destination.

Short-Range Restoration Period

The Short-Range Restoration Period begins a few days after hurricane passage, stretching several weeks depending upon the extent of damage. Restoration activities focus on returning the area to a relatively normal social and economic state.

Direction and Control

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), appointed to coordinate Federal assistance, and the State Coordinating Office (SCO), appointed to coordinate State assistance, establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) to serve as the coordination center for all Federal and State assistance programs made available to the regional counties under the declaration. The DFO is established in conjunction with county emergency management authorities and also takes over Federal functions. If telephone communications are still not functional because of hurricane damage, a State communications van will be requested to establish communications between the DFO and county EOCs.

Although the Federal Natural Disaster Response Plan describes procedures to carry out Federal activities to address response

needs of the State, the FCO will also initiate Federal recovery operations by primary and supporting Federal agencies, as required, during the response phase. Recovery operations will be initiated commensurate with State priorities and based on the availability of resources that do not conflict with response operations. The FCO will maintain overall coordination for both Federal response and recovery assistance operations.

During the period immediately following a major hurricane, Federal agencies at the national and regional levels will take actions to mobilize and deploy resources to the Tampa Bay Region to assist the State in its lifesaving and life protection response efforts. If Federal response assistance is required, it can be provided under one or more Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) which are the critical areas of Federal support to the State. These functions are transportation, communications, engineering and construction management, firefighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food and energy. Agencies have been grouped together under one or more ESFs in order to facilitate the provision of response assistance to the State.

Each ESF has been preassigned a number of missions under which response assistance will be provided to the State. The Federal Plan provides the funding authority for each ESF to undertake response operations to support State needs. The designated primary agency is responsible for managing the activities of the ESF. The primary and support agency assignments by each ESF are shown in the Attachment. ESFs will work directly with their State functional or agency counterparts to provide the support needed as identified by the State. Requests for assistance will be channeled from the local jurisdictions through the designated State liaison to the ESF for action. Assistance will be provided from the ESF to the State, or at the State's request, directly to the designated representative in an affected local jurisdiction.

Concurrent with Presidential declaration, an FCO will be appointed to coordinate the Federal activities with the State. The FCO will work with the SCO to identify unmet needs and evolving support requirements and will coordinate with ESF representatives in the DFO to ensure that Federal resources are made available to meet the requirements identified by the State. The FCO will also coordinate public information, congressional liaison, community liaison and outreach activities, and facilitate the provision of information and reports to appropriate users. The FCO may also task an ESF or any Federal agency to perform additional missions not specifically addressed in the Plan. At the national level, the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) will provide guidance and policy direction on response coordination and operational issues arising from FCO and ESF response activities.

Assistance which may be provided and coordinated through the DFO under a Presidential declaration of an emergency is more limited in scope than that which may be made available under a major disaster declaration. It is specialized assistance to meet specific unmet needs and is limited to those actions which are necessary to save lives and protect property, public health and safety or to lessen the threat of a more severe disaster. Examples of emergency assistance for both a declaration of emergency and a major disaster declaration are found in Annexes J and K.

Damage Assessment Report

Each county request for a State and/or Presidential Declaration of Emergency and/or Disaster will require, at some point, a formal written Damage Assessment Report. This report will be formulated by the damage assessment personnel attached to the county and city EOCs. Municipal damage assessments will be submitted to county EOCs and consolidated with unincorporated area assessments within the counties before official submission to the SEOC. Local damage assessment personnel attached to county and city EOCs will be assigned to participate on a State/FEMA damage survey team that may visit the affected areas for on-site verification of local preliminary damage assessments and/or local Damage Survey Reports. No State or Federal funds can be made available for public or individual assistance until the appropriate damage assessments are submitted verifying the extent of damage.

Disaster Assistance Programs

Disaster Assistance Programs are administered by the FCO on the Federal level and the SCO for State assistance. Local direction and control for assisting the FCO and SCO in establishing Disaster Application Centers (DAC) will be provided by county EOCs. Chapter IV provides specific guidance for operations.

Long-Range Reconstruction Period

The Long-Range Reconstruction Period stretches from several weeks after the hurricane until all physical property, social, and economic processes return to a stable and acceptable pre-hurricane level. During this period, the State, counties, and affected communities will administer public disaster assistance projects as necessary to facilitate reconstruction. Additionally, a Post-Hurricane Hazard Mitigation Plan is required within 180 days of the disaster in order for communities to be eligible for future disaster assistance. Disaster Application Centers will continue to assist individuals in applying for the many forms of aid available as listed in Annex K.

Direction and Control: Public Disaster Assistance Projects

Direction and control for the implementation of State and/or Federal public disaster assistance projects, such as public facility grants or community disaster loans, will rest with the counties and/or city/community departments responsible for the normal functioning of the facility, as well as the County Office of Disaster Operations. The DFO, RRC as well as counties and city EOCs will probably be de-activated before long-range reconstruction or financial assistance projects are completed. Therefore, the local government department administering the assistance will coordinate the specific project with the State and/or FEMA.

Direction and Control: Post-Hurricane Hazard Mitigation Plan

The formulation of the Post-Hurricane Hazard Mitigation Plan, required as a condition for any Federal disaster assistance, will be directed and controlled at the Federal level by the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC), appointed by the FEMA Regional Director. Similarly, a State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) will be appointed by the Governor's Authorized Representative to serve on the State/FEMA survey team with the FEMA HMC. This State/FEMA survey team will, after a declaration of major disaster or emergency, identify the significant hazards and appropriate mitigation measures to cope with those hazards to be addressed by the Plan.

Local direction and control for the formulation of the Plan will be provided by a local Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC), appointed by the local government applying for the assistance. The local HMC will work with State/FEMA survey team as required by the State HMC. Phase II (Chapter VII) is devoted to hazard mitigation.

APPENDICES

- III-1 Hillsborough County
- III-2 Manatee County
- III-3 Pasco County
- III-4 Pinellas County

Attachment to Chapter III

FEDERAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ASSIGNMENT MATRIX

ESF #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AGENCY	TRANS PORT ATION	COMM UNIC ATION	ENGIN EERING PUBLIC WORKS	FIRE FIGHT ING	INFORM ATION & PLAN NING	MASS CARE	RESOURCE SUPPORT	HEALTH AND MEDICAL SUPPORT	URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE	HAZARD OUS MATERI ALS	FOOD	ENERGY
USDA	S	S	S	P	S	S			S	S	P	S
DOC				S	S	S				S		
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
DOEd					S							
DOE			S		S		S			S		P
DHHS					S	S	S	P	S	S	S	
HUD			S			S	S					
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S		S
DOJ						S		S		S		
DOL			S				S		S	S		
DOS										S		S
TREAS							S					
DOT	P	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S
VA					S	S	S	S	S			
OFDA							S	S				
ARC					S	P		S			S	
USACE	S		P	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
EPA			S	S	S			S		P	S	
FOC		S										
FEMA		S		S	P	S	S	S	S	S		
GSA	S	S	S	S	S	S	P		S		S	S
IOC	S										S	
NASA					S							
NCS		P			S		S					S
NRC					S					S		S
OPM							S					
USPS	S					S						

P - PRIMARY AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE ESF
S - SECONDARY AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPORTING THE PRIMARY AGENCY

Appendix III-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Plant City	Plant City Police Dept. 611 S. Collins Street Plant City (813) 752-3131	Plant City Fire Dept. 610 S. Evers Street Plant City (813) 754-3507
City of Tampa	City Hall Plaza 8th Floor Kennedy Blvd.	University of South Florida
Temple Terrace	Temple Terrace City Hall 11250 N. 56th Street Temple Terrace (813) 989-7111	Temple Terrace Fire Dept. 124 Bullard Parkway Temple Terrace (813) 989-7121

The City EOCs will be activated by the Mayor or City Council. In the EOC, the representatives from the various Departments throughout the City will be in constant contact with their administrators and "field" personnel via landline (telephone) and radio frequency communications systems. Other key departmental Operations Centers may include the Police and Fire Departments.

Other Agencies

In addition to the Emergency Operations Centers discussed above, other agencies have critical responsibilities during hurricane recovery. The following disaster agencies will also establish a facility for the conduct of emergency operations. The location of the Operations Centers are as follows:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
<u>American Red Cross</u>		
Greater Tampa Tampa	Headquarters 217 N. Howard Tampa (813) 251-0921	State Fairgrounds Highway 301 Tampa

Appendix III-2

MANATEE COUNTY

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Anna Maria	6101 Marina Dr. Holmes Beach	None designated at this time
Bradenton	Emergency Management EOC 1112 Manatee Ave. W. Bradenton	Public Works Complex for the City of Bradenton
Bradenton Beach	6101 Marina Dr. Holmes Beach	None designated at this time
Holmes Beach	6101 Marina Dr. Holmes Beach	None designated at this time
Palmetto	None designated at this time	None designated at this time

The City EOCs will be activated by the Mayor or City Council. In the EOC, the representatives from the various Departments throughout the City will be in constant contact with their administrators and "field" personnel via landline (telephone) and radio frequency communications systems. Other key departmental Operations Centers may include the Police and Fire Departments.

Other Agencies

In addition to the Emergency Operations Centers discussed above, other agencies have critical responsibilities during hurricane recovery. The following disaster agencies will also establish a facility for the conduct of emergency operations. The location of the Operations Centers are as follows:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
<u>American Red Cross</u>		
Manatee County Chapter	Headquarters 2905 59th Street W. Bradenton (813) 792-8686	West Bradenton Baptist Church 1305 43rd St. NW Bradenton (813) 748-6926

Appendix III-3

PASCO COUNTY

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Dade City	312 N. 5th St. Dade City	None designated at this time
New Port Richey	800 High St. New Port Richey	None designated at this time
Port Richey	225 N. Blvd. Port Richey	None designated at this time
Zephyrhills	601 - 8th St. Zephyrhills	Police Station

The City EOCs will be activated by the Mayor or City Council. In the EOC, the representatives from the various Departments throughout the City will be in constant contact with their administrators and "field" personnel via landline (telephone) and radio frequency communications systems. Other key departmental Operations Centers may include the Police and Fire Departments.

Other Agencies

In addition to the Emergency Operations Centers discussed above, other agencies have critical responsibilities during hurricane recovery. The following disaster agencies will also establish a facility for the conduct of emergency operations. The location of the Operations Centers are as follows:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
<u>American Red Cross</u>		
West Pasco Chapter	5620 Missouri Ave. New Port Richey (813) 849-7794	None designated at this time

Appendix III-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

Pinellas County Government. The Pinellas County EOC is located in the basement of the Courthouse Annex building Clearwater. The assigned staff will come from the appropriate county departments, disaster agencies and private utility companies.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Pinellas County EOC	County Annex Building 400 S. Ft. Harrison Ave. Clearwater	Clearwater Police Dept. 644 Pierce St. Clearwater
Main EOC	(813) 462-3700	(813) 462-6000
Citizens Info Ctr	(813) 4333/462-4583 (TDD)	
Media Line	(813) 462-4809	
Municipal Liaison	To be announced	

Pinellas County Sheriff's Office. The Pinellas County Sheriff's Office will coordinate with municipal, contiguous counties, and State Law Enforcement agencies concerning security.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff's Admin. Bldg. 250 Ulmerton Rd. W Largo (813) 587-6200	To be determined based upon situation

Pinellas County Fire Districts. Fire Districts shall coordinate Emergency Recovery Operations in the hurricane-vulnerable areas of the unincorporated parts of the county.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Lehman Vol. FD	HQ Fire Station #18 4017 56th Ave N St. Petersburg (813) 526-5650	Fire Station #19 6694 46th Ave N St. Petersburg (813) 546-3156
Palm Harbor FD	Fire Station #65 250 West Lake Rd. Palm Harbor (813) 784-0454/1349	Fire Station #66 1123 Illinois Ave. Palm Harbor (813) 787-5974
East Lake Fire and Rescue	Fire Station #57 1655 Tarpon Lake Blvd. Tarpon Springs (813) 784-8668/785-3750	East Lake Baptist Church 1190 East Lake Rd. Tarpon Springs (813) 934-2388

Indian Rocks SFC	Fire Station #27 304 1st St. Indian Rocks Beach (813) 595-1117 FD Cell. #460-0911/14	Harvest Temple Chr. Sch. 13301 Walsingham Rd. Largo (813) 595-2042
Seminole FD	Fire Station #29 11195 70th Ave. Seminole (813) 393-8711 FD Cell. #460-1340	City Hall 7464 Ridge Rd. Seminole (813) 595-2042

Municipal Emergency Operations Centers. The following municipal Primary and Alternate Emergency Operations Centers have been designated to provide jurisdictional Direction and Control during hurricane recovery.

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Belleair	FD/Town Hall 901 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Belleair (813) 585-3977/584-7134	Sheriff's Adm. Bldg. 250 W. Ulmerton Rd. Largo (813) 587-6200
Belleair Beach (Will send rep to IRSFC Alt. EOC)	City Hall 444 Causeway Blvd. Belleair Beach (813) 595-4646/ (813) 585-5522	Belleair Bluffs City Hall 115 Florence Drive Belleair Bluffs (813) 584-2151
Belleair Bluffs	Fire Station #43 682 Indian Rocks Rd. Belleair Bluffs (813) 584-8392 (813) 587-6736	Belleair Bluffs City Hall 115 Florence Drive Belleair Bluffs (813) 584-2151
Belleair Shore	Mayor's Office 1120 Gulf Blvd. Belleair Shore (813) 595-0402/7247 Fd Cell. #460-0911/14	Harvest Temple Chr. Sch. 13301 Walsingham Rd. Largo (813) 595-2042
Clearwater	Police Department 644 Pierce Street Clearwater (813) 462-6000/6332 (813) 462-6262/6104	Countryside PD Sub-Station 2851 McMullen-Booth Rd. Clearwater (813) 462-6019
Dunedin	Dept. of Public Safety 737 Loudon Avenue Dunedin (813) 738-1835/1858	Fire Station #60 1046 Virginia Street Dunedin (813) 738-1860

Gulfport	Fire Station #17 2401 53rd St. S Gulfport (813) 321-1158 x450 (813) 321-9115	Police Department 2401 53rd St. S Gulfport (813) 321-1158 (813) 321-9111/5/6
Indian Rocks Beach	City Hall 1507 Bay Palm Blvd. Indian Rocks Beach (813) 595-2517/596-0781 FD Cell #460-0911/14	Harvest Temple Chr. Sch. 13301 Walsingham Rd. Largo (813) 595-2042
Indian Shores	Police Department 19305 Gulf Blvd. Indian Shores (813) 595-5414	Harvest Temple Chr. Sch. 11301 Walsingham Rd. Largo (813) 595-2042
Kenneth City	City Hall 4600 58th St. N Kenneth City (813) 544-6655	Fire Station #21 4600 58th St. N Kenneth City (813) 544-6657
Largo	City Hall/Fire Adm. 250 Cleveland St. Largo (813) 587-6737/14	Police Department 100 East Bay Drive Largo (813) 587-6717/30
Madeira Beach	Fire Station #25 300 Municipal Drive Madeira Beach (813) 391-9951/3400	Citizen's & Southern National Bank 6801 Seminole Blvd. Seminole (813) 393-3411
North Redington	Municipal Building 190 173rd Ave. North Redington Beach (813) 391-4848	Seminole City Hall 7464 Ridge Road Seminole (813) 391-0204
Oldsmar	Fire Station #54 111 State St. Oldsmar (813) 855-1059	Fire Station #53 3095 McMullen Booth Rd. Safety Harbor (813) 725-1686
Pinellas Park	Police Department 7700 59th St. N Pinellas Park (813) 544-0763	Public Works Bldg. 6101 78th Ave. N Pinellas Park (813) 541-0767
Redington Beach	Fire Station #26 101 164th Ave N. Redington Beach (813) 391-8510/2323	Seminole City Hall 7464 Ridge Road Seminole (813) 391-0204

Redington Shores	Municipal Building 17798 Gulf Blvd. Redington Shores (813) 397-5538	Seminole City Hall 7464 Ridge Road Seminole (813) 391-0204
Safety Harbor	Fire Station #52 750 Main St. Safety Harbor (813) 726-3339/2686 (813) 725-1684	Fire Station #53 3095 McMullen-Booth Rd. Safety Harbor (813) 725-1686
St. Petersburg	Police Department 1300 1st Ave. N St. Petersburg (813) 892-5040 (813) 895-7550	Fire Admin. Bldg. 400 9th St. S St. Petersburg (813) 893-7683/95
St. Petersburg Beach	Fire Station #23 7301 Gulf Blvd. St. Petersburg Beach (813) 360-8457 (813) 363-9206/07 FD Cell #449-5700	Pasadena Community Church 112 70th St S South Pasadena (813) 381-2499
Seminole	City Hall 7464 Ridge Rd. Seminole (813) 391-0204	Fire Station #29 11195 70th Ave N Seminole (813) 393-8711
South Pasadena	Fire Station #20 911 Oleander Way South Pasadena (813) 344-1666	Pasadena Community Church 112 70th St. S St. Petersburg (813) 381-2499
Tarpon Springs	Fire Station #69 323 E. Lemon St Tarpon Springs (813) 938-3737	Police Department 336 Ring Ave Tarpon Springs (813) 937-6151/ (813) 938-2840
Treasure Island	City Hall 120 108th Ave Treasure Island (813) 360-0811 FD Cell #430-0819	Pasadena Community Church 112 70th St. N St. Petersburg (813) 381-2499

Municipal EOCs will be activated by the appropriate municipal authorities. Staffing will be that which is necessary to provide Direction and Control of Emergency Recovery Operations within their jurisdiction. Municipalities on Barrier Islands will operate from their Alternate EOCs.

Other Agencies

In addition to the Emergency Operations Centers discussed above, other agencies having critical responsibilities during hurricane recovery will also maintain a facility for the conduct of emergency operations. The location of the EOCs or communications facilities that will be in operation, are as follows:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIMARY EOC</u>	<u>ALTERNATE EOC</u>
<u>American Red Cross</u>		
Upper Pinellas Chapter (KRC)	Headquarters 624 Court Street Clearwater (813) 446-2358 (813) 447-0530 Ans Svc	None designated at this time
Tampa Bay Suncoast Chapter	St. Petersburg Office 818 4th St. N St. Petersburg (813) 898-3111/823-5429/821-4960 (813) 447-0530 Ans Svc	None designated this time.
Medic One Ambulance Service	Medic One/Sunstar 1701 S. Belcher Rd. Largo (813) 535-1515 Adm (813) 530-1234 Emerg	Ambulance Dispatch Ctr. 12421 Ulmerton Rd. Largo (813) 587-0830 Admin (813) 530-1234 Emerg
U.S. Coast Guard	St. Petersburg-Clearwater International Airport Clearwater (813) 535-1437	None designated at this time.
	Bayboro CG Group 600 8th Ave SE St. Petersburg (813) 893-3333	St. Petersburg PD 1300 1st Ave N St. Petersburg (813) 893-7530
HAZMAT Response Team	Largo Fire Station #38 7633 Ulmerton Rd. Largo (813) 587-6731 (Sta.) (813) 587-6714 (Adm.)	Sr. Lieutenant and One Team Member in EOC as Liaison.
P.C. School Board	Walter Pownall Svc. Ctr. 11111 S. Belcher Largo (813) 541-0310/70 (813) 545-2562 (Hotline)	None designated at this time

COMMUNICATIONS

In order to ensure coordination capabilities, communications must be maintained between the different levels of government and emergency response agencies. This communications system will allow coordination of operations and decisions between the Board of County Commissioners, the mayors of municipalities, key officials, and emergency recovery agencies.



CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER IV

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES - IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY PERIOD

GENERAL

This chapter describes activities undertaken by the Regional counties and the State of Florida to commence recovery operations following hurricane passage.

Intra-County Recovery Operations

Search and Rescue (Annex A)

Search and rescue activities focus on locating victims of the storm and removing them from the hazardous situation. Injured victims are administered short-range first aid, then transported to appropriate medical facilities. Deceased victims will be transported to a temporary receiving morgue. Homeless will be transported to evacuation shelters until temporary housing can be provided.

Hurricane hazards may also permanently sever access routes to coastal areas, stranding many residents without electricity, water, and/or telephone communications. This situation will require a large-scale search and rescue operation to relocate such stranded residents or to assure that essential services reach the severed areas.

Countywide coordination of post-hurricane search and rescue operations varies from county to county, but will be provided either by EMS, the Fire Department, or the Sheriff's Office, with municipal police departments assisting inside the incorporated cities. However, many of the actual search and rescue tasks will be carried out by fire and emergency medical services personnel. These tasks include search, injury and visible trauma assessment, and basic life support. Supplementary security tasks to facilitate search and rescue, such as investigations, anti-looting, crowd control, and access restrictions will be provided by the Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement personnel. Search and rescue teams will include Road and Street personnel/equipment for debris removal and electric company personnel and equipment from area public utilities to insure safety from downed power lines.

In the event of mass casualty, search and rescue operations will be coordinated with County Medical Examiners and appropriate medical facilities. County Medical Examiners will coordinate the establishment of a temporary receiving morgue as well as transportation/ disposition of the deceased.

Local law enforcement and fire personnel engaged in search and rescue operations beyond local capabilities will be assisted by personnel and equipment from the Florida Highway Patrol, Marine Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Florida National Guard. After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, additional assistance can be provided through emergency Federal programs. See Annex A for the Search and Rescue Plan.

Disaster Declaration - Initial Damage Assessment (Annex B)

Initial damage assessment is the first step in requesting a State Declaration of Emergency and Presidential Disaster Declaration. The initial assessment should be completed within 12 hours after passage of the hurricane if at all possible and transmitted by the fastest means of communication to the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM). County assessments will be completed by teams led by county property appraisers (Housing & Community Development Department in Hillsborough) and which will input the data to the EOC. Municipal damage assessment teams will conduct their initial damage assessment and also provide them to the EOC. The assessments will be based on a windshield survey of affected areas, aerial photographs, overflights, and/or TV tapes.

A Federal/State Disaster Survey Team will verify the initial damage assessment to determine whether the damage and/or local impact warrants emergency and/or major disaster declarations. See Annex B for the Damage Assessment Plan.

Debris Removal (Annex C)

Priority for post-hurricane debris removal is focused upon search and rescue operations, major transportation routes to restore services, movement of traffic, and movement of critical recovery sustenance and repair supplies to affected areas.

Debris removal and disposal will be coordinated by county Road and Street Departments in conjunction with the municipal public works departments. When necessary, the EOC will request assistance from the State Department of Transportation (DOT) through the Division of Emergency Management. Additional debris removal personnel and/or equipment from the State Department of Military Affairs (National Guard) may be requested by the EOC through DEM.

Coordination will be maintained with the respective county and municipal Parks and Recreation Departments concerning debris removal within all park areas. Parks and Recreation Departments will also participate in general debris removal activities, as availability allows.

County and Municipal Solid Waste Departments will coordinate temporary storage areas, disposal sites, burn sites and landfills

with the State Department of Environmental Regulations (DER) to obtain any necessary permits and/or clearance.

Counties or municipalities in which a private land area lies will be responsible for obtaining right-of-entry agreements for debris removal activities on private property.

After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, additional debris removal assistance can be provided through emergency Federal programs. Under the "Gap" legislation of the Stafford Act, the United States Corps of Engineers is the prime Department of Defense interface for debris removal assistance and is the agency which provides contract support/funds access for debris removal. See Annex C for Debris Removal Plan.

Medical Care of Injured (Annex D)

Search and Rescue Operations conducted during the Immediate Emergency Period will consist of locating the injured requiring medical treatment. These residents will be triaged and transported to the closest functioning hospital.

- Facilities Available for Treatment of Injured

The damages sustained by the hospital structures will dictate their ability to handle patients. The EOCs will maintain and update the status of the hospitals for the duration of the hurricane threat. This information will be coordinated between Public Health and the Fire/EMS Operations Officers in both the City and the County EOCs, except Hillsborough County, where information will be coordinated through the Medical Director for Mass Casualty Planning.

- Hospitals

Based on the intensity of the hurricane, some hospitals may not be available to take patients. A list of hospitals and their availability for medical treatment based on the five hurricane categories appears in the county Appendices to Annex D.

- EMS Units and Personnel

EMS equipment and personnel will participate as members of Search and Rescue Teams during the conduct of Search and Rescue Operations. Emergency medical treatment and first aid will be administered to victims as these teams move through damaged areas.

- Fire Stations

Fire Stations throughout the Tampa Bay Region have the capability of providing first aid treatment to injured persons and will also participate on the Search and Rescue Operations Teams.

- Public Shelter

All public shelters will have a First Aid Station supported by nurses as part of the shelter staff.

- Other

The utilization of Walk-In Emergency Care Center services for victims requiring medical attention would complement the medical efforts and capabilities discussed above. A listing of Walk-In Care Centers is provided in the Appendices to Annex D. Dependent on the category of hurricane and the damage sustained to these structures, the extent of services these facilities may provide will vary.

Security (Annex E)

Law enforcement security operations will begin either in conjunction with Search and Rescue Operations or as quickly as manpower becomes available. These operations will take place at municipal and county levels with necessary assistance provided by the National Guard, the Florida Highway Patrol and the Florida Marine Patrol.

Restoration of Public Facilities (Annex F)

Emergency restoration of essential public facilities may be prioritized as follows:

Priority 1 - Emergency direction and control facilities.

Priority 2 - Medical facilities

Priority 3 - Water and waste water pumping stations

Priority 4 - Fire and Police Stations

Priority 5 - Shelters

Priority 6 - County resource staging areas, recovery centers, disaster field offices, and disaster assistance centers

Priority 7 - General public

Water and Waste Water Systems

Initial recovery efforts in regard to water and waste water systems will be focused on determining contamination to potable water supplies from hurricane damage. EOCs will request County Health Departments to make a determination of any critical public health hazards because of contamination.

County public utilities departments will take steps to immediately repair their facilities and mitigate further contamination. Any assistance necessary from the State DER will be requested by the EOC through DEM. When State and local resources are inadequate to fully restore safe water systems problems, State DER will provide DEM with the necessary information needed to request Federal assistance.

Public Utilities will do all in their power to restore damaged water and waste water systems as soon as possible after the storm. If there is a major disruption of water supply, the public utilities representative in the EOC will arrange for alternate sources of water (e.g. commercial company tankers, bottled water, National Guard resources, etc.)

Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, assistance in coping with water/waste water problems can be secured through Federal programs. See Annex F for Water and Wastewater Recovery Plan.

Electricity

Disruption of electricity will cause problems with water pumping facilities and gasoline pumps causing drinking water shortages and a shortage of fuel for emergency vehicles. Power loss can also disrupt telephone service thereby complicating communications capabilities within the Region.

Restoration of electrical power in the immediate emergency period will begin as soon as major roads are cleared of debris and fallen trees to allow passage of vehicles and work crews. The region's electric utilities companies maintain emergency restoration plans including safety shutdowns, local restoration power and emergency assistance manpower from areas outside the region not affected by the hurricane.

Roadways

Roadways of the region located in surge-vulnerable areas are expected to receive substantial damage from upheaval and/or

erosion of the roadbed from a major hurricane. The repair of these roadway facilities will be accomplished by county road and street departments in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation.

If roadway or other transportation facility damage is great enough that its repair is beyond the capability of existing County and State resources, a Presidential Disaster Declaration will provide local government eligibility for a federal disaster assistance program for such repair.

Emergency Transportation (Annex G)

Important in the Immediate Emergency Period as in the evacuation phase prior to the hurricane is emergency transportation. Large numbers of evacuees will be located in shelters with no means of returning home. Homeless persons, found during search and rescue operations, may require transportation to Red Cross public shelters for sheltering and feeding. Also, transportation assistance may be needed for the return of the personnel and patients to hospitals and nursing homes that are fortunate enough to have sustained minimal or no damage.

Potential hurricane damage to public vehicles, as well as roads and bridges, may substantially cripple public transportation necessary for recovery. Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, a Federal assistance program is available for emergency public transportation to and from activity centers critical to the recovery process including ferry or barge service to areas suffering bridge damage and provision of trucks/buses until public vehicles are replaced. Transportation is needed as follows:

- Emergency Transport of Homeless
- Emergency Transport for Return From Shelter
- Emergency Transport of Injured
- Emergency Transport for Return to Medical Facilities from Shelter/Host Facilities

Post-Hurricane Sheltering and Mass Feeding (See Annex H)

In addition to the pre-hurricane shelters provided for evacuees from vulnerable areas, shelter will also be needed for several types of individuals during the Immediate Recovery Period. First, evacuees occupying shelters during the storm who cannot return to their homes because of structural damage or severed access routes, must be sheltered until temporary housing can be provided. Secondly, those rescued from damaged areas, now homeless, during the Search and Rescue Operations, must be sheltered until temporary housing can be provided. Thirdly, many recovery workers

coming from outside the Tampa Bay region to restore essential public services may require sheltering until alternate private accommodations can be arranged by the organizations responsible for requesting their support. Additionally, mass feeding of victims and workers must be planned for, until the normal means of obtaining meals becomes available in the community.

The American Red Cross is required by congressional charter (Act of Congress of January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S. Code 3, Fifth) to undertake relief activities for the purpose of mitigating the suffering caused by disaster. This responsibility has been stated again in Federal disaster legislation, and is recognized in Statements of Understanding between the Red Cross, FEMA and various Federal disaster and civil preparedness agencies, as well as in formal agreements between the Red Cross and various state and local governments. The American Red Cross, therefore, has both legal and moral mandates in the field of disaster relief, and does not have either the power or the right to surrender these mandates. It may determine the scope, policies, and procedures of its disaster relief program within the framework established by the charter, but must carry out its basic obligation to mitigate suffering caused by the disaster. (The Disaster Services Human Resources System, American Red Cross, p. 7).

Through a variety of legislative and regulatory measures, federal, state, and local agencies that once had a narrow civil defense or emergency management focus have assumed responsibilities for a broader spectrum of disaster-related activities. The Red Cross does not duplicate government responsibilities to provide disaster preparedness and relief. Nor does the Red Cross look to government to supplant or to assume responsibility for elements of the basic Red Cross disaster program. Changes in the government role in disaster preparedness and response, therefore, carry with the coinciding changes in Red Cross involvement. Although the government and the Red Cross generally work closely in providing disaster relief, the Red Cross does not require government license, sanction, or approval to carry out its disaster program. (American Red Cross Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures, ARC 3008, January 1990, p. 22).

- Release from Shelter

Until conditions are deemed safe by local authorities, evacuees will not be released from public shelters. County and municipal EOCs will inform Red Cross command centers when it is appropriate to release all persons from shelter.

- Shelter for Homeless

Based on the extent of damage sustained and location of these damaged structures, the Red Cross will designate selected shelters to remain open as temporary shelter for the homeless

after the release of evacuees. Red Cross, through their resources and contacts, will seek to provide these victims with cots and blankets. As the need for public shelter declines, public shelters will be phased out of operation.

- Shelter for Recovery Workers

As previously mentioned, to assist the recovery efforts of electric, telephone, gas and water utilities, shelters will be made available for recovery workers brought into the region from outside the region or state if other arrangements have not been made. Normally, the public utilities companies have their own in-depth disaster preparedness plans which anticipate and provides accommodations for outside workers. In the event there are no such provisions, or planned facilities become unavailable for various reasons, emergency workers will utilize the assigned shelters listed in Annex H and the County Appendices for eating and sleeping until other accommodations are made available.

- Mass Feeding

Primary responsibility for mass feeding lies with the American Red Cross for both disaster victims and emergency workers. The ARC has agreements with and can call upon, during declared disaster emergencies, military organizations and the network of civic, religious, and charitable organizations organized under the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) umbrella for assistance as necessary. The Red Cross will procure bulk food as required and distribute the food to the VOAD organizations who have mobile, mass feeding facilities for food preparation and service (See Annex L, Volunteer Services). As VOAD capabilities become saturated, the military and other government agencies may be called in to provide assistance.

Federal Assistance to Local Governments (Annex J)

Federal public assistance is that part of Emergency or Major Disaster relief, through which the Federal government supplements the efforts of State and local governments to return the disaster area to normal conditions, including repair and restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. Two types of assistance are authorized: Emergency and Permanent. Emergency work includes efforts to save lives, protect property, and maintain operation of essential facilities until permanent restoration can be made. Permanent work involves actions necessary to repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public and certain private non-profit facilities damaged or destroyed by the disaster.

Human Services and Individual Assistance (Annex K)

A hurricane will cause a substantial requirement for the region to provide human service assistance to the communities of the Tampa Bay area. Counties are the first responder with disaster assistance after a hurricane. The counties must respond with their own programs before State and Federal aid arrives.

County Assistance Centers will be set up as soon as possible after the storm to begin providing assistance to affected residents. Within a few days, Red Cross Service Centers will also be set up to administer to the needs of the homeless. See Annex K for the human services plan.

Volunteer Services (Annex L)

Past disaster operations have shown that following a disaster, there are a great number of individuals, or organizations, groups and businesses which will offer their services to the affected community. If the local community has not prepared for this influx of offered assistance, there will be confusion and potential loss of valuable resources. See Annex L for the volunteer resources plan.

Public Information (Annex M)

Timely and accurate information is crucial in the period preceding and immediately following hurricane passage. There will be a tendency toward great confusion and possibly even panic. A well-informed citizenry will be able to deal with the realities of damage and steps for recovery. A central clearing-house for dissemination of information is vital to preclude error and confusion.

Inter-Governmental Resource Distribution

Regional Recovery Center (RRC)

In the aftermath of a hurricane, a Regional Recovery Center will be established at the Florida State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. This activity will be a logistical center and clearing-house for sustenance and restoration supplies coming into the region from other areas of the State and country. Representatives from each county in the region will be located at the Recovery Center to coordinate the allocation of supplies to their respective county. See Hurricane Regional Recovery Center Operations Plan, Annex N.

State Emergency Response

During the immediate emergency period, emergency supplies coming into the region will be allocated to the counties by the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and his team. This team, composed of representatives from the Division of Emergency Management, and/or other state agencies, may be established at the Regional Recovery Center. Allocation and dispatch of supplies to individual counties will be coordinated between the GAR or the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and county representatives. Requests for resources from municipal EOCs will go through the county EOC to the Regional Recovery Center to the GAR/SCO.

County Distribution

Based on county requests for assistance, the GAR will direct disposition of outside supplies. The primary method of distribution of supplies will be from the RRC to individual county control points. In some cases, depending on communications and coordination networks, outside supplies can be directly routed to county control points.

Each county will coordinate with the American Red Cross who has agreements with non-governmental relief agencies for provision of mass feeding facilities (see Annex L, Volunteer Services). The RRC will coordinate with private providers of relief supplies to ensure optimum and prioritized distribution as well as to prevent price gouging on such emergency supplies. See Hurricane Regional Recovery Center Operations Plan (Annex N).

Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Federal assistance may be requested through FEMA for surveying local potable water supplies; supervising storage, transportation, and distribution of food and water; as well as assistance for shelter operations.

A major disaster declaration will make available assistance from the U.S. Center for Disease Control and/or Public Health Service under a Federal program of vector control. This program will assist in determining the best disease control strategies, determine requirements for mass immunization centers, and to obtain chemicals and aircraft as well as vaccine for vector and disease control.

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER V

SHORT-RANGE RESTORATION PERIOD FEDERAL and STATE DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes programs provided by the State of Florida and the Federal Government upon declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. It supplements the process begun during the Damage Assessment process described in Annex B.

SCOPE

During the Short-Range Restoration Period, many of the same activities from the Immediate Emergency Period will continue. Under a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Federal and State assistance will proceed as reflected below.

County requests for a State Declaration of Emergency and Presidential Disaster Declaration will require a formal written damage assessment report. This report is more detailed than the initial damage assessment, including specific damage to public and private property. The county property appraisers, or in some cases, housing and community development departments will usually lead the damage assessment effort with manpower and equipment resources from numerous other county departments. The overall County Damage Assessment Reports will be compiled by consolidating reports from County, municipalities and independent agencies. The report will be submitted, in written form, to the Division of Emergency Management, through the county Offices of Emergency Management.

Disaster Field Office (DFO)

Immediately upon a Presidential declaration of major disaster, a FEMA Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM) is appointed to direct Federal assistance to the local disaster areas. The DRM, in turn, may appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to control such Federal assistance at the local level. Depending upon the nature of the declaration, the FCO and the DRM may be a combined role for one individual. A similar appointment process will take place at the State level involving the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and a State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

The FCO, with assistance from the SCO and County emergency management officials, will establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO). The DFO, a centrally located facility which may be located at the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County, will administer all Federal disaster assistance programs.

A listing of available Federal disaster assistance programs to local governments appears in Annex J and to individuals, in Annex K.

Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs)

After the DFO becomes fully operational, Disaster Application Centers (DACs) are established in the affected areas to reach eligible victims with a range of Federal disaster assistance programs. DACs are usually established in schools, community centers, or other public buildings to facilitate a familiar access point for residents to come to apply for disaster assistance. County DACs are listed in the County Appendices.

Coastal Protection Structures Repair

Upon a Federal major disaster declaration, emergency hurricane-caused repair and rehabilitation of Federal flood control works and Federally-authorized coastal protection works in the Counties or constituent municipalities will be conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Also, reimbursement to the counties or municipalities of funds used for such emergency repair is provided under this Federal disaster assistance program.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Federal public assistance is that part of emergency or major disaster relief through which the federal government supplements the efforts of state and local governments to return the disaster area to normal conditions, including repair and restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. Two types of emergency work include efforts to save lives, protect property and maintain operation of essential facilities until permanent restoration can be made. Permanent work involves actions necessary to repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public and certain private, non-profit facilities damaged or destroyed by the emergency.

Public Assistance Programs

Immediately after the impact of a Major Disaster, each municipality and county department will, as soon as possible, make an assessment of damages. These Damage Assessment Reports will be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Centers and submitted to the State Division of Emergency Management. Records shall be maintained with particular attention to funds, personnel and equipment used on each damaged location. It is very important that individual geographical locations be treated separately, as surveys and reimbursements are handled in this manner.

The State Division of Emergency Management, on receipt and evaluation of Damage Assessments from the county, will make

recommendations to the Governor on the advisability of requesting a Federal Declaration of Emergency or Disaster, from the President. If a Federal Declaration is requested and approved, Damage Survey Teams, composed of federal and state representatives, will commence operations. Municipalities and county departments shall provide knowledgeable personnel to accompany these Survey Teams to the damaged areas.

As soon as possible after the President's Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the State Public Assistance Officer, will coordinate with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Federal Public Assistance Officer, to arrange an officials' briefing where the types of available Public Assistance will be explained.

Project Applications

Completed Project Applications will be submitted to the Governor's Authorized Representative, who forwards them to FEMA with recommendations of the Department of Insurance for insurance coverage under the Stafford Act and his own analysis and recommendations for Project Approval or Disapproval. FEMA then reviews and analyzes each application and returns it approved, approved but subject to specific revisions, or disapproved.

Project Administration

Interim and final inspections of projects will be conducted on all Public Assistance projects. After projects are completed, the applicant will submit to the Division of Emergency Management, a request for final payment, after which, the Office of the Auditor General will be requested to audit all expenditures claimed for reimbursement. When all documentation is in order, the Governor's Authorized Representative will forward the request for final payment to FEMA.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Disaster Application Centers

When the severity and magnitude of a disaster occurrence is such that a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster has been proclaimed, Disaster Application Centers (DACs) may be established in the county/region. These centers will provide single locations under the "one-stop shopping" principle where disaster victims may apply for all types of individual assistance available to eligible individuals and private businesses.

Disaster Application Centers will be staffed by representatives of the various federal, state and local government agencies and those non-governmental agencies, such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, that can provide assistance to the disaster victims.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will establish the DACs. Similar to Disaster Field Office (DFO) operations, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), will be responsible for coordination of all Federal Disaster Assistance efforts in the affected area. FEMA will also normally appoint an Individual Assistance Officer (IAO), a Public Information Officer (PIO), a Civil Rights Compliance Officer, a Reports Officer and Center Managers. The FCO and his staff will work in cooperation with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and his staff.

During operations, the Individual Assistance Officer is directly responsible to the FCO for all matters relating to individual assistance, including the establishment, location and operation of the Disaster Application Centers and Mobile teams.

The State Coordinating Officer will appoint a State Individual Assistance Officer and Assistant Manager for each center, who will work in conjunction with their Federal counterparts, to insure proper State staffing of the Disaster Application Centers.

The Disaster Application Centers will be located in various areas of the City, convenient to the predominance of the population affected by the disaster.

Various city departments and agencies along with the local Chapters of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army will furnish representatives in the DACs, to provide assistance within their scope and geographical areas of responsibility.

Additional information concerning Damage Assessment and Disaster Assistance Programs is found in DAP-21, Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs. The Florida Division of Emergency Management may also provide damage assessment training when requested on an annual or biannual basis, contingent upon funding availability.

APPENDICES

- V-1 Hillsborough County
- V-2 Manatee County
- V-3 Pasco County
- V-4 Pinellas County

Appendix V-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Disaster Field Office (Primary):

Florida State Fairgrounds
Highway 301
Tampa

Disaster Field Office (Alternate):

University of South Florida Tampa Campus
4202 East Fowler Ave
Tampa

Disaster Application Centers:

Ybor City Boys and Girls Club
2806 15 Street
Ybor City

Sun City Center
Sun City

Lutz Senior Center
112th 1st Ave NW
Lutz

Seventh Day Adventist Church
2303 Strawberry Drive
Plant City

Dover Advent Christian Church
Dover-Sydney Road (1 Blk S. of Hwy 74)
Dover

First Baptist Church of Mango
Mango

Hillsborough Community Center
Plant City Campus
Park Road and Commerce
Plant City

Postal Carriers Union Hall
Cypress and MacDill
Tampa

Temple Terrace Recreation Center
6610 Whiteway Drive
Temple Terrace

Nativity Catholic Church
205 S. Oakwood
Brandon

Pinecrest Elementary School
Hwy 39 and Lithia
Pinecrest

West Tampa Boys and Girls Club
1415 N. MacDill
Tampa

Appendix V-2

MANATEE COUNTY

Disaster Application Centers

Manatee County Boy's Club
Bradenton Branch
1415 9th Street West
Bradenton

Manatee County Boy's Club
DeSoto Branch
5231 34th Street West
Bradenton

Bradenton Kiwanis Club
21st Avenue West and 14th Street
Bradenton

Palmetto Boy's Club
1600 10th Street West
Palmetto

South Manatee Branch Library
1506 Bayshore Gardens Pkwy
Bradenton

Bradenton Library
1301 Barcarolita Blvd
Bradenton

Appendix V-3

PASCO COUNTY

Disaster Application Centers

Pasco-Hernando Community College
7025 State Road 587
New Port Richey

Pasco-Hernando Community College
2401 North Highway 41
Dade City

New Port Richey Recreation Center
832 Indian Avenue East
New Port Richey

Land O'Lakes Civic Center
U.S. Route 41 North
Land O'Lakes

Zephyrhills Municipal Building
603 8th Street
Zephyrhills

Pasco County Fairgrounds Auditorium
Between S.R. 41 and S. R. 52
Dade City

Hudson Senior High School
1000 Cobra Way
Hudson

Appendix V-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

Disaster Field Office (Alternate)

Pinellas County Cooperative
Extension Service Building
12175 125th Street North
Largo

Disaster Application Centers

Clearwater City Hall Annex
10 South Missouri Avenue
Clearwater

Dunedin Community Center
Michigan Boulevard & Pinehurst Streets
Dunedin

Largo Community Center
65 4th Street NW
Largo

Pinellas Park City Auditorium
59th Street North
Pinellas Park

Tarpon Springs Community Center
400 S. Walton Street
Tarpon Springs

Leisure Services Administration Building
1450 16th Street North
St. Petersburg

Childs Park Recreation Center
4301 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg

Roberts Community Center
1246 50th Avenue North
St. Petersburg

Wildwood Community Center
2650 10th Avenue South
St. Petersburg

YMCA Building
1005 Highland Avenue
Clearwater

St. Petersburg Junior College
6605 5th Avenue North
St. Petersburg

Martin L. King Center
1201 S. Douglas Avenue
Clearwater

Seminole VFW
10997 72nd Avenue North
Seminole

St. Petersburg Junior College
Clearwater Campus
2465 Drew Street
Clearwater

Countryside High School
S.R. 580 and McMullen-Booth Road
Clearwater

St. Petersburg Junior College
Tarpon Campus
Klosterman Road
Tarpon Springs

Pinellas County Cooperative Extension Service Building
12175 125th Street North
Largo (If not used as the Disaster Field Office)



CHAPTER VI

LONG-RANGE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

INTRODUCTION

This final period begins a few weeks after the disaster and may last for several months, depending upon the extent of damages. In this period, efforts will be concentrated on reconstructing those buildings and utilities which were damaged beyond repair. According to well-documented research, the Long-Range Reconstruction Period ends when population, employment, and services reach pre-disaster levels. During this period, many of the same activities from the Immediate Emergency Period and Short Range Restoration Period will continue. This chapter discusses problems associated with reconstruction and land use, as well as some actions that can be taken by local government to mitigate against future disaster.

SCOPE

Following a hurricane, a timely and thorough damage assessment will be conducted as outlined in Annex B. This damage assessment may reveal that areas currently not located within a local government's Coastal High-Hazard Area should be. Thus, all areas damaged either by wave action or storm surge should be identified during the damage assessment process and this information could be used to revise the delineation of a jurisdiction's Coastal High-Hazard Area. This is an important consideration since certain policies contained in this element and local Comprehensive Plans are specific to Coastal High-Hazard Areas. Additionally, Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Section 409, requires that a Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation study be done as a condition of receiving disaster assistance. Hazard mitigation will be discussed as Phase II of this study appearing in Chapter VII.

RESPONSIBILITY

Direction of Post-Disaster Redevelopment, repair and reconstruction, will be the responsibility of each county's Board of County Commissioners and municipal City Councils.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Restoration of Essential Public Service and Facilities

Initially following a major disaster, there will be an immediate need for restoring essential public services and facilities, such as water, sewer, and electric services. This restoration should take precedence over any private reconstruction efforts since the latter can hamper essential utility repairs. Consequently, reconstruction and major repairs to private structures will be limited or prohibited until

essential public services have been restored to that particular sector of the community.

As an additional consideration, there is sometimes advantage in delay of private reconstruction. Many landowners, homeowners and businesses are eligible for a variety of public assistance funds, if documentation of damage is sufficient to warrant disbursement of these funds. In times past, citizens anxious to get the recovery process underway as soon as possible, made repairs and rebuilt before appropriate documentation was made. Many have experienced considerable difficulty obtaining, after the fact, funds which they were legitimately entitled to, but were unable to substantiate.

Permitting of Redevelopment and Repairs

During Hurricane Elena, the majority of damage in the Tampa Bay region occurred in those areas where structures were built prior to the advent of more stringent local, County, State and Federal standards. As a result, it is important to ensure that major repair and replacement of damaged structures and facilities conforms to adopted hazard mitigation policies and measures. The following guidelines should be used in the repair and reconstruction of damaged structures:

- Information from the Damage Assessment teams should be evaluated in order to determine how effective current hazard mitigation efforts were at preventing damage. If it is found to be necessary, the local government can amend hazard mitigation policies and standards based on the type and extent of damages suffered. Because of the pressures from property owners to rebuild, this evaluation and amending must be done expeditiously, which will require careful coordination and planning.
- The number of permits for repair or reconstruction that would have to be processed in the wake of a major hurricane could overwhelm a community's capabilities. Therefore, streamlined permit procedures must be adopted for these crucial times, but still be able to effectively review permit applications, issue permits in conformance with local hazard mitigation policies, and inspect repair work. Following Hurricane Hugo in 1989, some South Carolina communities found they could expedite the process by beefing up the departments responsible for issuing rebuilding and reconstruction permits and by giving these same departments responsibility for inspection. This process ensured that rebuilding was in compliance with the letter of the permit issued to rebuild. Following are some ways that permit procedures can be streamlined.
 - Damage assessment teams can identify what repairs will be necessary for a damaged structure to meet local development standards. Permit applications can be compared against this information to determine if the application is appropriate.

Damage Assessment teams must be knowledgeable of the community's hazard mitigation program.

- Damage Assessment teams will estimate the damage to a building. For structures and facilities that do not conform to a community's existing zoning code, building code, and other local ordinances used to mitigate storm damages, and if damage exceeds 50 percent of fair market value, repairs or reconstruction must be consistent with the existing standards. This will help prevent the continual grandfathering of non-conforming structures. Politically, this is one of the most difficult policies to implement and enforce and courts have generally backed property owners rights versus community attempts at hazard mitigation.
- A community can adopt an ordinance that would establish a temporary moratorium on repair, development, and relocation when a "State of Emergency" is declared. This would allow an opportunity for a local government to assess the storm damages. Once this is complete, the moratorium can be lifted for minor damage areas where essential public services have been restored. Subsequently, consideration of appropriate mitigation opportunities for more heavily damaged areas can be undertaken. At its completion, the moratorium on major repairs can be lifted. This sequential approach to allowing repair and reconstruction helps regulate the number of permits that must be considered at one time and gives the community time to evaluate ways to mitigate future storm damage before issuing permits for structures suffering major damage.

Standards for Repair and Redevelopment

An important goal for any local government is that restoration following a major storm leave the community less susceptible to storm damage. Consequently, a primary consideration is post-disaster redevelopment consistent, whenever possible, with current hazard mitigation standards. It must be decided at what level of damage a non-conforming structure will be required to be repaired or reconstructed using current standards.

Ordinarily, zoning ordinances and construction codes define a level of damage (normally 50% of a structure's assessed value) which, if exceeded, requires the non-conforming structure to be restored or reconstructed using current standards. As a result, non-conforming land uses, that experience less extensive damages, will be able to rebuild to their prior conditions. A complicating factor is that the building requirements imposed by local flood damage prevention ordinances and the National Flood Insurance Program normally become effective when damage exceeds 50% of a structure's market value, rather than assessed value. This difference would involve making a distinction between when zoning and construction codes are enforceable,

and when Federal and local flood damage prevention standards are applicable. The local government may want to consider amending their local ordinances so that the same benchmarks may be used to determine when current standards apply to redevelopment or repair.

One outcome of a major natural disaster is that redevelopment will tend to occur at the maximum intensity permitted under a local government's land use plan. Thus, some communities having land use designations within hazardous coastal areas that exceed existing development densities, may experience more intensive redevelopment after the storm. This could aggravate the provision of public services and facilities if they are inadequate to handle the additional development. Before a disaster strikes, therefore, a community needs to be aware of the capacities of its public infrastructure, some of which is outside of its immediate control, and adjust its planned densities accordingly. In order not to encourage substantial additional development in coastal areas susceptible to hurricane damage, infrastructure should be repaired or replaced to the same capacities as occurred prior to the storm, unless an increase in capacity is consistent with a community's adopted local Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvement Program.

Removal, Relocation, or Structural Modifications of Damaged Structures and Facilities

An important component of post-disaster redevelopment and hazard mitigation is the identification of those areas with the highest potential for damage based on studies and past experience, including the most recent storm event. Identified as Coastal High-Hazard Areas, they represent areas where there is significant possibility of damages from coastal storms unless strict development standards are enforced. In some cases, structures may be so exposed to recurring assaults by coastal storms that repairs or redevelopment may not appear prudent.

If an area suffers repeated damage, however, a local government can take steps to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens. One possibility is to limit redevelopment in this area by amending the local Comprehensive Plan to reduce the land use intensity. If a moratorium on repair and redevelopment of structures receiving major damage is imposed following a hurricane, this will give local government time to amend their Comprehensive Plan to adapt it to the altered conditions. Growth management "tools" are covered fully in Chapter VII.

As previously discussed, there are substantial investments in public infrastructure within the Coastal High-Hazard Areas of the Region. Much of this infrastructure consists of major roadways, causeways, bridges, shore protection structures, and renourished beaches. Due to the extensive development that has occurred in the Tampa Bay area, there will be few opportunities where threatened or damaged infrastructure can be removed or relocated. The most likely alternative is the structural modification of damaged infrastructure so that it is less susceptible to recurring storm damages. Each facility, however,

should be considered individually to determine the feasibility of removing, relocating, or structurally modifying it so that funds are not invested in recreating a facility that will again be destroyed in the next coastal storm. This is currently being done by the Florida Department of Transportation (DOT) for all State highways subject to coastal storm damage. A similar approach can be taken in response to damaged or destroyed infrastructure before funds are spent rebuilding a facility to its pre-disaster condition. In conducting an analysis for a public facility the options for redevelopment, with an emphasis on minimizing future damages should be identified. Once this is done, the following concerns should be addressed for each option:

- Cost and availability of funds (economic feasibility)
- Environmental impacts
- Effectiveness in mitigating future damages
- Consistent with State, regional, and local objectives and policies
- The impact on the general public

After this analysis has been completed, the local government is able to more critically judge what option is most appropriate for minimizing future damages from coastal storms.

Public Acquisition

The surest way to prevent a recurrence of storm damage is for the public to acquire those areas where such damage has occurred. At this time, there is not State or local land acquisition program specifically directed toward post-disaster acquisition. This is unfortunate since, ironically, extensively damaged coastal areas following a major hurricane may represent one of the best opportunities for purchasing additional public coastal real estate in congested Tampa Bay areas. No one can predict what opportunities will become available, but at this time, no local government or the State will have funds specifically set aside to capitalize on them. One exception may be Lee County which has adopted an all-hazards Ordinance which assesses residents a fee based on the location/vulnerability. This fee is accumulated for that "rainy day" when disaster occurs within the county.

The ability to set aside sufficient funds for major public acquisition following a major hurricane would appear to be a more realistic goal for the State than for a local government. The probability of a storm striking the State of Florida is much greater than the probability of a storm striking a particular community within the State. Consequently, a public acquisition program for purchasing hurricane and flood damage properties would invest funds in public land purchases on a more regular basis on the State level than the local level. Local acquisition funds may be available, however, from parkland dedication fees, a self-imposed temporary sales tax, or other sources.

If State and/or local funds are available for post-disaster public acquisition of damaged property, it is important to consider multiple-purpose objectives. Essentially, this means that when parcels of land are being considered for public acquisition, thought should be given to other goals and objectives of the local government's Comprehensive Plan. For instance, not only hazard mitigation objectives, but those of the recreation and open space element, the conservation element, and other elements of the Comprehensive Plan should be considered in deciding what parcels to acquire, the more effective the use of the public funds.

Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Act empowers the Federal Insurance Administration to purchase insured property that has been damaged by a storm or flooding and to transfer the land as open space to the State or local government. The problem is that there are strict eligibility requirements for qualifying for purchase, and the availability of funds is limited. Consequently, as of June 1986, no Section 1362 acquisition funds have been used in the State of Florida.

In essence, the challenges of long-range reconstruction are numerous pitting traditional property use rights of landowners, on one hand, versus the community's desire to mitigate further hazard and preserve environmentally sensitive areas for future generations. There are no clear-cut solutions and few legal precedents that tilt in favor of the environment. As the Tampa Bay region continues to plan for the next hurricane (a certainty), it is important to cast glances ahead to the future when recovery efforts will have enjoyed added forethought and planning.

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CHAPTER VII

HAZARD MITIGATION

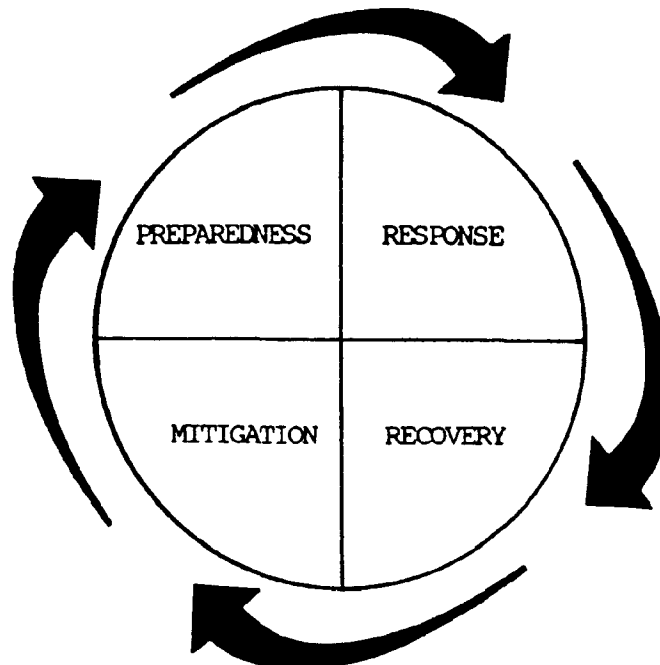
While a major hurricane may bring tremendous property damage and a grave potential for loss of life, there is a positive potential for hazard mitigation. "For the planner trying to guide constructive change in a community, disaster from an extreme natural event may be either a nightmare or an opportunity" (White, JAPA, Autumn 1986). However, the "window of opportunity" is very brief, and, unfortunately, coastal communities are often not prepared to capitalize on mitigative opportunities (Brower, et al. 1987). This section of the report begins Phase II and focuses on a number of concepts and planning techniques that may be useful in promoting mitigation in the region following a disaster.

Mitigation phases of comprehensive emergency management begins with an assessment of the region's vulnerability to damages given current and expected development conditions, and presents techniques and strategies to ensure that new development and post-disaster reconstruction are reasonably safe from future damages.

Comprehensive Emergency Management

There are various types of activities and government functions involved in community disaster planning (Drabek and Hoetmer, ed. 1991). The concept of comprehensive emergency management focuses on four interrelated phases of activity: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation as shown below:

CONCEPT OF COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Preparedness activities serve to develop the response capabilities needed in the event an emergency should arise. Evacuation planning and training are among the activities conducted under this phase. Response is the actual provision of emergency services during and immediately following a crisis. These activities help reduce casualties and damage, and speed recovery. Response activities include warning, evacuation, rescue and other similar operations.

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public and may last several weeks or months. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or improved, state of affairs. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particular actions would be temporary housing and food, restoration of government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas. Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence or minimize the potential property damage and/or loss of life. These activities occur throughout the process, both before and after a disaster occurs.

Simultaneously operating throughout these four phases of activity are two distinct government functions: emergency management and development management. The primary responsibility of emergency management is the preparedness and response phases of an emergency. Its focus is on the improvement of operations in a disaster. The development management's primary responsibility is during the mitigation and recovery phases; its focus is the improvement of conditions in the face of disaster by providing a set of guidelines for development to follow. Since both are part of the comprehensive planning process, it is extremely important that the community coordinate their emergency management activities with their development management activities.

Focus on Growth Management

Hazard mitigation, or reducing the risk of damages from natural disasters, has always been a part of local planning and policy-making. "...many local and state governments throughout the United States have responded to natural hazards especially flooding and high winds, by delineating hazardous areas and by instituting land use controls, construction standards, and public investment policies governing development within those areas. Nonetheless, coastal development continues at a pace that exposes ever-increasing numbers of people and properties to the forces of hurricanes; property losses due to hurricanes continue to climb" (McElyea, et al. 1987).

As a result of the increased population growth in hurricane-vulnerable areas and the growing concern for safe evacuation, the potentially devastating risk of property damage as well as environmental impacts of increased development along the shore, there has been an increasing emphasis at the state, Federal and local level on improving hazard mitigation policies.

Local governments, as the primary protectors of the public health, safety, and general welfare, have a responsibility to reduce the risk of property damages and loss of life attending coastal development. They also have a responsibility to ensure that reconstruction following a major storm can occur quickly and leave the community safe from disaster in the future. These are the goals of hazard mitigation and reconstruction planning.

Designation of the Coastal High Hazard Area

In planning for hazard mitigation and post-disaster reconstruction, there are several steps the community has followed to identify the community's vulnerability to storm forces, to identify and select appropriate mitigation measures, and to implement these measures and integrate them into the community's existing land use and capital improvements elements and emergency operations plans.

The first step in the process is the identification and mapping of those sections of the region which are most vulnerable to hurricane damages. Using the technical data from the hurricane evacuation studies, historical data from past storm events, the NFIP and beach erosion research, these areas can be delineated.

The Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) is defined as that portion of the Region projected to receive the most severe damage from hurricanes and coastal storms. In addition and of particular concern, is the area which incorporates the property seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) (DNR, Chapter 161 FS (1983)) as well as the V-Zone established by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Coastal Construction Control Line was established "to define that portion of the beach-dune system which is subject to severe weather fluctuations based on a 100-year storm surge, storm waves, or other predictable weather conditions" (Chapter 163.053(1)). Special siting and design considerations are necessary seaward of the CCCL to ensure the protection of the beach system, proposed or existing structures and adjacent properties.

In Florida, the Coastal High Hazard Area is basically defined through Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code which defines the area as that area seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line or that area within the Velocity Zone as depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps. It also includes areas which have historically experienced destruction or severe damage, from storm surge, waves, erosion or other manifestations of rapidly moving or storm driven water. Such areas shall include all areas within the local government's jurisdiction where public facilities have been damaged or undermined by coastal storms.

Summary of Existing Federal and State Hazard Mitigation Programs and Policies

While the ultimate responsibility for managing development falls on local government, the jurisdiction does not operate in a vacuum. This

section presents the state and Federal programs which set the context for local government actions regarding hazard mitigation followed by a discussion of the different development management tools and powers available to the local governments.

Federal Programs and Policies

Although growth management, like all land use regulation, is traditionally a local government responsibility, coastal local governments must operate within an interlocking framework involving all three levels of government - Federal, state, and local. The Federal presence on the coast, while often confusing and multi-faceted, has been perhaps the originating impulse for coastal area management in general and storm hazard mitigation in particular, especially in terms of funding and setting the policy agenda (Brower, Beatley, and Blatt, Reducing Hurricane and Coastal Storm Hazards through Growth Management, 1987).

"The lure of Federal dollars, even with complicated procedural and legal strings attached, has been effectively used to create agencies and procedures at the state and local levels rather than mandate substantive coastal policy. The 'New Federalism' model aptly described the two Federal programs with the greatest effect on coastal hazard mitigation: the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Coastal Zone Management Act." (Brower, et al. 1987).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The NFIP, established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, was intended to reduce the magnitude of disaster losses and Federal disaster aid by providing Federal flood insurance to floodplain residents, in return for building codes and land use control measures by the appropriate local government. As a participant in the Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) has undertaken a detailed flood hazard survey of the City which delineates the extent of the flooding hazard on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The FIRM is the basis for setting flood insurance premiums for particular properties. It also determines the extent and level of required development regulation usually elevation requirements. The 100-year flood zone is basically divided into A-Zones and V-Zones. The latter necessitates stricter elevation and construction standards for new development because it is not only vulnerable to the storm surge up to the 100 year flood level, but it is also the subject to the devastating effects of velocity wave action.

"Although it is certainly an improvement ..., the NFIP does not offer a complete solution to the problem of rising metropolitan flood losses" (Platt JAPA Autumn 1986). The first limitation is that most structures that already exist as of the date the community enters the NFIP are "grandfathered-in." That is, unless the local building inspector determines the repair or remodelling

is equivalent to 50% or greater of the assessed value, there is no requirement for retrofitting. A second limitation is that floodplain management standards apply only to those areas with a 1 percent chance or greater of being flooded in any given year. However, 35% of all flood claims arise in locations outside the 100-year floodplain (Platt 1986).

A third limitation is that communities tend to favor floodproofing and elevation of new structures rather than zoning development out of the floodplain, reducing the effectiveness of the NFIP in reducing losses. In addition several important kinds of adjustments to flooding are outside the typical purview of the NFIP: structural flood control measures, drainage and detention requirements, emergency planning, warning systems and land acquisition and relocation (Platt 1986). It should be noted, here, however that the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program has been established to provide incentives to local jurisdictions which have implemented measures that would address these program limitations.

Post-Disaster Aid

The Federal government administers over 100 different programs which provide disaster assistance to individuals, businesses, and state and local governments (see FEMA's Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs). Under the Disaster Relief Act (U.S.C. Sect. 5121), most Federal aid is contingent on a Presidential declaration of an "emergency or major disaster." The Presidential declaration is promulgated after the Governor of the State formally requests Federal aid. Before the Governor can request the declaration, a preliminary damage assessment must be conducted to confirm that damage is sufficient to exhaust local and state resources.

There is a clause (Sec. 403 (c)) of P.L. 93-288 as amended by P.L. 100-707, (the "Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act") whereby Department of Defense resources may be utilized during the period or gap between the disaster and the President's declaration. For obvious reasons, it is sometimes referred to as the "gap" legislation and is time limited as follows:

- (1) General Rule. During the immediate aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for assistance under ...this Act, the Governor of the State in which the incident occurred may request the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to utilize resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of performing on public and private lands any emergency work which is made necessary by such incident and which is essential for the preservation of life and property. If the

President determines that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property, the President shall grant such request to the extent the President determines practical. Such emergency work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

It appears that Congress was concerned about providing assistance as soon as possible after a disaster occurrence, but wished to give the President time - up to 10 days - to decide whether or not all conditions warranted a Presidential declaration of disaster. Such aid was not to be open-ended and the Act specifically defines "emergency work" as that which "...includes clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services."

If a Presidential disaster declaration is made, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate the administration of the appropriate disaster assistance programs. Currently, Federal assistance is provided based on a 75:25 match ratio, with at least 75% of the eligible cost paid through Federal disaster assistance funds and the balance paid through state and local government funds.

The trend of continued Federal cutbacks and coastal policy directives reinforces the need for state and local hazard mitigation planning. Disaster assistance will be subject to increasingly stringent cutbacks, needs tests, and local contribution requirements. Accordingly, the jurisdiction must approach post-disaster reconstruction with a focus on their own resources.

FEMA has also sought to encourage local government hazard mitigation in the context of its post-disaster aid programs. Section 409 of the Act requires that the state and local governments develop a hazard mitigation plan for the disaster area in order to receive Federal funds. As an example, following Hurricane Elena, the Interagency Mitigation Team focused on the problems and recommendations listed below:

Problem 1:

Many of the structures which were damaged or destroyed were located in the A-zone, as shown on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Under current regulations, structures can be built or rebuilt on fill in the A-zone.

Recommendation: Each community should consider either moving their V-zone landward or require all new construction be elevated on pilings.

Problem 2:

The coastal communities in the Region are older, are extensively developed, and contain structures built before more stringent building standards were enacted. Because of this, they are vulnerable to minor flooding and wind loads.

Recommendation: Strict enforcement of the provisions NFIP's Substantial Improvement Clause. (Source: FEMA Interagency Team, Post-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan for the State of Florida, 1986)

State Programs and Policies

Hazard Mitigation Planning

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, provides the means to assist in the prevention or mitigation of emergencies which may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use. Under the provisions of Section 252.32, Florida Statutes, DCA's Division of Emergency Management is authorized to make recommendations for zoning, building, and other land use controls, safety measures for securing mobile homes, etc., and other prevention, mitigation, and preparedness measures designed to eliminate or reduce emergencies and their impact.

Under the provision of Rule 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), county emergency management agencies are required to develop a comprehensive emergency management plan which includes an annex addressing hazard mitigation. These criteria require local governments to approach hazard mitigation at three levels: issue and policy development; ongoing hazard mitigation studies; and site-specific hazard mitigation studies.

Developments of Regional Impact

The Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) program was created by the passage of the Environmental Land and Water Management Act in 1972, now incorporated as Chapter 380, Florida Statutes. The scope of the program is to provide for regional review of development projects that have multi-jurisdictional impacts.

Permitting Programs

Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) to grant permits for certain activities, including all dredge and fill activities (unless specifically exempted): piers, wharfs, docks, dolphins, mooring pilings, excavation, commercial sand and gravel dredging, filling, disposal of dredged material, riprap and revetments, retaining walls, groins, breakwaters, jetties, beach restoration, levees,

wires or cables over the water, pipes, cables and tunnels under the water, fishing reefs, clearing channel and upland canal construction, intake and outfall pipes or structures, navigational aids, platforms, ramps, signs, fences, and the transportation/deposition of dredged material for open water dumping (DCA, 1986).

Permits are required by the U.S. Coast Guard and the DER for bridges, causeways and overhead pipelines. Permits for discharges of other than dredged or fill material must be obtained from the appropriate water pollution control authorities (listed on the dredge and fill application).

Coastal Construction

Regulatory requirements for coastal construction and protection are mandated by Chapters 161 and 403, Florida Statutes. As prescribed in the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1985 (Sections 161.52-161.58, FS), cities are required to establish a "coastal building zone." Within this area, increased minimum standards for the construction of major habitable structures will apply. Major structures must, at a minimum, be designed and constructed to withstand 110 miles per hour winds at 30 feet above ground, and be elevated above storm surge and breaking wave height; and that foundations be designed to withstand wave, erosion and scourge forces associated with a 100-year event. The local governments are charged with enforcing these standards as part of their building inspection function (DCA, 1986).

Building Codes

A major factor in reducing flood damages is the building code. The adoption of a well-written code and support of the building inspector in enforcing it is a responsibility of local officials and the public. In order to reduce damage from hurricane forces, building codes identify design and construction standards necessary to maintain structural integrity under storm stress. These include:

- Structural design loads - live and dead - for roofs, floors, walls and foundations under the high wind, wave, water, and battering pressures of the design flood event (the 100-year storm);
- Design standards, including size, spacing, depth, and bracing for piles, columns, and foundations to resist sliding and over-turning due to scour, soil liquefaction, and other forces;
- Specifications for anchorage, fasteners, and connections for roofs, walls, joists, beams, pilings, and piers to maintain structural integrity under high wind and water pressures;

- Specifications for water resistance of the structure, materials, and fasteners to protect them from deterioration due to exposure to salt spray, groundwater, and submergence;
- Build-back and inspection requirements for conforming and non-conforming structures that have been storm-damaged beyond 50 percent.

Growth Management Tools and Techniques

Development management tools play a useful and essential role in coastal communities in reducing the risk of damages from hurricane and coastal storm flooding, erosion and high winds. They cover the location of development and the quality of construction. They include post-hurricane reconstruction as well as new development which occurs before the storm.

A number of alternative approaches have been used to mitigate hurricane and coastal hazards including: the provision of Federal flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program; the provision of disaster assistance; structural approaches including the hardening of the shoreline through the construction of seawalls, revetments, and groins; the adoption of coastal building codes and construction standards which encourage or require that coastal buildings and facilities are better able to withstand the hurricane hazards; and the renourishment and replenishment of beaches and dune systems. Another approach is to reinforce the emergency evacuation and response systems to better prepare for the evacuation and sheltering of residents.

While typically the state and local communities, have relied upon these structural techniques for mitigation, the limitations to each must be recognized. Many of these limitations can be overcome through the supplemental use of growth management techniques. The growth management (non-structural) techniques including direct regulation of coastal development (e.g. through zoning and subdivision ordinances), land and property acquisition, capital facilities policies, taxation and fiscal incentives and emergency public information programs share the objectives of reorienting and redirecting urban development away from the most hazardous coastal locations.

"Non-structural flood protection" does not necessarily mean that construction will not take place in the floodplain, but that the flood plains will be managed or regulated through zoning ordinances, building codes and similar tools designed to reserve the land for activities with minimal flood damage potential. The non-structural tools that will be discussed here include Land Acquisition, Use of Easements, Use of Zoning and Codes, and Tax Incentives.

Land Acquisition: Federal Programs

Specific Federal programs have money available to assist state and local governments acquire land. Usually the funding is for recreational purposes, however, within the coastal area more than one objective can be achieved.

Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF)

Under the LWCF program, each state is allowed money which must be matched on a 50/50 basis. The funds can be used for acquisition and /or development of recreation lands. In Florida, the Department of Natural Resources administers the program. Although recent Federal cutbacks make the future of this program uncertain, state policy has been that priority was given to the purchase of beach land. (Contact: Florida DNR, Division of Recreation and Parks)

The 1362 Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

In many cases it would be less expensive for the FIA to purchase properties in high hazard areas and leave the land vacant rather than continue to pay periodic flood insurance claims and allow reconstruction after a regular cycle of floods, especially if local floodplain regulation forbids or restricts reconstruction. Although the program has worked very effectively in several cases and is considered an effective mitigation measure, it is vastly under-funded. (Contact: FEMA, Region IV, Natural Hazards and Technological Division)

State (Florida) Acquisition Programs

Conservation and Recreation Lands Program and Trust Fund

These funds are used to acquire environmentally sensitive, endangered and recreational lands, and to preserve significant archaeological and historical sites. The Florida Department of Natural Resources administers these funds. State agencies, local governments, associations, groups and individuals may propose area for acquisition. The areas to be purchased are selected by a project selection committee. (Contact: Florida DNR, Land Acquisition Division)

Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program

Administered by DNR, these funds are available to local governments and state agencies for acquisition of recreational lands or development of recreation facilities. Matching funds are required. (Contact: DNR, Division of Recreation and Parks)

Florida Boating Improvement Program (FBIP)

Administered by DNR, these funds are available to county governments to pay for channel markings, acquiring and building public launching facilities, and for other public recreational boating-related activities. Funds are allocated based on the number of motorboats registered in the county. (Contact: DNR, Division of Recreation and Parks)

Land Acquisition through Coordination of Programs

Acquiring land, especially the expensive beach properties often requires more than one funding source. Consideration will be given to utilizing state and/or local funds for Federal matching requirements, particularly in instances of acquisition of land in the flood plains. Along the same line, consideration should be given to combining funding from several programs. For example, if a disaster should occur, some small acquisitions may be possible through Section 1362, perhaps additional properties could be acquired by using money from other programs.

Use of Easements

Alternatives to actual fee-simple purchase of land are available to local government also. While not as absolute as acquisition, tools such as easements give local governments a mechanism for reserving the flood plains while keeping more land on the tax rolls and keeping the burden of maintenance on the owner. This legally acceptable practice allows more time for the careful planning of the ultimate use of the property.

- Greenbelts. Chapter 193, Part II, Florida Statutes, known as the Greenbelt Law
- Purchase of Easements

Restrictions may be created by conveyances of special limitations on property. If desired, an easement may be reserved. A negative easement may enable the individual donating or selling the land to stipulate that the individual or agency receiving the land not allow it to be utilized for certain specific activities. An affirmative easement guarantees that the land will be used in a certain way.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs)

Although a complex procedure, TDRs have been used successfully in other areas. Essentially, if a parcel of land is not suitable for development or the owner does not want to develop it, he may sell the development rights to another person in the same area who wants to develop more than is allowed. The seller is compensated by sale of development rights and the buyer benefits by more intensive development. This would be an appropriate tool if, as an example, Tract A (the seller's property) is seaward of the Coastal

Construction Control Line (COCL) and would be better suited for open space or recreation purposes and Tract B (the buyer's property) actually could be developed more intensely.

Other Tools for Land Acquisition

- Installment Purchase
- Tax Delinquent Property
- Mandatory Dedication
- Estate Tax
- Gift Tax

Conventional Zoning

Conventional zoning is a very effective tool for regulating land-use in the flood plains and thereby eliminating or reducing flood damages and losses. Conventional zoning ordinances control the type of land uses allowed in particular parts of the communities (e.g., residential and commercial) as well as their intensity (e.g., bulk, height, floor area ratio, set-back provisions). Zoning techniques which could be used as effective tools in flood plain management include the following:

Conservation/Preservation/Open Space Designation

Lands designated for open space and recreational uses in high risk areas substantially reduce the amount of property at risk, leading to a reduction in future losses from hurricanes and storms. In addition, conservation/preservation designations preserve the protective feature of the natural environment.

Down-zoning/Density Reduction

This form of zoning reduces the amount of property at risk from hurricanes and storms. In reducing the density of development, evacuation is facilitated and less stress is placed on the environment. The primary objective of this tool is to orient future development away from high hazard areas.

Minimum Lot Sizes

One approach to reduce the density of development is to raise the minimum lot size required for structures. This approach reduces the quantity of permissible development in high hazard areas. This type of zoning, however, tends to increase land and housing costs, well as the cost of providing services.

Floating Zones

A floating zone "floats" in the text of the zoning ordinance and waits to be affixed to an appropriate parcel of land. This technique is used when conditions in the ordinance are met and can be employed in recovery when an area has been severely damaged.

Nonconforming Uses

A nonconforming use is created when a land-use or activity formally legal is invalidated by a new zoning ordinance. The former use may be "grandfathered in;" however, it cannot expand, and if destroyed or discontinued, it is not allowed to re-establish. This approach can be used to reduce storm hazards by preparing for and managing reconstruction after a hurricane or storm occurs.

Coastal Setback

Coastal setback in high hazard areas represents a means of minimizing the impact of development on beach and dune systems and reducing exposure to storm hazards. Setbacks can be required from the mean high tide line, the first line of vegetation, or the dunes ridge. Setbacks can be state-mandated or local options.

Special Use Permits

Special use is permitted within a given zone if a proposed development meets certain conditions of criteria. These conditions and criteria must be stated in the ordinance, and relate to the provision of municipal services or to the reduction of adverse environmental impacts. This technique represents flexibility in acquiring new developments. Zoning rules are often exchanged for the benefits which would be received from the development.

Bonus/Incentive Zoning

This type of zoning allows developers to exceed limitations imposed by conventional zoning in exchange for developer-supplied amenities or concessions. Density bonuses have been used to encourage the incorporation of low- and moderate-income housing into development projects. In coastal hazard areas, developers may be granted additional development units if projects incorporate hazard reduction features. Developers may purchase and deed to the public high hazard lands, or may use design features which increase the ability of structures to withstand storm hazards. Bonus zoning has been disclaimed as "spot zoning" in some areas and should be investigated before any implementation.

Performance Zoning

An alternative to the conventional zoning techniques, performance zoning uses standards to measure the effect or impact of the proposed site on the community. The community is divided into zoning districts according to the area's use distinctions, geographical considerations, and community fiscal and planning policy. The districts could include: Agricultural, Rural, Estate Development, Urban Core, Neighborhood Conservation, Commercial Conservation and Holding. The land's make-up establishes the type of development that can be proposed for it.

Restrictions may be imposed on development in the floodplains and wetlands. Four variables or measures are used in performance zoning: Density, Open Space Ratio, Impervious Surface Ratio, and Floor Area Ratio. These measurements are very useful to effect proper management of the flood plains.

Population Caps

This restriction simply limits the number of people permitted to reside in a community. Two approaches have been used; one approach is to place an absolute cap on the amount of future development, the other limits annual growth. Legally, the annual growth limit has been upheld, the maximum growth capacity has not.

Interim/Temporary Moratoria

These types of regulations are designed to substantially retard development for a limited period. Temporary moratoria can be either a planning moratoria used to slow or freeze development in a certain area until a plan can be drafted and a permanent scheme of growth management controls is implemented, or second, an environmental moratorium restricts a development during a period in which community facilities are over pressured, such as inadequate capacity of a sewage treatment facility.

Mobile Home Restrictions

Mobile homes present specific dangers in the event of a hurricane. Due to their fragile construction, coastal communities employ methods to regulate mobile homes. Regulation includes such devices as licensing, taxation, inspection, zoning, or prohibiting in high hazard and hurricane vulnerable areas altogether.

Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations govern the conversion of raw land into development uses. While its utility is restricted to redevelopment in a "built-out" city, it adds another tool for properly managing land use in the flood plains.

The NFIP regulations require that:

- All subdivision proposals be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- All public utilities and facilities to serve the proposed subdivision must be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- All subdivision proposals must have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

- For all subdivision proposals which are greater than 50 lots or five acres (whichever is less), base flood elevation data must be provided.

In addition the regulations could require that the streets of a subdivision be above the elevation of a selected flood level, first floor elevations of the residences be at a height above the street elevation; and could prohibit any activity in a designated floodway that would restrict flow. Use of road side swales and retention ponds can reduce flooding. This reduces drainage costs and is environmentally acceptable.

Clustering

This subdivision regulation promotes concentration or clustering of higher density structures on sites which are less hazardous. This acts to encourage development on less hazardous sites while preserving hazard prone areas in an "undeveloped" state. This technique has been very successful in other coastal areas.

Exactions/Development Conditions

These are requirements of the developers to construct and dedicate or pay for the construction of infrastructure. Also, developers are required generally to contribute a certain amount of land for open space, parks and recreation and school sites.

HUDs (Planned Unit Development)

This device combines elements of zoning and subdivision regulation in permitting flexible design of large and small scale development. These developments are built as a unit and quality developments can provide urban service and facilities as well as protect sensitive areas.

Taxation/Fiscal Incentives

Differential Taxation

Differential taxation reduces the property taxes of undeveloped parcels of land, reducing pressures to convert the land to more intensive uses by decreasing holding costs and increasing the profitability of current uses. These differential assessments are of three types: (1) pure preferential assessment (land uses assessed not at fair market value, but at their value in current uses); (2) deferred taxation (landowner who changes land use is required to pay a portion of the tax benefits he has received); (3) restrictive agreements (in order to receive lower tax assessments, landowners must enter into a written agreement to keep their land in its current use for at least 10 years).

Special Assessments

A special assessment is a method of raising revenue in which all or part of the cost of a facility is charged to a property owner(s) who derives special benefit from the improvement. This tax is generally proportionate to the frontage along the facility, the area of land served by the improvement, or the value added to the land served by the project.

Impact Fees

The impact fee is designed to require the developer (and future residents who purchase these properties) to compensate the public for the additional costs of these consequences. The impact fee may be instituted separately or, more typically, attached to the exactions process during review and approval.

Capital Facilities/Infrastructure

Coastal development, like most development, is highly influenced by capital facilities such as roads, sewer, and water services. The provisions of Chapter 9J-5.014 (FAC) require the use of public facility/infrastructure policies to direct growth away from the high hazard area.

- Utility Extension Policy
- Capital Improvements Plan (CIP)
- Post-Storm Relocation

Information Dissemination

Real Estate Disclosure

Subdivision regulations, conditions of approval, and deed restrictions can also require hazard disclosure statements in high hazard areas and hurricane vulnerability zones as well as reinforce setback and public access requirements.

Community Awareness Programs

A different approach is to institute programs to educate the residents concerning hurricane and coastal storm hazards, including evacuation plans, actions they can take to enhance the integrity of their existing structures (hurricane clips, etc.), and securing their home in a hurricane threat. On the "supply side," a community may sponsor seminars for coastal builders and developers, introducing conventional and innovative approaches to building, designing and siting structures in coastal areas.

Conclusion

This section has described existing programs, planning techniques and growth management strategies typically used in everyday planning as well as hazard mitigation. The concept of comprehensive emergency

management illustrates that, indeed, hazard mitigation, should be accomplished through local policies and ordinances, throughout all phases of emergency management. These programs, strategies and techniques may also be employed after a disaster in post-disaster redevelopment, where the opportunity for change is more pronounced. Chapter VIII, Post-Disaster Redevelopment identifies a "policy-oriented" approach to reconstruction and disaster recovery.

CHAPTER VIII



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POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT

As discussed in previous chapters, following a major disaster, such as a hurricane, the period of recovery begins. The first phase of recovery, the Immediate Emergency Period, may last several days and focuses on the immediate lifesaving needs of the residents, including search and rescue and debris clearance (to provide access for emergency vehicles). The second phase of recovery, the Short Range Restoration Period, focuses on the repair of minor and moderately damaged structures and operations including damage assessment and disaster declaration, as well as initiating individual and public assistance programs.

The third phase of recovery, the Long Range Reconstruction Period, includes the full restoration of services and the reconstruction of severely damaged homes, businesses, and infrastructure. This final stage, depending upon the severity of the disaster, could take several years to complete (TERPC, 1983 and Drabek and Hoetmer, ed. 1991).

Reconstruction Issues

The vulnerability of the Region to damage by hurricanes or major storms should not be ignored, rather it should be used to revise land use and capital facilities plans in order to make communities safer and reduce the potential damage, as well as the displacement caused by the storm. In order to respond quickly after a storm with an alternative land use and capital facility plan, it is necessary to plan in advance, structures, and facilities most likely to be damaged and provide alternatives to current land use plans and facility sites.

There are seven basic reconstruction issues which are interrelated in the complex social system (Haas, ed., Reconstruction following Disaster, 1971). These issues are linked financially (decision making, implementation, and opportunity costs) and logistically (i.e., land-use decisions should be made prior to building code changes, etc.). The basic and some subsidiary issues are presented below:

1. Should there be changes in public policy decision making processes?
 - Will special ad hoc political mechanisms be established to work out the broad outlines of reconstruction plans, or to carry out other special short-term activities?
 - Should there be a master plan for reconstruction?
 - Will there be a set of deadline dates for reaching certain decision points?

- Where there has been a significant displacement of families and businesses, will special modes of communication be established?
 - To what extent will business, professional and citizen interest groups be involved in planning decisions for reconstruction?
 - Are there an adequate number of experts of the various types needed within the government?
 - Shall consulting firms be retained?
 - Shall there be one or more special task forces?
2. Should there be changes in land use?
- Will disaster assistance be contingent upon specific disaster mitigation policies?
 - If there are to be changes in land use, how is compensation, condemnation, demolition and clearance to be handled?
 - Should there be land use restrictions in conjunction with special building code requirements?
 - Should there be a master plan for reconstruction?
 - How probable is the recurrence of the hazard?
 - Should it be mandated that certain areas remain as open space or in similar uses?
3. Should there be changes in the Building Code?
- How predictable is the character and frequency of the hazard?
 - Apply generally or only to higher risk areas?
 - Apply to repair of previous structures as well as to new structures?
 - If code changes are to go into effect during time of rapid construction, will there be additional inspectors to ensure compliance?
4. Should a concerted effort be made to make the City more efficient and more attractive?
- Should there be a master plan for redevelopment?

- Will special efforts be made to have shopping and recreational facilities more conveniently located?
 - Should the building code be modernized?
 - Should performance standards be incorporated?
 - Should design specifications be incorporated?
 - If the city is to be changed substantially, how will changes in transportation needs be handled?
 - Corridor open space?
 - Easements?
 - Public access?
 - How to best ensure enforcement of flood plain management, coastal construction, environmental protection regulations.
5. Should there be compensation or financial assistance for private property losses?
- Questions of Equity -
 - Will the prudent be rewarded?
 - Will those who are less knowledgeable be assisted with claims?
 - Will ability to repay be used as a criterion to government loans?
 - Is absolute need the final criterion?
 - Will government assistance be contingent upon following specific disaster mitigation policies?
 - To what extent will outside agencies be permitted to influence reconstruction policies and plans?
6. How should disaster-produced personal and family problems be handled?
- Efforts to assist displaced families?
 - Communication links?
 - Temporary housing assignment and availability?

- When there is substantial disaster-produced unemployment, to what extent will special government action be instituted?
 - Should all construction and/or repair of residences wait until "final" land use and building code decisions have been made or can some be expedited?
7. How will increased local public expenditures be financed?
- How will the affected communities finance the cost of repair and construction of new streets, parks and structures?
 - How will the communities adjust for tax revenue shortfall?
 - Will procedures be modified to expedite some decision-making re: construction permits and the availability of utilities? Which ones?
 - Should there be a change in the local tax structure?
 - If there are to be changes in land use, how is compensation, condemnation, demolition and clearance to be handled?
 - If it appears that the rate of growth will exceed current standards, will special action be taken?
 - Will there be additional inspectors to ensure compliance with coastal construction and flood plain management regulations?
 - If building code changes increase the costs of construction, will there be tax breaks or other financial incentives for a time?
 - Should special ad hoc political mechanisms be set up to work out the reconstruction plan or implement special short-term activities?
 - If local facilities and services are inadequate to cope with disaster-produced health and emotional problems, how will the additional services be financed or requested?
 - To what extent will consultants be retained to handle increased workload, provide needed skills and perspectives?

Legal Considerations in Hazard Mitigation

(A substantial portion of this section is taken from Chapter 5 and 7 of Brower, Beatley and Blatt, Reducing Hurricane and Coastal Storm Hazards through Growth Mangement: A Guidebook for North Carolina Coastal Localities, 1987)

There are special demands and pressures following a major disaster. A local government typically will confront many interrelated economic, political and social pressures which affect redevelopment. "Disaster research indicates that there is often a strong desire on the part of local residents to return to normalcy, and that redevelopment and reconstruction actually occurs quite rapidly...Unless daunted by the prospect of legal liability..., local officials, to the extent that they can, 'grease the wheels' for storm victims."(Brower,et al, 1987) If post-disaster forces are not managed, however, the result is a greater amount of property and population at risk to future hurricanes and coastal storms.

Described as "a dilemma for local managers" (Kusler, 1985), legal constraints can work to both help and hinder hazard mitigation policies. On one hand, local government authority to restrict coastal development can be challenged as to the constitutionality of development regulation. On the other hand, local governments which do not act to protect private property from natural hazard damage, could, in some cases, be legally liable for the resulting damage. Although one can never be absolutely immune to legal challenge, a hazard mitigation strategy based on appropriate technical data and tested legal techniques will find strong judicial support against constitutional attack and damage claims.

Challenges Based Upon Constitutional Limitations

The principal constitutional limitations to local growth management efforts are found in three major constitutional provisions: due process, taking of private property without just compensation, and equal protection.

Procedural due process requires that citizens be given: (1) adequate notice of governmental action, and (2) a reasonable opportunity to be heard by an impartial tribunal when affected by a governmental action. To ensure procedural due process, courts generally require close compliance with statutory requirements outlined in administrative procedures acts or state land use control legislation.

A claim based upon substantive due process challenges the fundamental fairness of governmental action. Invalidation of land use ordinances on any substantive due process grounds is unusual. Development management actions legitimately enacted and implemented to prevent and reduce damages from hurricane and other coastal storms and having any logical relation to that objective should have no trouble withstanding substantive due process challenges.

The most common, controversial and misunderstood limitation to local actions is the constitutional prohibition against the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. Courts are almost certain to uphold a regulation designed to reduce community vulnerability and exposure to coastal storm damages when the regulation does not deny a landowner all economically reasonable use of a parcel.

Decisions are divided as to the validity of the ordinance if no reasonable value remains. To determine the outcome of the case, the court relies on the importance of the objective and the reasonableness of the expectations of the landowner given the size, location and character of the parcel.

Courts are more likely to invalidate land use regulation, either as a taking, a violation of substantive due process, or on various other grounds, when enactment involves procedural irregularities or ad hoc and post hoc planning and land regulation rather than implementation of an approved hazard mitigation plan. Communities should document the hazards in order that the courts appreciate the importance of hazard mitigation when balancing community interests with the often more immediate impact an ordinance may have on an individual landowner.

Challenges alleging equal protection violations are closely related to and often overlap substantive due process challenges. Classification of land based upon vulnerability to hurricane and coastal storm damage is valid against an equal protection challenge. Land use classifications have been struck down only in cases of unfair or unreasonable classification (In City of Welch v. Mitchell, 95 W.Va. 377, 121 S.E. 165 (1924), the court invalidated a flood plain ordinance which regulated development on one side of a stream but not the other.)

Liability

Many analysts have become increasingly concerned over potential local government liability for coastal hazard damages. But despite the dangers of liability awards at a time of municipal insurance crises and tight budgets, government liability for coastal hazard damage does not seem imminent. Before they are allowed to present their case, plaintiffs must overcome the barriers of Acts of God, sovereign immunity, and contributory negligence. They must then prove that some government act or omission proximately caused their injury and establish the legal elements of the appropriate cause of action.

There are several measures to fully or partially insulate the community from constitutional challenge and damage liability. One important measure is to require disclaimers and mandatory hazards disclosure in advertisements, sales contracts, and land records aimed at forcing developer, builder, and buyer to make the calculation of what is "reasonable" themselves. This information dissemination strategy can help establish a possible contributory negligence defense for later litigation, as well as providing a factual basis for restricting hazardous developments (Brower, et al., 1987).

A Post-Storm Reconstruction Plan

Communities typically have taken a policy-oriented approach to post storm reconstruction planning. The policy oriented plan provides general guidance to more specific reconstruction decisions and addresses the following issues:

- Identification of hurricane vulnerability zones and coastal high hazard areas and a process for updating this information following the storm.
- A process for identifying the extent and nature of damages by geographic location (Damage Assessment)
- Identification of a range of alternatives from which decision makers can choose depending upon the relevancy given the impact of the disaster.
- Identification of the redevelopment opportunities that may be present after the disaster.
- Description of the post-storm decision-making process

Damage Assessment

Critical to the decisions which must be made following a hurricane or coastal storm concerning redevelopment and reconstruction is an assessment of the local damages. In order to prepare for this, a damage assessment team should be organized to work with state and county agencies to conduct the damage assessment(s) necessary. Specifically the damage assessment team should be assigned the following responsibilities:

- Assess the extent and location of storm damage both to public and private structures and facilities and the natural environment;
- Document the type and location of storm forces;
- Determine from the above information the likely causes of damage (e.g. faulty construction, proximity to the coast, etc.)

The Damage Assessment Team should collect this information and present it to the Recovery Task Force, preferably in graphic form and consistent with the damage area delineation scheme suggested below (see The Triage Concept).

The Damage Assessment Team should be aware that there are three different damage assessments. An initial damage assessment team is the first in the field (within a couple of hours of the storm), providing initial inspection of damage (the Flash Report) and is responsible for determining whether an emergency declaration should be requested, whether a redevelopment moratorium should be enacted, and whether a local state of emergency should be declared. The second stage of damage assessment, the preliminary damage assessment, involves more detailed records of damages and different teams would be organized to assess different types of damages. A third team should accompany Federal and state damage assessment teams and should assist the state in the

preparation of damage survey reports (DSRs) required for Federal disaster assistance.

Assignment of Responsibility

In the aftermath of a disaster, such as a hurricane, the jurisdiction's first responsibility will be to assist in the first phase of recovery, the Immediate Emergency Period, which will involve the coordinated efforts of rescue workers, security operations, debris clearance, and initiating preliminary damage assessment for a disaster declaration. There needs to be time of organization and coordination of services to provide efficient services to the residents of the City or County as quickly as possible to avoid confusion and any unnecessary hardship. These types of recovery operations (relating to the first phase of recovery) should be addressed in the City/ County Hurricane Plan.

Uncertainty is considered by many experts to be the main cause of delay in later phases of recovery and reconstruction (Haas, 1971). This can be avoided to a certain extent by preplanning, hazard mitigation policy and implementation strategy development.

After a disaster, there is also tremendous pressure on local government to support the immediate reconstruction activities often foregoing standard procedures and sometimes, local land use regulations. Later, as the influx of government assistance and insurance payments flow into the area, the typical reaction is to build "bigger and better". The area can be transformed from a low-density, single-family community to one of high-density multistory condominiums and hotels. This type of "recovery" could be disastrous to the present and future residents of hurricane vulnerable areas the next time a hurricane strikes.

The basic issues of Recovery should be resolved before the major reconstruction has begun or, like other communities which have been in this situation, the City or County could cause unnecessary delays, confusion, and find itself unable to implement the hazard mitigation policies that would have made the region safer.

The Recovery Task Force

Creation of a special task force to deal with the unique issues and problems of redevelopment and reconstruction is a result of recognition that normal local decision-making capability needs to be supplemented. Task forces created through enactment of ordinances in Lee County, Florida, and the in the Town of Nags Head, North Carolina focus responsibilities on "receiving and reviewing damage reports and other analyses of post-disaster circumstances for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of existing hazard mitigation methods, and to compare these circumstances with mitigation opportunities identified prior to discern appropriate areas for post-disaster change and innovation" (Pinellas County 1991).

Responsibilities of the Recovery Task Force may also include the preparation of a post-disaster plan, including a master plan for reconstruction. The special task force may also develop procedures which will expedite the permitting process for minor repairs and construction, ensure adequate inspections and regulation compliance, and recommend specific actions involving land acquisition, land use changes, building code modifications, efforts to make the affected communities more efficient and attractive, provide services to residents, provide for disaster assistance to residents and anticipate financial expenditures and funding sources after a disaster declaration.

Brower, Beatley, and Blatt (Reducing Hurricane and Coastal Storm Hazards Through Growth Management: A Guidebook for North Carolina Coastal Localities) suggest three options for the composition of the Recovery Task Force:

1. Creation of a new group of individuals with broad based representation of community interests, such as
 - One or more elected officials
 - Planning director or representative
 - Public Works official
 - One or more representatives of the business community
 - Representatives from adjoining communities

This group has the advantage that by its broad composition, fresh perspectives on development opportunities may be available. To what extent this body is directly accountable to the local elected governing body or what degree of decision-making authority it has must be determined prior to the group's creation.

2. Assignment of responsibilities to the Local Planning Board (LPB). The LPB would have an existing knowledge and expertise of the development process, development issues and would still serve to insulate the local elected body from the detailed level of consideration necessary for redevelopment decisions.
3. Another alternative is to use non-elected local governmental officials as members of the redevelopment task force, such as the following:
 - County Administrator
 - Director of Emergency Management
 - Director of Planning/Zoning

- Director of Public Works
- The Director of the Building Dept.
- Director of Environmental Management
- City/County Attorney
- Other representatives as designated by the County Administrator

Advantages of such a group are a diversity of knowledge and expertise; access to existing government resources (i.e., staff and information); familiarity with emergency operations and immediate and short-range recovery operations; convenient access to damage assessment reports; knowledge of the development process and development issues; and knowledge of which decisions during the recovery period can be made administratively and which decisions require legislative action. This group could also serve to insulate a local elected body from the detailed redevelopment decisions. However, without representatives from outside government on this group, some perspectives on redevelopment opportunities may not be available. In addition, this group may not have as strong a political base to support its recommendations.

Regardless of its composition, the Recovery Task Force should fulfill the following responsibilities, as well as others deemed necessary:

- Hear preliminary damage reports.
- Take necessary steps to seek financial assistance from the appropriate state and Federal agencies.
- Authorize immediate clean-up and repairs necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
- Recommend to the City Council/County Commission temporary building moratoria for building activities not essential to protect health, safety and welfare.
- Prepare a report evaluating post-disaster redevelopment response and make recommendations for necessary changes to the City/County Hurricane Plan and Comprehensive Plan.

Regulating Development Following the Hurricane

In order to effectively manage the timing and sequence of reconstruction, it is important for the jurisdiction to establish, in advance a set of reconstruction permitting procedures. According to Brower, Godschalk and Beatley (Implementing Coastal Storm Hazard Policy 1987), in order to minimize uncertainty, the local governments should adopt a post-disaster procedure which will expedite permitting for minor repairs and allow for adequate review of permits for major repair

work. This "triage" procedure shall include development plan review, engineering approval and building permitting and shall provide that all permitting is consistent with the policies and directives of the local government comprehensive plans. Permitting procedures shall include coordination with appropriate agencies including the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation and other permitting agencies.

This delineation of damage and hazard zones by severity, or triage concept, is a primary task of the local damage assessment team, in conjunction with the recovery task force. A three-tiered delineation, functioning much like emergency medicine would be designated based upon the following damage criteria:

- Major damage areas: where buildings experienced damages amounting 50% or greater of their market value;
- Moderate damage areas; where buildings experience damages amounting to over 25% but under 50% of their market value;
- Minor damage areas: where buildings receiving damages of less than 25% of their market value.

The triage concept suggests the community prohibit reconstruction in major and moderate damage areas (at least for the short term) and permit immediate rebuilding in minor damage areas. The bulk of the task force's immediate attention should be directed to determining whether structures in moderate and major damage areas should be allowed to rebuild and under what conditions. In addition, existing designation of local hazard zones should be reviewed and modified to reflect changes in natural processes and topography and new knowledge gained about these processes.

Temporary Reconstruction Moratoria

The temporary reconstruction moratoria is an effective approach to the problem of the typical pressure to rebuild immediately. This provides sufficient time for the local damage assessment team to do its job and the task force to consider appropriate mitigation opportunities. Once the damage assessment is complete, the moratorium can be lifted for minor damage areas. A time limit to the moratorium is advisable from a legal perspective. A model ordinance for temporary building moratorium is presented in Appendix A.

General Strategies for Post-Hurricane Mitigation

Several key reconstruction and redevelopment strategies should be considered to promote hazard mitigation:

- Moving development away from the Coastal High Hazard Area following the hurricane

- Reducing permissible density of development in the Coastal High Hazard Area
- Prohibition of reconstruction at higher densities
- Reconstruction according to more stringent building and construction standards
- Public acquisition of hazard area properties

Specifically, it may be useful to divide policies into those which might apply when no future development or rebuilding should take place and those which would be appropriate when conditional development or rebuilding should be allowed. It is also important to emphasize the actual policy mix to be chosen is dependent upon the local government in the preparation of a plan and its particular needs. For example, policies which would essentially designate land for conservation recreation or open space, may include the following:

- Target properties for some form of fee simple or less-than-fee-simple acquisition.
- Implement transferable development rights programs with targeted origination and destination zones.

The above policies might be combined with some of those which follow, which are intended to condition further development or rebuilding in the aftermath of a hurricane:

- Setback to behind the COCL
- Land use changes from residential to commercial uses in order to reduce evacuation impacts
- Reduction in residential density
- Clustering of development on the most protected portions of the lots
- Building and rebuilding strictly to code (including flood insurance standards)
- Assessment of impact fees for public infrastructure and services in hazard zones (including building of shelters in non-hazard zones); and
- Rezoning which would result in existing development becoming a non-conforming use.

Interrelating Hazard and Non-hazard Mitigation Goals

In addition there may be opportunities to address other community goals with the hazard mitigation objectives:

- Enhancement of local recreational and open space opportunities
- Enhancement of local public beach access
- Enhancement and restoration of local natural ecosystems
- Reduction of traffic congestion, noise, and other transportation related problems
- Enhancement of the long-term economic vitality of the local commercial base.

Conclusion

Redevelopment of private property after a natural disaster must be guided by and firmly integrated into the local government comprehensive plan. Appendix B provides an example, a model, of related goals, objectives and policies developed for a coastal community in the Tampa Bay region. These goals, objectives and policies, adopted as part of the comprehensive plan, would impact redevelopment following a natural disaster.

To carry out the mitigation mandate of the reconstruction plan in the tense post-storm atmosphere, a local government will often require special institutions and authority in order to act quickly and decisively. The Recovery Task Force can pinpoint areas requiring special attention or offer particular opportunities for mitigation. Triage and moratoria are designed to allow a breathing space for the community. By taking advantage of the mitigation opportunities offered by the storm the community can implement strategies such as reconstruction at lower densities and in different locations, public acquisition of land, thereby emerging from the disaster as a safer and more attractive community.

Appendix A

MODEL ORDINANCE FOR TEMPORARY BUILDING MORATORIUM

1. Statutory Authority and Statement of Purpose

Under the general police power authority of _____, _____ hereby enacts a Post-Storm Reconstruction Moratorium. Because _____ is a coastal community and subject to the destructive forces of hurricanes, storms, and other natural hazards, careful planning is necessary to ensure a level and pattern of development which will not unreasonably endanger life and property. The post-disaster period offers an opportunity to implement comprehensive, planned reconstruction measures such as the _____ Hazard Mitigation Plan, but the confusion and community anxiety which often accompany the aftermath of a disaster can impede these efforts. A moratorium on development activities can provide a necessary breathing space, limited in scope and duration, during which the _____ government can better assess the damage situation, attempt to coordinate the relief efforts of state and federal agencies, and promote reconstruction in conformity with the _____ Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2. Declaration of the moratorium

A Post-Storm Reconstruction Moratorium shall exist upon the occurrence of one or more of the following events: _____ is struck by a hurricane of force equal or greater than 3 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale, as determined by the National Weather Service; _____ is declared a disaster area either by the Governor of Florida or the President of the United States; or twenty percent or more of the structures in _____, or any zoning district thereof, as determined by the Building Inspector, are destroyed or substantially damaged by a hurricane or other coastal storm hazard.¹

3. Effects of Moratorium

The Moratorium shall be declared by the Mayor (Chief Executive) as head of the Reconstruction Task Force, and shall remain in effect until revoked according to the triage provisions in Section 4(b) of this ordinance. In no case shall the Moratorium be of less duration than thirty days. While the Moratorium is in effect, no development permits or variances of any kind shall be issued, no rezonings or zoning changes shall be approved, and no construction or reconstruction activity may be undertaken, excepting only minor interior repairs and

¹ The moratorium may also be made to apply only in one or more of the triage-classified areas.

emergency repairs necessary to prevent injury or loss of life or imminent collapse or other substantial damage to structures.

4. Triage Provisions

Task Force Responsibilities: Upon declaration of the Moratorium, the Reconstruction Task Force shall be activated. The Task Force shall consist of:_____.² The Task Force shall immediately survey all affected areas and prepare a report, dividing (the jurisdiction) into the following three categories:

1. Undamaged or Slightly Damaged Areas:

Areas in which buildings, structures, or other improvements have been damaged up to 25 percent of their assessed market value, as determined by the Building Inspector and/or Tax Assessor;

2. Damaged Areas:

Areas in which buildings, structures, or other improvements have been damaged to the extent of greater than 25 percent but less than 50 percent of their assessed market value, as determined by the Building Inspector and/or Tax Assessor;

3. Severely Damaged Areas:

Areas in which buildings, structures, or other improvements have been damaged to the extent of 50 percent or more of their assessed market value, as determined by the Building Inspector and/or Tax Assessor.

Within each category, the Task Force shall recommend any changes in zoning, subdivision regulations, setback, density, or elevation requirements, or any other ordinances which it deems necessary or advisable to prevent a recurrence of coastal hazard damage.

The Task Force shall also identify any parcels or locations suitable for acquisition by (the jurisdiction) or by (the jurisdiction) in conjunction with state or federal agencies or private conservation organizations.³

² Composition of the Post-Storm Reconstruction Task Force should be specified according to the jurisdiction's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Several members of the Task Force should also be members of FEMA Federal/state/local post-disaster teams, so as to coordinate relief and reconstruction efforts.

³ The locality could consider acquisition through negotiated purchase, condemnation, the NFIP 1362 program, state beach access programs, or purchase of development rights.

Appendix B

A HAZARD MITIGATION/POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT MODEL WITH GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES DEVELOPED FOR A COASTAL COMMUNITY

A. Introduction

Pursuant to Section 163.3177 (9) and (10), FS and Section 9J-5.012(3) and 5.013(2) FAC, the following represents the Coastal Management and Conservation Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Town of (Blank), hereafter referred to as the Community. These goals, objectives and policies are intended to address the establishment of a long-term directive for protecting and enhancing the natural resources found in the Community. All Goals, Objectives and Policies are adopted by ordinance.

B. Nonapplicable Items

The municipal boundaries and the coastal area designation are the same. As such those goals, objectives and policies addressed in the other elements are applicable to the Community's coastal area. However, based on the findings contained in this element and pursuant to Section 9J-5.002, FAC, it has been determined that the following objectives and policies identified in 9J-5.012(3) and 9J-5.013(2) FAC are not applicable to the Community. Those items not applicable to the Community include protection of historic resources, existing natural reservations, protection of areas suitable for extraction of minerals, delineation of cones of influence, water wells and groundwater recharge.

C. Implementation

Unless otherwise stated, the implementation of objectives and associated policies contained in Section E shall be through the development, adoption, and application of land development regulations (See Goal 4)

D. Local Goals, Objectives and Policies

GOAL 1

TO ENSURE THE HIGHEST ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY POSSIBLE, THE TOWN OF (BLANK) SHALL CONSERVE, PROTECT AND APPROPRIATELY MANAGE THE NATURAL RESOURCES (AQUATIC, TERRESTRIAL AND WETLAND).

Objective 1.1

As an ongoing objective, the Community shall protect the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater.

Policy 1.1.1

The Community shall implement an educational program for residential and commercial consumers to discourage waste and conserve water.

Policy 1.1.2

By 1990, the Community shall coordinate and implement a comprehensive water shortage plan and enforce the provisions set forth in the SWFWMD's Water Shortage Plan, Chapter 40D-21, F.A.C.

Policy 1.1.3

The Community shall adopt by reference the standards and regulations set forth in the Pinellas Aquatic Preserve Management Plan to protect and enhance the water quality of Boca Ciega Bay and Clearwater Harbor.

Policy 1.1.4

Land development regulations shall require stormwater retention in new development.

Policy 1.1.5

The Community shall protect water storage and water quality enhancement functions of wetlands and flood plains areas through acquisition, enforcement of laws and the application of land and water management practices which provide for compatible uses.

Policy 1.1.6

The Community shall work with those communities and counties lying within the boundaries of the Tampa Bay Surface Water Improvement Management (SWIM) Plan 1988 in implementation of the Surface Water Improvement Management Program for Tampa Bay.

Measure

Surface and groundwater quality and quantity

Objective 1.2

By 1990, regulations for development within the 100-year flood plain shall be strictly enforced.

Policy 1.2.1

New development or redevelopment approvals shall require that post-development runoff rates, volumes and pollutant loads do not exceed predevelopment conditions.

Policy 1.2.2

Recognizing that the community is located in the 100-year flood plain, the Community shall adopt and strictly enforce all appropriate Federal, state, and regional coastal construction codes and coastal setback regulations.

Policy 1.2.3

The Community shall protect the natural functions of the 100-year flood plain so that the flood-carrying and flood storage capacity are maintained.

Policy 1.2.4

The Community shall encourage the development of a strict flood plain management program by state and local governments to preserve hydrologically significant wetlands and other natural flood plain features.

Measure

Implementation of flood plain management regulations

Objective 1.3

As an ongoing objective, the Community shall conserve or improve wetlands, aquatic resources and wildlife population and habitat to maintain their environmental and recreational value.

Policy 1.3.1

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, upon identification in the Community, areas such as mangroves and marsh areas shall be identified on the Future Land Use Map as conservation areas.

Policy 1.3.2

All existing marine wetlands shall be designated preservation land as set forth on the Marine Resource Map.

Policy 1.3.3

Projects (e.g., marinas, causeways and dredging) which could inhibit tidal circulation shall include measures to maintain or improve tidal circulation and flushing.

Policy 1.3.4

The Community's existing wetlands shall be conserved and protected from physical and hydrological alterations.

Policy 1.3.5

Marine wetlands, barrier island property containing numerous vegetative communities and/or shoreline locations with limited habitat diversity shall be considered priorities for environmental land acquisition.

Measure

Implementation of land regulations which protect environmental systems

Objective 1.4

The Community shall conserve, appropriately use and protect native vegetation.

Policy 1.4.1

Land development regulations shall encourage shorelines lacking wetland vegetation to be planted with native vegetation in order to minimize potential flood damage, stabilize the shoreline and trap sediments and other non-point source pollutants, and provide additional habitat for fish and wildlife.

Policy 1.4.2

By 1990, land development regulations shall encourage the removal of exotic species such as punk tree (Melaleuca sp.), Australian pine (Casuarina sp.) and Brazilian pepper (Schinus sp.).

Policy 1.4.3

The Community shall consider soil conditions and vegetation classifications to determine suitability for development during the site plan review process and when designating land use categories.

Policy 1.4.4

Pilings, not fill, shall be used to elevate structures in native vegetation areas.

Policy 1.4.5

Although limited natural resources remain in the Community, every effort shall be taken to protect these resources as follows:

- Recreational development shall be compatible with the surrounding environment and shall be subject to performance standards adopted in land development regulations;
- The clearing of trees and wetland vegetation shall be prohibited, unless specifically permitted; and
- All applications for development approval shall be subject to site plan review.

Measure

Development and implementation of land development regulations

Objective 1.5

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the Community shall protect species with special status from adverse impacts due to loss of natural habitat.

Policy 1.5.1

The Community shall assist in the application of and compliance with all state and Federal regulations pertaining to species of special status (e.g., endangered, rare, species of special concern and threatened).

Policy 1.5.2

Beach renourishment projects shall protect sea turtle nesting areas by limiting construction in such areas to winter and spring months, or by collecting eggs from the nests, incubating them, and releasing the hatchlings.

Policy 1.5.3

By 1990, the City shall establish a public information program calling for the protection of those sea turtle nesting areas located within the community.

Policy 1.5.4

All spoil islands shall be designated bird sanctuaries.

Policy 1.5.5

The Community shall work in cooperation with FDNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other state and Federal agencies to develop an area-specific manatee protection plan in order to ensure long-range manatee and habitat protection.

Measure

Implementation of protective measures

Objective 1.6

By 1991, the Community shall increase its involvement in monitoring the proper handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste within its jurisdiction.

Policy 1.6.1

The Community shall work with the FDER, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the County in developing an emergency response plan to handle accidents involving hazardous waste.

Policy 1.6.2

A program shall be developed to regulate small generators of hazardous wastes to protect natural resources and public health.

Policy 1.6.3

Recycling of hazardous waste products such as oils, solvents and paints shall be promoted by the Community.

Policy 1.6.4

"Amnesty Days" and other methods shall be used to facilitate the collection and disposal of individual and small business hazardous waste.

Policy 1.6.5

The Community, in conjunction with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, Pinellas County and neighboring municipalities, shall institute an educational program using mailings and public meetings to inform the Community's residents of effective methods to safely store and dispose of household and commercial hazardous material.

Measure

Participation in hazardous waste management efforts

Objective 1.7

The Community shall continue efforts to comply with all state and Federal standards for air quality.

Policy 1.7.1

The Community shall work to reduce the potential for automobile emissions pollution by the following measures:

- require vegetative buffer strips between roadways and in new residential development and redevelopment;
- promote alternative transportation modes; and
- assure continued operation of roadways at acceptable levels of service.

Measure

Compliance with standards

Objective 1.8

As an ongoing objective, Boca Ciega Bay and Clearwater Harbor shall maintain the Outstanding Florida Waters designation.

Policy 1.8.1

No new point sources shall be permitted to discharge from the Community into Boca Ciega Bay and Clearwater Harbor or into ditches or canals that flow into the above named water bodies.

Policy 1.8.2

In order to reduce non-point source pollutant loadings, a stormwater management plan shall follow the regulations set out in Chapter 17-25, FAC.

Policy 1.8.3

In order to reduce non-point source pollutant loadings and improve the functioning of the Community's drainage system, dumping of debris of any kind, (e.g., yard clippings and trimmings), into drainage ditches and stormwater control structures shall be prohibited.

Policy 1.8.4

The Community shall coordinate with neighboring municipalities and the County to protect estuaries which are within the jurisdiction of more than one local government; including methods for coordinating with other local governments to ensure adequate sites for water-dependent uses, preventing estuarine pollution, controlling surface water runoff, protecting living marine resources, reducing exposure to natural hazards, and ensuring public access

Measure

Continued designation of Boca Ciega Bay and Clearwater Harbor as Outstanding Florida Waters

Objective 1.9

The Community shall protect and restore its beaches, dunes and natural system and establish construction standards which minimize the impacts of man-made structures on these systems.

Policy 1.9.1

Construction seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line shall be subject to the permitting procedures pursuant to Section 161.05 Florida Statutes.

Policy 1.9.2

The planting of native marine vegetation in front of the seawall to act as a natural buffer is encouraged.

Policy 1.9.3

A dune preservation zone shall be established by development regulations to protect the primary dunes, which shall address prohibitions on excavations, destruction of native vegetation, and activities which affect the natural fluctuation of the dunes.

Policy 1.9.4

The Community shall continue providing adequate public access to beaches and shorelines; enforcing public access to beaches renourished at public expense; enforcing the public access requirements of the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1985, and providing transportation or parking facilities for beach and shoreline access.

Policy 1.9.5

By 1990, the Community shall develop a plan for improving existing and acquiring additional beach access. The plan shall include the following:

- acquisition and improvement of cross-over structures and parking facilities and
- access consistent with the standards included in the Recreation and Open Space Element.

Policy 1.9.6

The Community shall limit shoreline development that will adversely impact marine fisheries habitats with land development regulations

Measure

Implementation of coastal construction regulations

Objective 1.10

The Community shall participate in the establishment and implementation of an intergovernmental coordination mechanism to protect coastal resources which shall address natural systems on a systemwide basis regardless of political boundaries.

Policy 1.10.1

The Community shall participate in proceedings to develop joint planning and management programs with the neighboring municipalities for hurricane evacuation, provision of public access, provision of infrastructure, controlling stormwater, protection of wetland vegetation and coordinating efforts to protect species with special status.

Policy 1.10.2

By the year 1995, the Community shall participate with neighboring cities, County and appropriate state and Federal agencies in the preparation and implementation of a coastal management plan for Sand Key.

Policy 1.10.3

The Community shall review the comprehensive plans of the neighboring municipalities and adjacent coastal counties to determine if coastal resources of the barrier islands are being managed in a consistent manner.

Policy 1.10.4

Pursuant to 9J-5-.012 Section 3(b)11, the levels of service for the coastal area are those designated in Objective 1.1 of the Traffic Element; Objective 2.3 and Policies 1.1.1 and 2.2.1 of the Infrastructure Element and Policy 1.1.1 of the Recreation and Open Space Element.

Policy 1.10.5

The Community shall continue to plan and fund infrastructure and services consistent with the level of service adopted herein and shall ensure that permits for development and redevelopment activities are issued only if public facilities necessary to meet the level of service standards adopted pursuant to this Comprehensive Plan are available concurrent with the impacts of the development.

Measure

Establishment of intergovernmental coordination mechanism to manage coastal resources

Objective 1.11

The Community shall assist property owners in the identification, preservation, and protection of historical and architecturally significant housing with the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.11.1

By providing referral to the appropriate governmental agencies, the Community shall assist property owners in the identification of historically significant structures.

Policy 1.11.2

The Community shall assist property owners of historically or architecturally significant housing in applying for and utilizing state and Federal assistance programs.

Measure

The identification, preservation, and protection of historically significant or architecturally significant housing.

GOAL 2

THE COMMUNITY SHALL PROVIDE A SET OF GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT THAT PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ITS RESIDENTS, AND PRESERVES THE INTEGRITY OF ITS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

Objective 2.1

Within one year of submission, the Community shall limit public expenditures that subsidize development permitted in Coastal High Hazard Area except for restoration or enhancement of natural resources.

Policy 2.1.1

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the Community shall designate the Coastal High Hazard Area as that portion of the community which is seaward of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Coastal Construction Control (COCL) Line and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Velocity Zone (V-Zone).

Policy 2.1.2

The Community shall not support or finance new local transportation corridors which lie within the Coastal High Hazard Area, although existing corridors may be maintained or improved as necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of existing residents.

Policy 2.1.3

The Community shall not support sewer and water line extensions or expansions within the Coastal High Hazard Area which will encourage future growth/higher densities in those vulnerable areas.

Measure

Amount and nature of public expenditures in the Coastal High Hazard Area

Objective 2.2

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the Community shall not increase densities above those established in this plan within the designated Coastal High Hazard Area.

Policy 2.2.1

The Community, acknowledging its particular vulnerability to coastal hazards as a barrier island community, recognizes the entire Community as within the "Hurricane Vulnerability Zone" and the first geographic area to be evacuated in the event of a hurricane threat.

Policy 2.2.2

The Community shall maintain or reduce allowable density in the Coastal High Hazard Area and the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone (the entire island community) consistent with the Future Land Use Map of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 2.2.3

The Community shall continue to implement the growth management directives which limit densities within the Coastal High Hazard Area to no more than 15 dwelling units per acre consistent with the Future Land Use Map of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 2.2.4

The Community shall implement a program of land acquisition and management for recreation and conservation.

Policy 2.2.5

The Community shall review Federal and state development projects which are to be located within the Coastal High Hazard Area, and support those projects which are consistent with this Plan.

Measure

Population density within the Coastal High Hazard Area

Objective 2.3

As of the effective date of this Comprehensive Plan, the Community shall maintain or reduce hurricane clearance times.

Policy 2.3.1

Through the Pinellas Area Transportation Study (PATS) Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the Community shall coordinate with state, regional and county agencies to ensure that major evacuation routes are adequately maintained and, when necessary, improved to facilitate an efficient and safe evacuation.

Policy 2.3.2

The Community, in cooperation with the Pinellas County Department of Civil Emergency Services and the Pinellas County Chapter of the American Red Cross and the other island communities, shall sponsor annual hurricane preparedness seminars to increase hurricane awareness.

Policy 2.3.3

Community emergency response personnel and volunteers shall coordinate with county and state emergency response agencies in emergency planning, including communications, traffic control and warning operations, to effect a safe and efficient evacuation of the Community.

Measure

Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Times

Objective 2.4

The Community shall reduce the risk of exposure of human life and public and private property to natural disasters through preparedness planning and implementation of hazard mitigation measures.

Policy 2.4.1

The Community, in coordination with the County Department of Civil Emergency Services and other communities on Sand Key, shall develop a comprehensive Hurricane Plan which shall address the four phases of comprehensive emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

Policy 2.4.2

The Community shall designate an emergency management coordinator who shall oversee the development/revision of a town/island hurricane plan; act as a liaison between state, regional, county and town emergency response and planning agencies; and ensure coordination between emergency management and development management activities in the Community.

Policy 2.4.3

The Community shall review the existing coastal construction building code and should adopt, at a minimum, the coastal construction standards embodied in the Coastal Zone Protection Act and shall strictly enforce their implementation through the building inspection process.

Policy 2.4.4

Recognizing that the entire Community is located within the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone and the 100-year flood plain, the Community shall adopt and strictly enforce all appropriate Federal, state, and local coastal construction codes, coastal setback requirements, special COCL facility siting restrictions, and floodplain management regulations.

Policy 2.4.5

Special care facilities shall not be located in the Coastal High Hazard Area. Special care facilities are discouraged in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone unless adequate provisions for safe and efficient evacuation and shelter are ensured.

Policy 2.4.6

The Community Commission shall review all elements of the Pinellas County Peacetime Emergency Plan (Annexes I through XIX) to assure that hazard mitigation considerations are effective and implemented within its area of responsibility.

Measure

Development of Community Hurricane Plan
Implementation of Policies

GOAL 3

THE COMMUNITY SHALL EXPEDITE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY AND REDUCE THE FUTURE RISK TO HUMAN LIFE AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY FROM NATURAL HAZARDS THROUGH RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.

Objective 3.1

The Community Board of Commissioners shall serve as the Recovery Task Force to hear preliminary damage assessments and direct post-disaster recovery and redevelopment activities.

Policy 3.1.1

Depending upon the severity of the impact of the storm on the Community, the Community Board of Commissioners will appoint working groups to include the Mayor, Commissioner and Building Department and other deemed necessary to carry out these procedures.

Policy 3.1.2

These working groups shall at a minimum:

- (a) Review preliminary damage reports, identify areas where minor, moderate and major damage has occurred;
- (b) Seek financial assistance from the state and Federal agencies;
- (c) Recommend Community action to:
 - 1. initiate immediate clean up and repair to protect health, safety and welfare;
 - 2. to declare temporary building moratoria for activities not essential to protect the health, safety and welfare;
 - 3. initiate hazard mitigation policies.

- (d) Evaluate post-disaster redevelopment response and recommend necessary changes to the Comprehensive Plan.

Measure

Establish procedures

Objective 3.2

By 1991, in order to effectively manage the timing and sequence of reconstruction, the Community will establish, in advance, a set of reconstruction permitting procedures.

Policy 3.2.1

Following a hurricane with major damage, the Community Commission will adopt a temporary post-disaster building moratorium to allow sufficient time for immediate damage assessment, the identification of redevelopment opportunities, and hazard mitigation policy implementation.

Policy 3.2.2

The Community shall adopt a post-disaster procedure which will expedite permitting for minor repairs. The procedure shall include development plan review, engineering approval and building permitting and shall provide that all permitting is coordinated with the appropriate agencies and consistent with the objectives of this Comprehensive Plan.

Measure

Establishment of reconstruction permitting procedures

Objective 3.3

The Community shall consider key reconstruction and redevelopment strategies which will be considered to promote hazard mitigation.

Policy 3.3.1

Where feasible, property which has received recurring major hurricane damage from storm surge should be publicly acquired or designated conservation on the Future Land Use Map to prevent redevelopment of the property to its pre-hurricane land use.

Policy 3.3.2

The Community shall consider one or more of the following strategies in those areas which receive major or moderate damage:

- Relocation further inland (moving development/infrastructure away from the Coastal High Hazard Area);
- Reduction of permissible density of development in the area;
- Reconstruction according to more stringent building and construction standards; and
- Public acquisition of damaged areas.

Policy 3.3.3

The Community shall interrelate hazard and non-hazard mitigation goals during reconstruction permitting process including the following objectives:

- Enhancement of local recreational and open space opportunities; enhancement of local public beach access;
- Enhancement and restoration of local natural ecosystems;
- Reduction of traffic congestion, noise, and other transportation related problems; and
- Enhancement of the long-term economic vitality of the local commercial base.

Measure

Implementation of policies during reconstruction

GOAL 4

LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS SHALL BE ADOPTED WHICH IMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Objective 4.1

Within one year of the transmittal of this Comprehensive Plan or as may be provided by Florida Statutes, future growth and development shall be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation and enforcement of land development regulations, consistent with this adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 4.1.1

Land development regulations shall be adopted which implement the requirements the requirements of the following Coastal and Conservation Element policies, including but not limited to the following policies: Policy 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.5, 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 1.6.2, 1.7.1, 1.8.1, 1.8.3, 1.9.3, 1.9.5, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.4.3, 2.4.4, 2.4.5, 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.3.1.

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Annex A

IMMEDIATE RECOVERY - SEARCH AND RESCUE

GENERAL

The first priority after a hurricane is to locate any victims in affected areas and ensure the safety of injured or stranded personnel. The injured must be treated on the scene and moved to medical facilities as soon as possible. Those stranded must be relocated to safe areas. The search and rescue effort within each county will be a coordinated effort involving law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, public works and utilities functions. This Annex describes actions to be taken for the immediate search, rescue and recovery of stranded, injured or deceased persons in the aftermath of hurricane passage.

SCOPE

Following accepted methodologies, search and rescue operations remain the prime responsibilities of municipal and county governments as long as local resources permit. State and Federal assistance is available upon request.

Immediate Emergency Period

Hurricane hazards may also permanently sever access routes to coastal areas, stranding many residents without electricity, water, and/or telephone communications. This situation will require a large-scale search and rescue operation to relocate such stranded residents or to assure that essential services reached the severed area. During this large-scale search, the process of Initial Damage Assessment (Annex B) will be occurring as well with video-taping providing documentation for both disaster assessment as well as location for rescue of citizens.

After a hurricane or other major disaster, search and rescue operations consist of locating victims of a disaster and removing them from danger. Injured victims located during Search and Rescue operations must be provided with first aid or other immediate medical treatment and then transported to appropriate medical facilities, if required. Persons not injured but who require shelter due to severe damage to their homes must be transported to a Red Cross shelter (Annex H). Deceased victims must be located and transported to the Medical Examiner's Office (morgue) or to a temporary receiving morgue location.

Search and Rescue Operations will commence in the region as soon as the conditions permit safe entry into the damaged areas. After a hurricane strike, safe entry may not be possible for five to ten hours after eye landfall depending upon the size and the forward speed of the storm. At that time, the winds will have subsided

below tropical storm intensity (sustained 39 mph) and the water will have receded sufficiently in those evacuation zones affected by storm surge.

Complicating search and rescue operations will be the enormous amounts of debris restricting movement on the roadways and the possibility of damaged causeways or roadway segments. The extent of damage may dictate which method of Search and Rescue must be conducted, whether by air, boat, foot or vehicle. Additionally, the fire departments/districts must also determine areas possibly contaminated by hazardous material/waste spills, especially in those areas where large generators or storage sites are located in velocity flood zones.

Organization of Search and Rescue Teams

Search and Rescue Teams must be organized and prepared to conduct Search and Rescue Operations as soon as reentry is possible. Search and Rescue Teams must have the capability of moving into heavily damaged areas to rescue, treat and evacuate residents who have been injured or their homes destroyed, and to search for and remove bodies. The Search and Rescue teams normally will consist of the following departments and/or agencies:

- Public Works
- Fire/EMS
- Law Enforcement
- Support Groups (Civil Air Patrol, MacDill AFB, U.S. Coast Guard, National Guard, private contractors)
- Utilities

County and municipal Fire Departments/Districts will coordinate with the Public Works Departments and local law enforcement agencies to establish Search and Rescue Teams for the Region. The County Sheriff Departments will act as the overall Search and Rescue Operations coordinators for Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco and Pinellas Counties. Additional support will be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Centers.

In general, Search and Rescue Operations should consist of teams with one or more public works vehicles, such as a dump truck, front-end loader and/or crane, Fire/EMS vehicle(s) with personnel, equipment and medical supplies to search for and treat victims, and a law enforcement officer and vehicle to assist the Medical Examiner in the identification and removal of the deceased. This team may also include members of MacDill AFB, the National Guard, U.S. Coast Guard, private contractors, and damage assessment teams. The accumulated debris from the effects of the hurricane would not be removed

by public works personnel but only cleared from the roadway to allow emergency vehicles into the area.

Conduct of Search and Rescue Operations in Heavily-Damaged Areas

The Tampa Bay Region, with parcels of land isolated by bodies of water (such as the barrier islands along Pinellas and Manatee Counties, and Harbour Island and Davis Island in Hillsborough County), must be prepared to unite their emergency forces in protected areas to conduct Search and Rescue Operations as soon as water, wave and wind conditions permit. Planning should consider other possible options to be implemented based on conditions, severity of damage and the possible limited capability of performing Search and Rescue Operations.

Mobile Search and Rescue

If the routes to heavily damaged areas have not been destroyed or washed out and only small amounts of debris cover roadways, then Mobile Search and Rescue Teams led by public works personnel and equipment may be able to perform their Search and Rescue Operations. Once again, the debris on the roadways would not be cleared but only pushed aside to allow vehicles to pass. Team movement in the heavily damaged areas may be restricted to foot due to downed trees and debris. Injured and homeless persons must be transported to medical facilities or to the closest available shelter.

Foot Search and Rescue

If the routes to and from heavily damaged areas are covered with large amounts of debris, then Search and Rescue Teams must be prepared to conduct at least initial Search and Rescue operations on foot. This may include walking to Harbour and Davis Islands in Hillsborough County and movement on the barrier island chains of Manatee and Pinellas Counties. Evacuation of the injured and homeless may have to be conducted by helicopter or boat until the routes to these areas are cleared of debris.

Air Search and Rescue

If the severity of damage to the access routes denies vehicle use in the most heavily-damaged areas, Search and Rescue Teams must have the capability of using U.S. Coast Guard or National Guard helicopters. Additionally, the County Sheriff Departments would assist in Search and Rescue Operations by utilizing their helicopters for aerial search of damaged areas. Search

and Rescue Operations would be conducted on foot and injured and homeless victims would be transported by Medical Helicopters (or other helicopters if necessary) for further medical treatment or to a shelter.

Boat Search and Rescue

As in the previous situation where access to the islands is denied to vehicles because of destruction to the causeways or excessive debris, Search and Rescue Teams should also be prepared to move by boat to the damaged areas. In this case a staging area should be selected on the mainland and on the islands. Boats must be mobilized as needed to assist Search and Rescue Operations. The County Emergency Operations Centers would coordinate support from the U.S. Coast Guard, Florida Marine Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and several other local organizations. Injured persons and other evacuees would be moved to the staging area for transport to the mainland by boat.

Search and Rescue of Areas of Possible Contamination by Hazardous Materials

The port facilities of the Tampa Bay Region, the many industries supporting major petroleum and phosphate activities, and major light industrial complexes and businesses contribute to the many sites that use or store potentially hazardous materials. If these sites experience velocity storm surge flooding or wind damage, then the probability greatly increases for that stored hazardous material to become exposed to the public and pose serious problems during recovery.

All Fire Departments and Fire Districts must ensure that as a part of Search and Rescue Operations, known generators and storage sites of hazardous material must be surveyed for damage that could result in injuries to residents or in the contamination of the surrounding area. This is especially critical in velocity flood zones where severe damage may occur.

Search and Rescue Teams should be aware of the locations of sites that might cause potential hazardous material problems. Industries with major phosphate and petroleum processing or storage facilities must contact the local Fire Departments periodically with an updated list of hazardous material components and quantities both produced and stored.

After surveying the sites within its jurisdictional area, the Fire Departments/Districts should notify the County

Emergency Operations Centers any hazardous material problems or any requests for assistance.

Removal of Deceased Victims

If fatalities are encountered during search and rescue operations, county medical examiners will be contacted prior to any relocation of remains. Under the coordination of the County Medical Examiner, deceased victims will be transported to the Medical Examiners office or to a temporary receiving morgue. Transport from damaged areas may be by boat, vehicle or air depending on the condition of the access roadways.

If access to the Medical Examiners Office is restricted due to flooding, debris or is beyond capacity, then deceased victims must be taken to a temporary morgue(s) location, including the major hospitals and emergency clinics with a receiving facility. The Medical Examiner's Office and the County Emergency Operations Centers also maintain an updated list of contacts for refrigerated trucking companies. If necessary, refrigerated trucks will be used as temporary morgue facilities during emergencies in the storage of corpses until a more permanent location can be identified for the deposition of deceased victims.

Short-Range Restoration Period

Most search and rescue operations will have been completed during the Immediate Emergency Period phase. However, it is possible that persons missing or unaccounted for could be trapped in damaged areas, or dead and in remote areas. County EOCs will continue to maintain Casualty Assistance operations until all reported missing persons have been accounted for.

Long-Range Reconstruction Period

Search and rescue operations will have ceased during this period.

ANNEX B

Annex B

DISASTER DECLARATION - INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

GENERAL

The objective of damage assessment operations is to accurately measure the amount of damage suffered by the Region when a disaster occurs. Damage assessment teams must efficiently assess damages to public buildings and infrastructure, business and industry, and private property in a uniform and timely manner.

Local governments are the first source of emergency disaster response and recovery assistance. State and Federal agencies can provide direct assistance, only when the local government and other available resources are insufficient to cope with the damage, loss, hardship or suffering from a disaster.

State and Federal programs may then provide assistance to affected local government and/or individuals. Since this assistance must be specifically requested by the affected governmental unit, it is essential that local governing authorities be aware of and understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to State and Federal assistance programs and are cognizant of the conditions and limitations associated with these programs.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, Public Law 100-707 (commonly called the "Stafford Act"), was enacted by the Congress to amend and supplement P.L. 93-288, "The Disaster Relief Act of 1970" as supplemented. The Stafford Act augments the efforts of State and local governments during and after a Presidential declaration of emergency or major disaster. This Act was not intended to provide 100 percent reimbursement for all damages incurred during an emergency or disaster, but permits Federal assistance when the State and local governments have exhausted their resources and capabilities to effectively cope with the loss, hardship and suffering, resulting from the disaster.

The purpose of this annex is to describe actions undertaken to assess damage immediately after storm passage in order to obtain the necessary declarations from the State and Federal government required by law to set into motion, fiscal and personnel resources for relief. The various Federal and State Disaster Assistance Programs for Individuals are described in Annex K.

SCOPE

Response to an emergency will be based upon the assessment of personal and property losses and on the reports of actions taken to alleviate the situation and the expenditures committed to that effort. This response is progressive in nature, in that the first actions will be

taken at municipal level, followed by those actions taken by the county with state and federal involvement as necessary, to supplement the local capability.

Effective response at all levels requires timely and accurate information concerning the disaster. The initial Flash Report and subsequent Situation Reports and Updates, advise the appropriate authorities that an emergency has occurred, and of the ongoing emergency operations. In order to determine the magnitude of the emergency and the degree of assistance necessary, the Mayor, the Board of County Commissioners, and the Governor must have information pertaining to property damage sustained to the area as soon as practical after the emergency occurs. This information will be provided through Preliminary Damage Surveys conducted by municipal and county Damage Assessment Teams. It is this survey that indicates the necessity for outside assistance, which includes the possible request for a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Based upon the situation, each County Department of Emergency Management, or when activated, each County Emergency Operations Center, may request the conduct of a joint municipal, county and state Damage Assessment. The Detailed Damage Assessment will be forwarded with the follow-up Damage Assessment Report.

All levels of government will maintain detailed records of actions and expenditures to provide documentation if requested by higher level assistance. The documentation may also be used for future emergency planning.

THE DECLARATION PROCESS - ORGANIZATION FOR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

The damage assessment reporting system includes the organization of Damage Assessment Teams, guidance relating to the conduct of Damage Assessment Operations, the preparation and submission of Damage Assessment Surveys and Reports for localized and major Emergencies to the County Emergency Operations Centers. The final consolidation and submission of surveys and reports will be made by the County EOC to the State Division of Emergency Management.

General Organization and Damage Assessment Areas

The preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process is a mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole. Information collected is used by the State as a basis for the Governor's request for a Presidential Emergency Declaration, and by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to the Governor's request. It is in the best interest of all parties to combine State and Federal personnel resources by performing a joint PDA prior to the initiation of a Governor's request, as follows:

Preassessment by the State. When an incident occurs, or is imminent, and determined to be beyond State and local government

capabilities to respond, the State will request the FEMA Regional Director (RD) to perform a joint FEMA-State preliminary damage assessment. Since it is not anticipated that all occurrences will result in the requirement for assistance the State will be expected to verify their initial information, in some manner, before requesting this support.

Damage Assessment Teams. The Stafford Act requires that damage assessment teams be composed of at least one representative of the Federal Government and one representative of the State. A local government representative, familiar with the extent and location of damage in his/her community, should also be included, if possible. Other State and Federal agencies, and voluntary relief organizations may also be asked to participate, as needed. In reality, Damage Assessment Teams (DATs) will be organized at county and municipal levels for immediate deployment after the occurrence of a major disaster. Most counties have already predesignated DATs to consist of departments and agencies such as engineering departments, public works, utilities, fire & police departments, tax assessors, building inspectors, agricultural extension agents, risk management, health department, Red Cross, real estate appraisers and insurance agents.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS

The extent and scope of Damage Assessment Operations in the Tampa Bay Region will be directly related to the magnitude of the disaster. As soon as practical after the occurrence of an emergency, Damage Assessment Teams, will be activated to conduct a Preliminary Damage Survey of the disaster area. It is the State's responsibility to coordinate State and local participation in the PDA and to ensure that the participants receive timely notification concerning the schedule. A FEMA official, if in place for the Preliminary Damage Survey, will brief team members on damage criteria, the kind of information to be collected for the particular, incident, and reporting requirements.

Team Organization - The City/County Damage Assessment Team members normally will be divided into a minimum of two (2) separate Survey Teams: (1) Public Property Survey Team and (2) Private Property Survey Team, although Hillsborough County organizes its teams geographically. Additional teams for both public and private damage assessment will be formed based upon the extent of damage and available personnel. DATs will be provided vehicle support from the City/County by departments and agencies providing DAT members or by county Departments of Public Works. The coordination for the team members names and vehicle assignments varies among the counties.

Initially, Damage Assessment Teams will conduct a Preliminary Damage Survey to determine severity of damages, extent of local response and necessity for outside assistance. Information regarding the actual

location of damaged areas will be provided to the City and County Emergency Operations Centers.

In the EOCs, representatives from various departments of the city/counties will be in constant contact with their administrators, department substations and "field" personnel via landline (telephone) and radio frequency communications systems.

Additional information may also be received from other agencies such as the Red Cross, utility companies, and insurance companies. Data concerning the location of damaged areas will be disseminated by the Emergency Operations Centers to their Damage Assessment Teams. The County Property Appraiser will assist in the conduct of the Preliminary Damage Survey by making available personnel to augment Damage Assessment Teams. Assistance will be oriented towards surveying damage to buildings and homes within the county. Damage Assessment Team members will collect preliminary data at a specific damage site, i.e., a section of a road, an apartment complex or a block of houses. This information will be marked on a map and available for use if detailed Damage Assessment Reports are required.

Review of Findings. At the close of the PDA, FEMA will consult with State officials to discuss findings and reconcile any differences.

Exceptions. The requirement for a joint PDA may be waived for those incidents of unusual severity and magnitude that do not require field damage assessments to determine the need for supplemental Federal assistance under the Act, or in such other instances determined by the Regional Director upon consultation with the State. It may be necessary, however, to conduct an assessment to determine unmet needs for managerial response purposes.

EMERGENCY SITUATION OR DISASTER REQUIRING NO STATE OR OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

Municipal and Unincorporated (County) Preliminary Damage Surveys will be consolidated by the County Departments of Emergency Management during localized Peacetime Emergencies. Data pertaining to damage of buildings and homes in the city and county will be consolidated by the Property Appraiser and dollar value damage information will be provided based upon property values. The addition of other damages, such as roads, drainage ditches, etc., will allow the development of a consolidated Preliminary Damage Survey, based on accurate information in a short period of time. If no outside assistance is necessary from state or federal levels, then the County Department of Emergency Management will prepare a consolidated Final Report for submission to the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES TO FILL "THE GAP" - REQUEST FOR UTILIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) RESOURCES

During the immediate aftermath of a disaster which may ultimately qualify for a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency, when threats to life and property are present which cannot be effectively dealt with by the State or local governments, the FEMA Associate Director may direct DOD to utilize DOD personnel and equipment for removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services.

Request Process. The Governor may request DOD assistance and should submit the request to FEMA's Associate Director through the appropriate Regional Director and ensure prompt acknowledgement and processing. The request must be submitted within 48 hours of the occurrence of the incident. Requests made after that time may still be considered if information is submitted indicating why the request for assistance could not be made during the initial 48 hours. The request must include: (1) information describing the types and amount of DOD emergency assistance being requested; (2) confirmation that the Governor has taken appropriate action under State Law and directed the execution of a State emergency plan; (3) a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary for the preservation of life and property; (4) a certification by the Governor that the State and local government will reimburse FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work; and (5) An agreement: (i) to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work without cost to the United States; (ii) to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and to indemnify the Federal government against any claims arising from such work; and (iii) to assist DOD in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Processing the Request. Upon receipt of the request, the Regional Director shall gather adequate information to support a recommendation and forward it to the Associate Director. If the Associate Director determines that such work is essential to save lives and protect property, he/she will issue a mission assignment to DOD authorizing direct Federal assistance to the extent deemed appropriate.

Limits. Generally, no work shall be approved under this section which falls within the statutory authority of DOD or another Federal agency. However, where there are significant unmet needs of sufficient severity and magnitude, not addressed by other assistance, which could appropriately be addressed under this section of the Stafford Act. The involvement of other Federal agencies would not preclude the authorization of DOD assistance by the Associate Director.

Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this section shall not be less than 75 percent of the cost of eligible work.

Project Management. DOD shall ensure that the work is completed in accordance with the approved scope of work, costs, and time limitations in the mission assignment. DOD shall also keep the Regional Director and the State advised of work progress and other project developments. It is the responsibility of DOD to ensure compliance with applicable Federal, state and local legal requirements. A final report will be submitted to the Regional Director upon termination of all direct Federal assistance work. final reports shall be signed by a representative of DOD and the State. Once the final eligible cost is determined, DOD will request reimbursement from FEMA and FEMA will submit a bill to the State for the non-Federal share of the mission assignment.

EMERGENCY SITUATION OR DISASTER REQUIRING STATE OR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE OR A DISASTER DECLARATION

If an emergency situation is of such magnitude that it extends beyond the capabilities of municipal and county resources, then the consolidated Preliminary Damage Survey will be used as a means of advising the Governor as to the extent of damages within the City, County or Region. This information will be used by the Governor to determine if state assistance or a possible request for federal assistance and a Presidential Disaster Declaration is required. If outside assistance is required, then Damage Assessment Teams will continue operations toward the development of the Damage Assessment Report. This report requires more detailed information and should be considered as a follow up to the Preliminary Damage Survey. Additionally, the maps showing damage sites that were developed when conducting the Preliminary Damage Survey will be part of the Damage Site Report. This will be keyed to specific line items in the Damage Assessment Report. If necessary, the County Emergency Management Department will request assistance from the State Damage Assessment Team in completing local Damage Assessment Reports. Reports will be consolidated into a County Damage Assessment Report for submission to the Florida Division of Emergency Management. An Expenditure Obligation Report will also be forwarded at the same time and included as a consolidated report for the county, along with the Damage Assessment Report.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY AND REPORTS

Public Property Preliminary Damage Assessment Estimate - FORM A **(Attachment 1)**

The Preliminary Damage Assessment Estimate will be completed by the Damage Assessment Teams within 12 hours after the occurrence of the emergency. This time frame may be extended based on the situation. The Preliminary Damage Survey may be conducted based on windshield surveys of the area, aerial photographs, aircraft overflights and TV

tapes. Public damage assessment is performed in the field using Form A. It is to be used to report the damage sustained to each individual site. Four individual site entries can be made on each Form A. Instructions for completing the form appear in Attachment 1 following the form. Examples of worksheets used by individual counties to compile data for Form A appear as Attachment 2 (Preliminary Damage Survey) and Attachment 3 (Damage Assessment Site Report).

Public Property Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary - FORM B
(Attachment 4)

Once the public damage information has been collected on Form A, Form B is used to summarize, by category, information gathered at all sites within a given political jurisdiction. Form B must be completed for each political jurisdiction within the county that received damage to public property. Brief instructions for completing Form B appear in Attachment 4.

Preliminary Housing Damage Assessment Report - FORM C (Attachment 5)

Performing damage assessment to quantify individual loss and suffering is much different from performing public damage assessment. If the initial Damage Site Reports include significant damages to housing, which may indicate a need for assistance to individuals (such as temporary housing, low interest loans, or individual and family grants) or when requested by the State Division of Emergency Management, the local Damage Assessment Teams will conduct a detailed survey of housing damages, using the Preliminary Housing Damage Assessment Report. This report consists of homes deemed "Uninhabitable, Destroyed, Sustaining Minimum Damage (\$250), or Sustaining Maximum Damage". The County EOC/Emergency Management Departments will keep a file of all initial damage reports and Preliminary Housing Damage Assessment Reports for both incorporated and unincorporated areas for use by state and federal teams, as needed. When indicated by severity of damage, the Form C can be completed with the aid of a Preliminary Damage Worksheet, an example of which appears also at Attachment 5. Accurate completion of Form C is necessary for residents to be able to qualify for various forms of disaster assistance. Individual county worksheets to assist in the preparation of Form C appear as follows: Attachment 6 (Damage Assessment of Housing Units Field Work Sheet); Attachment 7 (Instructions Structural System Approach for Damage Assessment and Attachment 8 (Damage Scale Standards)

Business and Industry Preliminary Damage Assessment Record - FORM D
(Attachment 9)

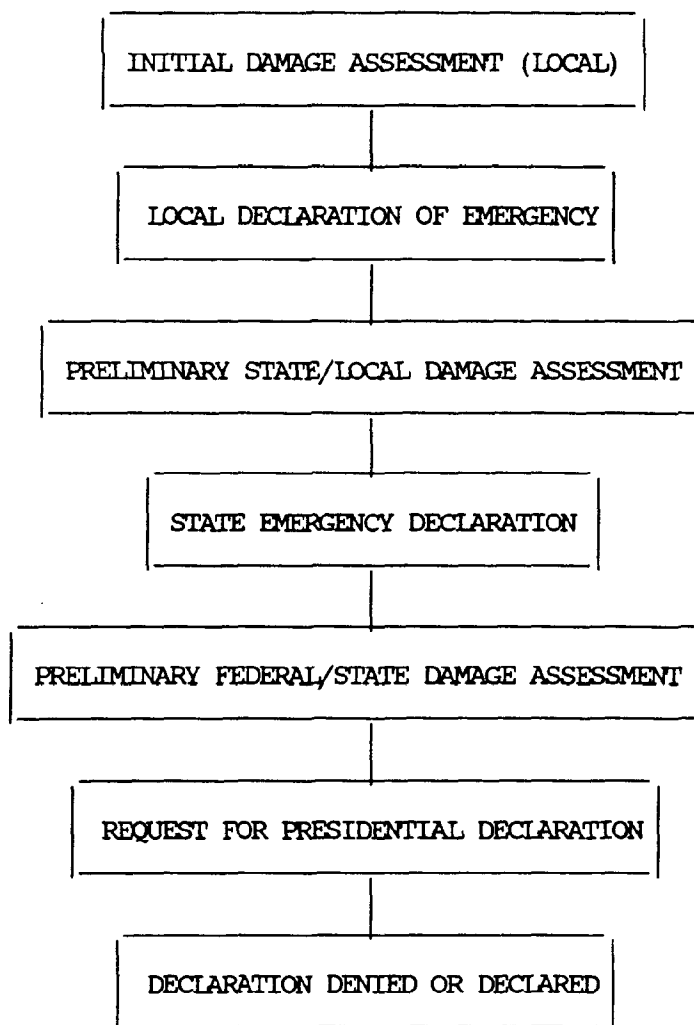
The Business and Industry Preliminary Damage Assessment Record will be used to record the effects of the disaster on businesses and industry. Each business or industry with damages should also be shown on a map which accompanies the record. This form will assist in providing an overall picture of the impact on the City/County and, ultimately, the

Tampa Bay Region. As with Form C, accurate completion of Form D is necessary for privately-owned businesses to qualify for individual assistance. Attachment 10 contains Business/Industry Damage Assessment Field Work Sheet to aid in the preparation of Form D.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS LEADING TO A DISASTER DECLARATION

In the event of a natural or manmade disaster of sufficient magnitude, there are certain steps that must be taken in order to determine eligibility for federal funding and assistance. The sequence of events is depicted in the flow chart as follows:

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS LEADING TO A PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION



Immediately following the disaster, an initial Damage Assessment must be performed by the local government. The initial assessment should provide a rough estimate of the type and extent of the damage. Once the information has been obtained, it should be transmitted to the State Division of Emergency Management. If the severity of the damage exceeds the response capabilities of the affected local government, Chapter 252.38 of the Florida Statutes authorizes that political jurisdiction to:

"request State assistance or invoke emergency-related mutual aid assistance by declaring a State of Local Emergency..."

Chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes also authorizes the issuance of a State Emergency Declaration. If both local and State Emergency Declarations are issued for the area, the next step is to conduct a detailed Damage Assessment. The detailed Damage Assessment can be conducted by the local government acting alone but is most often completed in conjunction with officials of the State Division of Emergency Management. It is the data collected during this assessment that is used to determine whether or not the State will proceed with a request for a Presidential Declaration.

When a catastrophe occurs in a State, the Governor may request a major disaster declaration. The Governor should submit the request to the President through the FEMA Region IV (Atlanta, GA) Regional Director to ensure prompt acknowledgement and processing. The request must be submitted within 30 days of the occurrence of the incident in order to be considered. The 30-day period may be extended by the FEMA's Associate Director, provided that a written request for an extension is submitted by the Governor during this 30-day period. The extension request will stipulate reasons for the delay.

The basis for the request shall be a finding that: (1) the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments; and (2) Federal assistance under the Act is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the State, local governments, disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster-related losses.

In addition to the above findings, the complete request shall include: (1) confirmation that the Governor has taken appropriate action under State law and directed the extension of the State emergency plan; (2) an estimate of the amount and severity of damages and losses stating the impact of the disaster on the public and private sector; (3) information describing the nature and amount of State and local resources which have been or will be committed to alleviate the results of the disaster; (4) preliminary estimates of the types and amount of supplementary Federal disaster assistance needed under the Stafford Act; and (5) certification by the Governor that State and local government obligations and expenditures for the current disaster will comply with applicable cost sharing requirements of the Stafford Act.

For those catastrophes of unusual severity and magnitude when field damage assessments are not necessary to determine the requirement for supplemental Federal assistance, the Governor may send an abbreviated written request through the Regional Director for a declaration of a major disaster. This may be transmitted in the most expeditious manner available. In the event the FEMA Regional Office is severely impacted by the catastrophe, the request may be addressed to the Director of FEMA. The request must indicate a finding and include as a minimum the information requested by the above paragraph. Upon receipt of the request, FEMA shall expedite the processing of reports and recommendations to the President. Notification will be made to the Governor of the Presidential Declaration, to include designation of affected areas and eligible assistance, and the FEMA Associate Director will assure that documentation of the declaration is later assembled to comply fully with the Stafford Act.

There are two types of Presidential Declarations: a Declaration of a Major Disaster and a Declaration of an Emergency. The definition of a Major Disaster is:

"...any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake or volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States, which, in the determination of the president, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude, to warrant major disaster assistance by the Federal government to supplement the efforts and resources of the State and local governments, as well as private relief organizations."

The definition of an Emergency is:

"...any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires Federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and lessen the threat of a disaster."

The largest difference between the two types of Declarations is that under a Major Disaster Declaration, all types of assistance are made available, whereas, under an Emergency Declaration, assistance is provided on a case-by-case basis, as it is requested.

If a request for Federal Declaration is made by the Governor, and approved, two general categories of assistance may be made available as follows:

Federal Public Assistance. This type of assistance will be issued in the form of a 75 percent/25 percent split between the federal and state government. Of the 25 percent funded by the State Government, the county/city requiring assistance will pay one-half of this burden. Emergency assistance may be utilized to save

lives, protect property and maintain essential public facilities, until permanent assistance in repairing, restoring, reconstructing or replacing of public facilities damaged or destroyed by a disaster. The time limitations on this type of assistance is six (6) months for Debris Clearance and Emergency Work and eighteen (18) months for Permanent Work from the date of Grant Approval to the date of completion and payment of the project. This will be fully covered in Annex J.

Individual Assistance. This type of assistance is for eligible individuals, businesses and farmers, who are victims of a Major Disaster. It may consist of disaster loans, disaster unemployment assistance, temporary housing, agricultural assistance, grants, legal services and various other types of assistance, for which these individuals may be eligible. Individual Disaster Assistance Centers may be established in or near the disaster areas to administer this type of assistance. These "one stop" centers will provide a single location where the disaster victims may apply for all types of available assistance. The centers will be manned by federal, state and local agencies, that can advise and aid individuals in obtaining assistance. This will be fully covered in Annex K.

It is also important to note that if there is not sufficient damage to warrant a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster or Emergency, individual federal agencies, such as the Small Business Administration, can provide assistance under an Agency or Secretarial Declaration.

APPOINTMENT OF DISASTER OFFICIALS

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Upon a declaration of a major disaster or of an emergency the President or the FEMA Director will appoint an FCO who shall initiate action immediately to assure that Federal assistance is provided in accordance with the declaration, applicable laws, regulations, and the FEMA-State Agreement (discussed below).

Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM). The Regional Director will designate a DRM to exercise all the authority of the Regional Director in a major disaster or an emergency.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO). Upon a declaration of a major disaster or of an emergency, the Governor will designate an SCO who shall coordinate State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). In the FEMA-State Agreement, the Governor shall designate the GAR, who shall administer Federal disaster assistance programs on behalf of the State and local governments and other grant or loan recipients. The GAR is responsible for Florida's compliance with the FEMA-State Agreement.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COORDINATING OFFICERS

Following a declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the FCO shall: (1) make an initial appraisal of the types of assistance most urgently needed; (2) in coordination with the SCO, establish field offices and Disaster Application Centers as necessary to coordinate and monitor assistance programs, disseminate information, accept applications, and counsel individuals, families and businesses concerning available assistance; (3) coordinate the administration of relief, including activities of State and local governments, activities of Federal agencies, and those of the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other voluntary relief organizations which agree to operate under the FCO's advice and direction; (4) undertake appropriate action to make certain that all of the Federal agencies are carrying out their appropriate disaster assistance roles under their own legislative authorities and operational policies; and (5) take other action, consistent with the provisions of the Stafford Act, as necessary to assist citizens and public officials in promptly obtaining assistance to which they are entitled.

The SCO coordinates State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government working closely with the FCO. The SCO is the principal point of contact regarding coordination of State and local disaster relief activities, and implementation of the State emergency plan. The functions, responsibilities, and authorities of the SCO are set forth in the State emergency plan. It is the responsibility of the SCO to ensure that all affected local jurisdictions are informed of the declaration, the types of assistance authorized, and the areas eligible to receive such assistance.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAMS

The Federal Coordinating Officer may activate emergency support teams, composed of Federal program and support personnel, to be deployed into an area affected by a major disaster or emergency. These emergency support teams assist the FCO in carrying out his/her responsibilities under the Stafford Act and these regulations. Any Federal agency can be directed to detail personnel within the agency's administrative jurisdiction to temporary duty with the FCO. Each detail shall be without loss of seniority, pay, or other employee status.

FEMA-STATE AGREEMENTS

Upon the declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the Governor, acting for the State, and the FEMA Regional Director, acting for the Federal Government, will execute a FEMA-State Agreement. The FEMA-State Agreement states the understandings, commitments, and conditions for assistance under which FEMA disaster assistance will be provided. This Agreement imposes binding obligations on FEMA, States, their local governments, and private nonprofit organizations within the States in the form of conditions for assistance which are legally enforceable.

No FEMA funding will be authorized or provided, nor will direct Federal assistance be authorized by mission assignment, until such time as this Agreement for the Presidential declaration has been signed, except where it is deemed necessary by the Regional Director to begin the process of providing essential emergency services or temporary housing.

Terms and Conditions. This Agreement describes the incident and the incident period for which assistance will be made available, the type and extent of the federal assistance to be made available, and contains the commitment of the State and local government(s) with respect to the amount of funds to be expended in alleviating damage and suffering caused by the major disaster or emergency. The Agreement also contains such other terms and conditions consistent with the declaration and the provisions of applicable laws, Executive Order and regulations.

Provisions for Modification. In the event that the conditions stipulated in the original Agreement are changed or modified, such changes will be reflected in properly executed amendments to the Agreement, which may be signed by the GAR and the Regional Director. Amendments most often occur to close or amend the incident period, to add forms of assistance not originally authorized, or to designate additional areas eligible for assistance. In a modified declaration for a Federal emergency, a FEMA-State Agreement may or may not be required based on the type of assistance being provided.

LOANS OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE

Basically, if a Florida community cannot afford its 25% share of the costs, the Federal government will lend it; under certain conditions.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

In any emergency declaration, FEMA's Associate or Regional Director may provide assistance as follows:

- Direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical and advisory services) in support of State and local emergency assistance efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe;
- Coordinate all disaster relief assistance (including voluntary assistance) provided by Federal agencies, private organizations, and State and local governments;
- Provide technical and advisory assistance to affected State and local governments for:

- The performance of essential community services;
 - Issuance of warnings of risks or hazards;
 - Public health and safety information, including dissemination of such information;
 - Provision of health and safety measures; and
 - Management, control, and reduction of immediate threats to public health and safety;
- Provide emergency assistance under the Stafford Act through Federal agencies;
 - Remove debris in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 407 of the Stafford Act;
 - Provide temporary housing assistance in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 408 of the Stafford Act; and
 - Assist State and local governments in the distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies, and emergency assistance.

Provision of Assistance. Assistance authorized by an emergency declaration is limited to immediate and short-term assistance, essential to save lives, to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

Coordination of Assistance. After an emergency declaration by the President, all Federal agencies, voluntary organizations, and State and local governments providing assistance shall operate under the coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer.

Cost Sharing. The Federal share for assistance provided under this title shall not be less than 75 percent of the eligible costs.

Limitation on Expenditures. Total assistance provided in any given emergency declaration may not exceed \$5,000,000, except when it is determined by the Associate Director that:

- Continued emergency assistance is immediately required;
- There is continuing and immediate risk to lives, property, public health and safety; and
- Necessary assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

Requirement When Limitation is Exceeded. Whenever the limitation is exceeded, the Director must report to the Congress on the

nature and extent of continuing emergency assistance requirements and shall propose additional legislation if necessary.

ATTACHMENTS

- B-1 Public Property Preliminary Damage Assessment Estimate FORM A
- B-2 Preliminary Damage Survey
- B-3 Damage Assessment Site Report
- B-4 Public Property Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary - FORM B
- B-5 Preliminary Housing Damage Assessment Report - FORM C
- B-6 Damage Assessment of Housing Units Field Work Sheet
- B-7 Instructions Structural System Approach for Damage Assessment
- B-8 Damage Scale Standards
- B-9 Business and Industry Preliminary Damage Assessment Record -
FORM D
- B-10 Business/Industry Damage Assessment Field Work Sheet

Attachment B-1 - FORM A

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SITE ESTIMATE			DATE
PART I - APPLICANT INFORMATION			
COUNTY	NAME OF APPLICANT	NAME OF LOCAL CONTACT	PHONE NO.
PART II - SITE INFORMATION			
KEY FOR DAMAGE CATEGORY (Use appropriate letters in the category blocks below.)			
a. DEBRIS REMOVAL		d. WATER CONTROL FACILITIES	g. OTHER
b. PROTECTIVE MEASURES		e. PUBLIC BUILDINGS	
c. ROADS AND BRIDGES		f. PUBLIC UTILITIES	
SITE NO.	CATE-GORY	LOCATION (Use map location, address, etc.)	
DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE			
-- staple photo here, if available --			
IMPACT		% Complete	Cost Estimate
SITE NO.	CATE-GORY	LOCATION (Use map location, address, etc.)	
DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE			
-- staple photo here, if available --			
IMPACT		% Complete	Cost Estimate

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(Atch B-1 - FORM A Contd)

DATE: Date form is filled out.

COUNTY: County damage occurred in.

NAME OF APPLICANT: Governmental jurisdiction filling out form.

NAME OF LOCAL CONTACT: Person state/federal personnel should contact.

PHONE NUMBER: Telephone number of contact person.

SITE NUMBER: Sequential number assigned the site.

CATEGORY: The appropriate eligible category (A-G).

LOCATION: Best applicable address available.

DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE: Brief, but concise description of damage. A photograph of the damage should be included if available.

IMPACT: Describe impact damage is having on community system.

PERCENT COMPLETE: Percent of repairs already undertaken.

COST ESTIMATE: Estimated cost to replace/repair damage.

Attachment B-2

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This survey will be completed by Damage Assessment Teams within 12 hours after the occurrence of a natural disaster.
2. The municipalities will submit damages other than buildings as a part of their report.
3. Keep in mind this is the preliminary report and is an estimate that will be used to determine assistance.

FROM: _____

DATE OF REPORT: _____

DATE OF DISASTER: _____

TYPE OF DISASTER: _____

CASUALTIES: KILLED _____

INJURED (HOSPITALIZED): _____

INJURED (NOT HOSPITALIZED): _____

PERSONS EVACUATED: _____

SHELTERS OPENED: _____

DAMAGES:

A. PUBLIC PROPERTY

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS | \$ _____ |
| 2. STREETS, ROADS, BRIDGES | \$ _____ |
| 3. UTILITIES | \$ _____ |
| 4. DIKES, LEVEES, DRAINAGE FACILITIES | \$ _____ |
| 5. DEBRIS CLEARANCE (PUBLIC PROPERTY) | \$ _____ |
| 6. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (PUBLIC OWNED) | \$ _____ |
| 7. OTHER | \$ _____ |

B. PRIVATE PROPERTY

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. HOMES | \$ _____ |
| 2. COMMERCIAL | \$ _____ |
| 3. AGRICULTURAL | \$ _____ |

NARRATIVE (USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY):

Attachment B-3

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT SITE REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This report is to be used by damage inspectors (county and municipal) for describing damages to a particular site (e.g., a block of houses, a power plant, a bridge, a sewer plant, a 5-mile segment of road).
2. The line item numbers on the Damage Assessment Report Form should be used to identify each type of damage listed on this site report, since data from all site reports will be compiled for the consolidated county report.
3. Maps and, whenever possible, photographs of the damaged area should be attached to this report.

COUNTY OF MUNICIPALITY: Pinellas County, City of Dunedin, FloridaDATE OF REPORT: 23 September 1979LOCATION OF DAMAGE SITE: Spanish Trails Subdivision
(Oakcreek Dr.)

TYPE OF DAMAGE	LINE ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED COST TO REPAIR OR REPLACE- VALUE	PERCENT INSURED
Culvert washed out, road under- mined & collapsed	82	\$5,000.00	0
" "	83	\$5,000.00	0
Debris Cleanup	84	\$5,000.00	0

Attachment B-4 - FORM B

PUBLIC PROPERTY PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ESTIMATE					DATE	
PART I - APPLICANT INFORMATION						
COUNTY		NAME OF APPLICANT		NAME OF LOCAL CONTACT		PHONE NO.
POPULATION		TOTAL BUDGET		DEPARTMENT BUDGET YTD EXPEND		DATE FY BEGINS
PART II - COST ESTIMATE - SUMMARY (COMPLETE SITE ESTIMATE BEFORE SUMMARIZING)						
CATE- GORY	NO. OF SITES	TYPES OF DAMAGE	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL LOCAL FUNDS FOR REC		
				FUND/ACCOUNT	AVAILABLE BALANCE	
			TOTAL			TOTAL
PART III - DISASTER IMPACTS (USE SEPARATE SHEETS IF NECESSARY)						
A. GENERAL IMPACT						
1. Identify and describe damages which constitute a health and/or safety hazard to the general public.						
2. Population adversely affected directly or indirectly by the loss of public facilities or damages.						
3. What economic activities are affected by the loss of public facility or damages?						
B. RESPONSE CAPABILITY: Can the applicant respond and recover from the damages quickly and without degradation of public services? Describe.						
C. IMPACT ON PUBLIC SERVICES IF DECLARATION IS NOT MADE: E.g., Deferral of permanent repairs, impact on ongoing services and capital improvements, etc. Describe.						
NAME OF INSPECTOR			AGENCY		PHONE NO.	

(Atch B-4 - FORM B Contd)

DATE: Date form is filled out.

COUNTY: County damage occurred in.

NAME OF APPLICANT: Governmental jurisdiction filling out form.

NAME OF LOCAL CONTACT: Person state/federal personnel should contact.

PHONE NUMBER: Telephone number of contact person.

POPULATION: Population of applicant's jurisdiction.

TOTAL BUDGET: Total budget of applicant and current balance.

DEPARTMENT BUDGET: Leave blank

YTD EXPEND: Leave blank.

DATE FY BEGINS: Date local fiscal year begins.

CATEGORY: Appropriate categories (A-G).

NUMBER OF SITES: List the number of sites per category.

TYPES OF DAMAGE: Brief summary of damages.

COST ESTIMATE: Estimated cost to repair/replace category summary.

FUND/ACCOUNT: Leave blank unless there is a contingency fund. Enter total.

AVAILABLE BALANCE: Enter balance of contingency fund.

GENERAL IMPACT 1-2-3: Answer questions briefly.

RESPONSE CAPABILITY:: Provide brief explanation.

IMPACT ON PUBLIC SERVICES

IF DECLARATION IS NOT MADE: Provide brief explanation why.

NAME OF INSPECTORS: Name of person who did inspection.

AGENCY: Who the inspector works for.

PHONE NUMBER: Telephone number of inspector.

Form C

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

PRELIMINARY HOUSING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

MINIMARY HOUSING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Type Disaster: () Tornado () Flood () Hurricane () Other _____

Page _____ of _____ Team _____

Survey Area _____

Map _____ Date _____

(Use one line for each house, living unit or mobile home)

[illegible]

HOUSING
PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT RECORD

Note: Other than in the heading, this form is designed to require the least of amount of writing possible. Only columns (a), (b), (c) and (p) require writing. ALL OTHER COLUMNS REQUIRE ONLY A MARK TO INDICATE THE DATA DESIGNATION. DO NOT WRITE INFORMATION IN AREAS DESIGNED FOR CHECK MARKS. The check marks are counted down a column and tallied at the bottom. Any writing in these spaces interferes with the count.

In determining which column to check, (such as owner or renter, low, medium or high income) use your best judgement. This is all that is asked. Do not try to be absolutely accurate. You will misjudge a few here and there, but don't worry about it. The data will statistically average out.

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Heading)

Complete the heading for each page used. It is particularly important to show the name of the city or town or nearest town, type of disaster, the date of assessment and team member's last names. This permits any needed clarification of data shown.

After "page," show the sequential number for all pages used to assess damage in the sector assigned to the team. When the assessment of a sector has been completed, enter the total number of pages used after "of" on each page.

In conducting the assessment, the team should mark off areas assessed and subdivide their assigned sector into sub-sectors. Each of these should bear a number symbol and be shown on the team map. The appropriate sub-sector symbol conveying the area assessed for a given page should also be shown in this space.

II. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Body of form)

1. Location

Co. (a). Number. Enter house number, or for apartment complexes, the apartment number. Each individual dwelling unit is placed on a separate line. Do not enter "10" on one line if there are ten units in one apartment or condominium building. Use a separate line for each damage unit.

Col (b). Address. Enter street or road name, name of apartment building, mobile home park, or other. For rural areas, mileage reading from an identifiable location on the map may be used in addition to road name.

2. Home (Check only one)

Col (c). Primary. A primary residence is the main home of the occupants for most of the year. Urban, suburban and most rural homes are usually "primary" residences. Again, good judgement should be used, e.g., houses vacant before the disaster should not be included.

Col (d). Secondary. A secondary residence is one used by the family for recreation on weekends, vacations, etc. If the property is near a beach, lake, ski resort, etc. and not near a job market area, it is likely to be a secondary residence.

Observation of the living condition (flower garden, yard equipment, and cars) and upkeep of the property may give a good impression of whether the residence is primary or secondary. If a large number of houses are under consideration, discrete inquiry at a nearby store or service station may be necessary.

3. Type (Check only one)

Cols (e), (f), (g). Single Family (SF), Multi-Family (MF) and Mobile Home (MH)

Check type of living unit. Any building or complex with two or more living units is MF.

4. Status (Check only one)

Col (h) Own. About 95% of homes in middle or upper income neighborhoods are owner occupied, as are most rural homes with the exception of tenant farmers. Inquiry should be made where co-op or condominium ownership is suspected in complexes and multi-family buildings.

Col (i) Rent. Check this category if unit appears to be a rental. Units in a multi-family complex will usually be rentals. Low income urban neighborhoods are usually 50% or more rentals. Mobile home parks are often a mix of rentals and owners. Tenant farmers will usually fall into this category. Here again, a discrete inquiry may be necessary.

5. Uninhabitable. Mechanical or structural damage to a living unit resulting in a hazard affecting safety, health or security of the occupants. Uninhabitable is classified as:

Col (j) Minor Damage. Dwellings uninhabitable but can be repaired in two (2) working days or less and cost \$3,000 or less. (Generally limited to damage to mechanical equipment, floors, damage to exterior doors, windows, minor wind damage to roof. Structural damage should not take more than one (1)

working day to repair not cost more than \$1000. Foundation damage is considered more than minor damage).

Col (k) Major Damage. Takes two (2) days or more and cost \$3,000 to repair. (Foundation damage, roof structural damage and destruction of exterior and interior walls).

Col (l) Destroyed. Economically infeasible to repair. (Moved off foundation or estimated at more than 75% of value to repair).

Inaccessible/No Utilities

Col (m). A living unit falling in this category may or may not have sustained damage. This category should be checked if access to the home is impossible because of standing water, destroyed bridges, roads, etc. This category should also be used for homes which have been ordered evacuated because of an imminent threat (threat of mud slides, overflow of sewers, etc.,) or when basic utilities (water, power, electricity) are inoperative. The period of time that the condition exists must be considered. If the condition will exist for a week or so, the situation should be closely evaluated for the impact on the occupants.

NOTE: Mobile Homes. Degree of water saturation is the important factor to consider for mobile homes:

- 1) A unit with water above floor for eight hours or more is a major damage or destroyed.
- 2) Those not saturated nor with major structural damage but have been moved off foundation probably fall in minor damage.
- 3) Overturned unit is usually major damage or destroyed.

6. Inhabitable - Affected

Col (n). If the living unit porch, carport, garage, and so on has received damage, but in your judgement the living unit is still habitable, check this column. If this column is checked do not check either minor damage, major damage or destroyed.

7. Water Depth (Enter depth of water above floor in feet or fractions of a foot, not inches i.e., 1/4, 1/2, 1-1/2, 3-1/2).

Col (o). 1-FL Enter depth of water over first floor.

Col (p). 2-FL Check () this column (1) if house has a second floor, regardless of damage or (2) if water entered second floor, enter depth of water over second floor.

8. Suitable for Mobile Home

Col (q). If there is a space to park a mobile home, utilities appear to be available and no obstructions to prevent access, this column should be checked. Fences, small trees, gradual slopes, and shallow ditches, will not prevent placing a mobile home on the lot. However, deep ditches without bridges, retaining walls, steep banks, large trees and obstructions that are not easily removed or over passed would probably prevent access and preclude use of a mobile home.

9. Estimated Income (Check only one)

Cols (r), (s), (t). Low, Medium or High. Check () estimated income of family. This may vary from place-to-place but just give your best judgement at the place and time of the assessment.

10. Substandard

Col (u). Substandard. Indicate whether the type dwelling listed is substandard. This is a best-guess indication. Such a dwelling is usually unpainted, dilapidated and with outside plumbing and pit privies. A small house which is structurally sound with inside plumbing and in a fair state of repair is not necessarily substandard.

11. Insured

Col (v). Insurance - If house is insured against damage sustained check this column.

III. FOR OFFICE USE ONLY (Field assessment team members will not concern themselves with these columns unless instructed otherwise).

Attachment B-6

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING UNITS
FIELD WORK SHEET

ADDRESS: _____

AREA: _____

PRIMARY HOME: _____ () YES () NO

_____ () OWN () RENT

TYPE OF DWELLING: _____ () SF () MF () MH

INSURED: _____ () YES () NO

SUB-STANDARD: _____ () YES () NO

ESTIMATED INCOME: _____ () LOW () MED () HIGH

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM DAMAGE:

Foundation	()
Roof	()
Floors	()
Exterior Walls	()
Interior Walls	()
Plumbing	()
Electrical	()
Heat - A/C	()

DAMAGE CATEGORY:

Destroyed	()
Major	()
Minoration	()
Water Depth: _____	Approximate Feet/Inches

COMMENTS: _____

TEAM: _____ DATE: _____

SURVEY AREA: _____

Attachment B-7

INSTRUCTIONS
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM APPROACH FOR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

DAMAGE CATEGORIES

<u>Destroyed</u>	All structural systems damaged; dwelling cannot be inhabited.
<u>Major Damage</u>	Four (4) or more structural systems damaged or destroyed, with over 50% total damage. Extensive repairs are necessary and habitation not possible before 30 days or longer.
<u>Minor Damage</u>	One (1) to three (3) structural systems damaged. Habitation is possible now with temporary or permanent repairs.

OBSERVABLE SYSTEMS

In making visual inspection of dwelling, 4 structural systems may be observed:

<u>FOUNDATION</u>	If foundation is undermined, partially missing, sagging or shifted, it is damaged. With these conditions there is a good chance that the floor, plumbing, electrical, heat/a.c., exterior and interior walls are damaged, including the electrical and heat/a.c. systems.
<u>FLOOR</u>	If floor has shifted, sagging, or submerged in water, it is damaged. There is a good chance that the exterior and interior walls are damaged, including the electrical, and heat/a.c. systems.
<u>EXTERIOR WALLS</u>	If wall is missing, shifted, destroyed or cracked, it is damaged. There is a good chance that the roof, electrical, plumbing and interior walls are damaged.
<u>ROOF</u>	If the roof is missing, sagging, collapsed or submerged, it is damaged. There is a good chance that the exterior and interior walls are damaged.

NON-OBSERVABLE SYSTEMS

The remaining four (4) structural systems that cannot be observed either by visual inspection or walk-through, may have damage to them with the definitions outlined below:

<u>INTERIOR WALLS</u>	Interior walls are damaged if you can see them from the exterior of the dwelling.
<u>PLUMBING</u>	If the water supply and/or waste water items are broken or contaminated, or if there is damage to the foundation, floor or exterior walls.
<u>HEAT/A.C.</u>	If the system is submerged, or if unit vents or heat distribution system is missing, crushed or disconnected.
<u>ELECTRICAL</u>	If it is submerged or the service entrance or part of the exterior distribution system is missing, it is damaged.

Attachment B-8
DAMAGE SCALE STANDARDS

STANDARD 1 - GENERAL FLOOD (SLOW RISING WATER)

<u>Water Reaches Above Floor By:</u> <u>Homes</u>	<u>Estimated Damage to Structure Is:</u>		
	<u>CB</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>Mobile</u>
Covers Floor	5%	10%	25%
2 Feet	10%	20%	40%
3 Feet	20%	30%	60%
4 Feet	30%	40%	70%
5 Feet	40%	50%	80%
6 Feet	50%	60%	90%
7 Feet	60%	70%	100%
8 Feet	70%	80%	100%
9 Feet	70%	90%	100%
10 Feet	75%	100%	100%

STANDARD 2 - IMPACT DAMAGE (WINDSTORM, FLASH FLOOD)

<u>Structure Condition</u>	<u>Estimated Damage to Structure is:</u>		
	<u>CB</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>
Roof damage into attic <u>or</u> one wall damaged.	7%	10%	18%
Roof walls <u>or</u> two outside walls damaged.	15%	20%	50%/30%
Roof off, one outside wall damaged <u>or</u> three outside walls damaged	25%	30%	65%/45%
Roof off, two outside walls damaged <u>or</u> three outside walls damaged	35%	40%	75%/45%
Roof off, three outside walls damaged	50%	50%	80%
Roof off, outside and inner walls damaged	60%	60%	90%
Roof off, outside and inner walls damaged one or more rooms damaged	65%	70%	90%
Roof off, outside and inner walls damaged, extensive damage and interior damage	80%	90%	100%
Roof off, outside and inner walls damaged; extreme damage to structure	90%	90%	100%
Total destruction to foundation	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: The preceding percent-of-damage scales should be used as a Rule-of-Thumb guide when performing preliminary catastrophic damage assessment surveys. These scales are geared to the Coastal Areas of Florida.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA) RECORD
(June 1982)

Note: This form is designed to require the least of amount of writing possible. Columns 1, 2, 3, 14, 16 - 22 require (). DO NOT WRITE INFORMATION IN AREAS DESIGNED FOR CHECK MARKS. If information must be written, enter line number and write on back of form. In determining which column to check or the data to enter (such as degree of damage, depth of water, etc.), use your best judgement. This is all that is asked. Do not try to be absolutely accurate. Don't worry if you misjudge or have to estimate something. It is the overall picture of community impact that is important. To be able to gather good data, someone familiar with business and industry in the area should accompany the assessor.

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Heading)

Complete the heading for each page used. It is particularly important to show the name of the nearest city or town, type of disaster, the date of assessment and team member's last names. This permits any needed clarification of data shown.

After "page," show the sequential number for all pages used to assess damage in the area assigned to the team. When the assessment of a area has been completed, enter the total number of pages used after "of" on each page.

In conducting the assessment, the team should mark on a map the location of each business or industry damaged. Each map should bear a number or letter and be shown on each PDA record sheet.

II. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Body of form)

a. Line No. For reference or counting.

b. Location

Column 1. Name - Enter name of business or plant.

Column 2. Address - Enter building number, street, road, name of shopping center, or industrial park, to identify the location. For a rural area, give directions on how to go to business or plant. Refer to a well known landmark, give distance, direction of travel, and other relevant information.

c. Type

Column 3. Give a one or two word description of the type of business or plant, i.e., grocery, drug store, manufacturers, automobile tires, machine shop, service station, or other.

d. Community Impact (May check more than one)

It is necessary to know whether the loss of the establishment will affect the community and in what way.

Column 4. One of a kind - Determine if this is the only establishment of this type in the community. If it is, check column and on back of form, give line No. and explain.

Column 5. Service to Community - Determine if the damaged business or plant provides a direct service to the community such as food, gasoline, medical (doctor's clinic). If so, check this column and on back of form give line no. and explain.

Column 6. Employment - If the damaged business or plant is the main or a major source of employment, check this column.

Column 7. Other - There may be other ways that the loss of a business or plant impacts the community not shown on columns 4, 5, and 6. It may be the sole supplier of parts or service to the major employer in the area or a processor of farm products that are coming to market and the loss of the business or industry will affect employment or service in the community. On the back of the form, give the line no. and explain the impact.

e. Damage (Check only one)

Column 8. Operable-Affected - If negligible damage has occurred to the structure, equipment or inventory but operations of the establishment continues, check this column and, if needed, show line number and explain on the back of the form the damage and degree affected.

Column 9. Inoperable-Minor Damage - If damage to the structure, equipment or inventory is such that the business or plant is out of operation for the time being, but can be placed back in operation with minimal repair or effort in a short period of time, check this column.

restocking inventory, etc., before the business or plant reopens. Show line number and explain on back of form if reopening or reemployment will be phased. If phased opening, show average number of days out of work.

Column 20. Number Unemployment Insurance (UI) Coverages-
Determine number of employees covered by regular employment insurance that are unemployed because of disaster and enter in this column.

Column 21. Number Needing Disaster Unemployment Assistance-
Subtract Column 20 from Column 18 and enter remainder.

Column 22. Number of Days Disaster Unemployment Assistance Required - Determine average estimated number of days employees needing DUA will be out of work. This is not necessarily the same number of days shown in columns 16 and 19. Employees may be covered for regular UI for a short period of time or may be assigned to other businesses or plants of the affected establishment.

Annex C

DEBRIS REMOVAL

INTRODUCTION

This Annex describes debris removal operations and provides at the Appendices, resources available to facilitate debris removal.

SCOPE

Responsibility for debris removal remains within the local communities and the county and the bulk of debris removal will be accomplished by local government. It may be accomplished in part through private contractors with FEMA reimbursement when needs exceed local capability to respond. Additional assistance from the State and Federal Government is available upon request. Priority for post-hurricane debris removal is focused upon major transportation routes to restore services, movement of traffic, and movement of critical recovery sustenance and repair supplies to affected areas.

Immediate Emergency Period

Debris removal and disposal will be coordinated by each County Public Works Department in conjunction with municipal public works departments. Coordination will be maintained with the respective County and municipal parks departments concerning debris removal within all park areas. In addition, communications will be maintained with the County and municipal environmental management departments to obtain any necessary debris removal and disposal permits and/or clearances from the local department as well as the State Department of Environmental Regulation (DER).

When necessary debris removal is beyond the capabilities of the County and municipalities, either in-house or by contract, request for assistance from the State Department of Transportation (DOT) will be made by each County EOC to the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). Additional debris removal personnel and/or equipment from the State Department of Military Affairs (Florida National Guard) may be requested by counties through the GAR.

Counties or municipalities in which a private land area lies will be responsible for obtaining right-of-entry agreements for any private lands involved in debris removal activities. For areas where such operations are certain, pre-hurricane agreements should be concluded to the extent possible to expedite debris removal.

After a Presidential major disaster declaration, additional debris removal assistance can be provided through an emergency Federal program for (a) Debris Removal - specialized services and/or grants requested by FEMA for public roads, beaches, water, other properties, and private property with owner consent, and (b)

Timber Removal - project grants from FEMA through the Governor's Authorized Representative for fallen trees from hurricane wind/surge.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

During the recovery from a major disaster such as a hurricane, debris removal operations can be divided into two separate phases:

Phase I - the removal of that debris which hinders Search and Rescue operations and immediate life saving actions and the removal of that debris which may pose an immediate threat to public health and safety.

Phase II- the removal of that debris which is determined necessary to insure the orderly recovery of the community and to eliminate threats to health and safety.

DEBRIS REMOVAL

This section provides guidance concerning Phase I, Immediate Debris Removal Operations, that would take place in support of Search and Rescue efforts and other activities during the Immediate Recovery Period.

Priority #1 - Search and Rescue Operations

Debris Removal in support of Search and Rescue Operations will be first priority for Public Works Departments. Selected Public Works equipment and personnel will be designated to participate as a component of Search and Rescue Teams. This effort will be oriented toward clearing the roadways enough to provide access for the Search and Rescue Teams to penetrate into the heavily damaged areas. Due to the large number of power lines that will be down along the roadways, these operations must also be coordinated closely with the electric company representatives in the Tampa Bay Region. Concurrently, while providing support to Search and Rescue Operations, debris must also be cleared to the sides of arterial and collector streets providing access to or from hospitals, the medical examiner's office, police and fire stations and Direction and Control facilities.

Priority #2 - Access to Essential Public Facilities

Priority #2 Debris Removal efforts must be dedicated to opening access to other critical community facilities, such as water and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste facilities, county and municipal buildings, airports, gas and electricity facilities.

Priority #3 - Eliminate Debris-Related Threats to Public Health and Safety

These Debris Removal activities would normally take place towards the end of the Immediate Emergency Period. Damaged utility systems, structurally unstable buildings and other heavily damaged facilities must be repaired immediately, deactivated, barricaded, or removed. This must be closely coordinated with owners or operators. The demolition of unsafe structures which constitute a public health and safety threat may be deferred if access to the area can be controlled.

Resources for Debris Removal

Resources to be applied during the Immediate Debris Removal (Phase I) operations are:

- Force Account (local government owned equipment)
- Mutual Aid (neighboring communities)
- Contracts
- Volunteers
- State Agency Assistance

These resources normally consist of trucks and large construction type equipment to remove debris from roadways. Care should be exercised to insure that the heavy equipment does not cause damage to fire hydrants, utility poles and street paving. Special crews with chain saws will be required to cut up downed trees to assist in removal. (Public Works personnel should be equipped with protective gear such as hard hats, gloves and goggles.)

Management of Immediate Debris Removal Operations

The Departments of Public Works will coordinate and control Phase I Immediate Debris Removal Operations in the Tampa Bay Region. Counties will provide assistance to the municipalities as required. All requests for assistance will be made to the County Emergency Operations Centers. When the task of clearing debris is beyond municipal and county capabilities, state agencies with appropriate equipment and personnel. The requests for state assistance will also be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Centers.

Force Account Operations

Daily progress reports of the work accomplishments along with a list of personnel and equipment assignments are required to maintain control of the Debris Removal Operation. These reports allow the Public Works Directors to report to community officials and maintain cost accountability.

Foremen should maintain a daily activity report showing the names of each crew member, equipment description, equipment numbers, license plate numbers of each piece of equipment, in addition to material and supplies, consumed in Debris Removal Operations. This report should state the work accomplished each day and describe special problems encountered. A sample daily report sheet is presented at Attachment 1.

Time cards and material and equipment sign-out sheets should be maintained by dispatchers or supervisors. Time cards should be annotated with the emergency disaster assignment of each employee involved in the operation. If possible, separate cost codes should be assigned to Debris Removal Operations.

Contract Operations

If the decision is made during Phase I that the magnitude of the emergency Debris Removal Operation is beyond the capabilities of force account, mutual aid, state and volunteer labor and equipment, then consideration should be given to supplementing these resources with contract equipment and labor. The most desirable method of contracting in Phase I operations is the "time and material" type. Under this type of contract, the contractor is paid on the basis of time spent in accomplishing a particular task. Since normally Phase I Debris Removal Operations involve primarily equipment usage, the contract should be set up on an hourly basis. The "time and material" contract then becomes a "time" contract only. Work orders or contracts may be issued for particular pieces of equipment or a particular number of hours. To ensure competition in pricing, it is recommended that hourly rates be solicited from several different contractors. Additionally, for simplicity, it is recommended that bid requests specify that the hourly rate will include all fuel, maintenance, repair, etc. and the operator. If this is done, bookkeeping, auditing and monitoring of the work may be greatly simplified.

The Declaration of a State of Local Emergency by the Board of County Commissioners or the Mayor of a municipality automatically waives procedures and formalities when entering into contract of political subdivisions by law. This permits abbreviated contract procedures during the emergency. However, under no circumstances should cost-plus-percentage-of-cost" contracts be utilized. During the emergency situation, the City/Counties of the Tampa Bay Region should solicit bids for equipment by using public service announcements on radio, television and in newspapers as well as contacting local contractors in the area.

The contract should clearly state that the price for equipment applies only when the equipment is operating and that the community reserves the right to terminate the contract at its convenience and the community does not guarantee a minimum number of hours. A sample time and material contract is presented as Attachment 2.

DEBRIS REMOVAL

Removal of disaster-caused debris, which may be necessary for public health, safety and economic recovery of the community, is normally the responsibility of the local government and of the individuals owning property.

When the task of clearing debris is beyond local and county capabilities, state agencies with appropriate equipment and personnel such as the Department of Transportation, will provide assistance. In addition, federal aid, in the forms of direct assistance and grants for governmental or contractual debris removal services, may be available to local governments and private non-profit organizations following a Presidential Declaration. This assistance is available when the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director determines that the assistance is in the "public interest" because it is:

- Necessary to eliminate threats to life or property.
- Necessary to eliminate a hazard which threatens substantial destruction of undamaged public or private property.
- Essential to the economic recovery of the affected community.
- A benefit to the community-at-large.

Reimbursement of an individual or non-governmental entity (other than private non-profit organizations) for the cost of removing debris from his own property, is not available (Public Law 93-288, Sec. 402(d)). In addition, any salvage value of debris cleared under an application for public assistance, shall be deducted from the Federal reimbursement for expenses actually incurred.

When direct assistance by the Federal agency is requested, the affected government must first arrange unconditional authorization for the removal of the debris from public and private lands and must agree to indemnify the federal government against any claim arising from such debris removal activities. (See Handbook for Applicants, HUD Publication 3300.5 Revised.)

Federal assistance also may be requested through a project application for financial assistance. Work may be accomplished through any of three methods: (1) force account, labor and equipment; (2) force account, rental equipment and extra hired labor; and (3) contract labor and equipment. The FEMA Numeric Cost Code Listing is presented in Attachment 3. If communities choose to use a unit cost code data sheet different from FEMA's, it must be

submitted and approved by the State Public Assistance Officer prior to the disaster.

If debris removal is accomplished through force account, it is limited to the direct cost of eligible work listed on the Damage Survey Report (DSR) of an approved project application. Auditable records are required, specifically relating costs to each damage site. When contracts are used to accomplish debris removal, competitive bid contracts should be used whenever possible, although competitive bid requirements may be waived for the emergency period. Use of cost plus percentage of cost contracts is prohibited, and contracts may not contain a provision making payment contingent upon FEMA reimbursement. In addition, FEMA will not reimburse the applicant for any contracts made with a contractor whose name appears on the "HUD Consolidated List of Debarred and Ineligible Contractors," available from the State Public Assistance Officer.

DEBRIS REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Debris removal and disposal will be coordinated by the City/County Public Works Departments. Coordination will be maintained between the City and the County Parks and Public Works Departments concerning debris removal within all park areas. Upon completion of Search and Rescue Operations and other debris removal activities during the Immediate Emergency Period, the Sanitation Departments must begin the process of removing debris to landfills for disposal. If required, permits for emergency landfills will be requested from the State Department of Environmental Regulation. Additionally, emergency sites for the burning of hurricane-generated debris will be selected by the County Departments of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the State Department of Environmental Regulation, the Florida Division of Forestry, the County Health Department and the City and County Fire Departments/Districts.

When debris removal is beyond the capacity of the City and County, the County will contact the State Division of Emergency Management, who will coordinate support and assistance from the Department of Transportation (DOT). In addition to removing debris from State roads and bridges, the DOT will coordinate state agency assistance to the county and municipality for removing debris from public and private lands and waters. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Natural Resources will assist in clearing debris as requested by the DOT.

In addition, the Department of Military Affairs will provide aid as directed by the Governor. The local government concerned will be responsible for obtaining Right-of-Way Agreements for all private lands involved in debris removal activities and for coordinating all local government debris removal activities with the DOT for maximum efficiency of resources utilization. The

County Department of Environmental Protection, together with the State Department of Environmental Regulation, will coordinate permitting of all debris removal, removal and disposal activities.

PHASE II - LONG TERM CONTRACT OPERATIONS

When it is determined that the situation is beyond the capabilities of existing resources (force account, mutual aid, State and limited contract), then the Departments of Public Works will begin immediately to develop and manage a Phase II- Contract Operation. The primary factors influencing the size and complexity of the Phase II operation are the composition and volume of debris, the area of debris concentration, the location of disposal sites and the need for private property debris removal. Phase II operations can be broken down into five elements:

- Organization
- Identification of Project Scope
- Contract Selection and Execution
- Project Management
- Contract Administration

The recommended procedures to be followed by the Sanitation Departments in the development of each of these elements is outlined below:

Organization

A special engineering organization should be formed for the purpose of identifying the full scope of the debris removal project. It may become necessary to hire a local engineering firm for this purpose, if the City or County Engineering Staff is heavily involved with the repair and replacement of publicly owned facilities damaged by the disaster. The engineering organization will need:

- Inspectors to compile the type and amount of debris within the project area.
- Engineers to plan the work for maximum efficiency in the operation and to develop the government estimate.
- Contract specialists and draftsmen to prepare the contract documents.

Identification of Project Scope

The next element to be addressed in Phase II is the identification of the project scope. This is done by specifically defining the project area in which work is to be contracted and through the development of a quantitative and qualitative estimate of the debris to be removed.

Definition of the Project Area

The first critical determination that has to be made in defining the specific area or areas to be contracted is the need for private property debris removal. Debris removal on private property is the primary responsibility of the individual property owner aided by insurance settlements and assistance from voluntary agencies. Most homeowner fire and extended coverage insurance policies have specific coverage for debris removal from private property and for demolition of heavily damaged structures. Flood insurance policies do not provide coverage for debris removal. The standard practice is that the individual property owners are responsible for moving debris to the curb for pick-up by city or county work forces. In those cases where individual property owners are unable to remove this debris from their property, it may be determined that it is in the public interest to remove this debris for them. The criteria for this decision is if the debris is an immediate health and safety threat to the general public or is of such magnitude that the economic recovery of a City or County would be threatened. A standard release form from individual property owners (See Attachment 4) is required to hold and save the government free of liability when government forces or contractors perform work on private property.

Selection of Debris Disposal Sites

The next step in identifying and defining the project area is the selecting of debris disposal sites. A listing of disposal sites the Region utilizes is presented at Attachment 5. Disposal sites consist of landfills and refuge to energy plants. From the preliminary damage assessment information a determination should be made whether the existing sites have sufficient capacity for the expected volumes of debris. If sufficient capacity is not available, consideration should be given to:

- expanding existing sites
- creating new sites
- hauling to intermediate sites and reducing the amount of debris

Generally, if land and site conditions are suitable, expanding existing sites is the least costly alternative. If it is not possible to expand an existing site, the decision will be made to construct new sites or reduce the volume of debris (i.e. burning, compaction, etc.). This decision will be made through a cost comparison in construction costs versus the cost of reducing debris at an intermediate site, loading the debris and hauling it to a final disposal site. Certain other cost factors should be considered in the selection of a disposal site. These factors are:

- Truck Size. Smaller trucks require more trips for a given

volume of debris which increases the driver's time, fuel cost, maintenance and depreciation costs.

- Length of Haul. The longer the haul, the greater the time required to reach the disposal site. Thus, an increase in cost for labor and equipment.
- Traffic Conditions. Hauling over heavily traveled streets and roads also increases labor and equipment costs.
- Roadway Conditions. Poor roadway conditions (i.e. flooding, unpaved surfaces, potholes and deteriorated surfaces) will increase maintenance costs as well as operational costs.
- Access. Single lane unpaved access roads increase costs as a result of delays due to restrictions required to loaded and empty trucks to pass. In addition, poor weather conditions may make the access road impassable.

Once these factors are considered, the limits of the project area can be clearly defined. For contracting and management purposes the boundaries of the project area should be delineated on a map. This will identify to contractors the work area(s) to be included in the contract. Additionally, in a debris removal project where many contractors may be working, this element of contract preparation is extremely important to ensure that the contractor remains in the work area set aside for him. The establishment of the work area is also important to identify key items such as ingress and egress routes to the project area, location of utilities and distance to disposal sites.

Development of the Project Estimate

Procedures for developing the project estimate can be subdivided into two steps. First, project preparation of a qualitative and quantitative estimate for contracting purposes and, second, preparation of the government cost estimate for management purposes. The qualitative and quantitative estimate of debris to be moved is extremely important in order to clearly identify to contractors the scope of work which they are being asked to perform. This estimate will also be of assistance in preparation of project cost data.

Quantity estimates should be done in the units which are going to be used in the establishment of contract line item prices. Units should be selected based on the method that will be used to verify pay quantities for work under the contract. For debris removal, units are normally cubic yards (cy), tons, or both. Therefore, if a contractor is paid for the volume of material removed from a work site by approximate measurement of that volume, then the unit should be cubic yards. If it is more convenient to pay the contractor by weighing the trucks used to haul the material to a

disposal site, then the units should be weight (tons). Additionally, if the contractor is to be paid by number of items removed from the project site (i.e. trees, damaged vehicles, etc.), then the unit should be established as "each". Since it is difficult in most debris operations to estimate the weight of material to be removed, it is suggested that volume and number measurements be used as a normal rule. The volume of debris can be approximated by an estimate of length, width, and depth of the material in question. The amount of material to be removed and the accuracy desired in the estimate will determine the procedures used for this volume measurement. On a large scale disaster, an approximate quantity estimate may be derived by marking the area on a scaled map and approximating an average depth. When developing quantity estimates, inspectors should be instructed to note the type and location of the debris.

After the quantity, location and nature of the debris within the project area has been established the next step is to develop unit cost data. Several sources exist which may assist in determining the proper unit price to be used once the project scope has been defined, the type contract selected, and the units established. While many nationally published cost indices (such as MEANS AND DODGE REPORTS) are available, they do not take into account the abnormal conditions encountered by contractors in debris operations. The following sources are recommended for use in developing data which will assist in the final unit price estimate:

- Area Engineering and Contracting Firms. These firms have cost data available which may be helpful in deriving a unit price such as the cost of excavation, backfill, grading and transport of material.
- Public Works Departments. Data similar to that described above is available locally from these departments.
- State Department of Transportation and the State Department of Forestry. These state agencies are also good data resources.

The development of a unit price includes many variables. Factors that influence the unit cost are: (1) types of debris, (2) method of removal, (3) distance to the disposal site, (4) routes to the disposal site, (5) permitting requirements, and (6) work site limitations. In their cost estimate, inspectors should address all items to be included in the scope of work. These items will include the actual work which may be required to accomplish the specific tasks. For example: If a damaged building is to be demolished and that building is located next to a main waterline serving the county or city, an indirect cost of the project would be protection of the line while the building is being demolished.

The individual performing the cost estimate must put himself in the place of the contractor who is being asked to submit a bid price for the work. This is very important in a disaster situation where there may be a large variety of factors which will affect the contractor's pricing. A disaster situation may affect the contractor's pricing in two ways:

- Due to debris in other areas, the contractor may have difficulty in moving his equipment to the project site. Therefore, the price for the work may increase, or
- Due to the emergency declaration by the city, county and state government, certain restrictions on the contractor may be lifted (i.e. the movement of oversized loads). The lifting of these restrictions should cause a decrease in contract price.

After the cost estimate is prepared, the scope of the project can be defined and the type of contract selected.

Contract Selection and Execution

Only two types of contracts should be considered for Phase II operations. These contracts are Unit Price and Lump Sum. A unit price contract is used in those situations where the scope of work to be performed is reasonably large and exact measurement of the total work is difficult to define. A lump sum contract is suited for all work within prescribed boundaries or for building demolition contracts where the scope of work may be clearly defined. An important consideration in structuring a contract for debris removal is to always offer a contract proposal that encourages prompt performance of the work, however, the proposal should not, by its requirements, place heavy or unusual risk factors on the contractor. Such risk would be reflected in higher bids. The following outlines the advantages and disadvantages of the lump sum and the unit price contracts:

- Lump Sum Contract

The Lump Sum Contract establishes a total contract price by a one item bid from the contractor. It is understood in a Lump Sum contract that the price for the work is fixed unless there is a change in the scope of work to be performed, therefore, the bottom line of the contract is not in question as it is with the Unit Price Contract. (See Attachment 6)

If the scope of work is not well defined, this method of contracting puts the responsibility of the quantity estimate and the definition of the scope of work on the shoulders of the contractor bidding the project. Consequently, experience has shown that the contractor will pass this burden back to

the owner in the form of contingencies which will be incorporated into the bid price.

The specific advantages of the Lump Sum Contract are that it establishes the cost of work at the time of bid opening and it is easy to monitor since the scope of work is well defined and must be adhered to. Another major advantage of the Lump Sum Contract is that it is easy to tell when a contractor has completed all work. As mentioned previously, the Lump Sum Contract should be used only when the scope of work is clearly defined and the areas of work can be specifically quantified.

- Unit Price Contract

The Unit Price Contract utilizes construction units and prices for these units to develop line item costs and total contract costs. The unit price contract is utilized when the scope of work may be defined and generally quantified by actual field measure (i.e. 200 c.y. of sand, 10 tons of rubble, 7 trees etc.). A sample of this contract is presented in Attachment 7.

It should be noted that the total "bottom line" of the contract may increase or decrease depending upon the accuracy of the unit quantity. For this reason, it is as important to properly estimate units as it is to estimate unit cost. Change orders to adjust the estimated bid quantity to that actually accomplished in the field may be issued during or at the end of the contract.

The advantage of the Unit Price Contract is that the scope of work may be easily increased or decreased due to the fact that unit pricing for the work accomplished is established at the time of the bidding process. The contract also provides line items for the contractor to express all charges associated with the work, and therefore, takes all the "guesswork" out of the contractor's bidding procedure. The unit used in Unit Price Contracts must be as accurately estimated as possible, otherwise the final bottom line amount of the contract will be significantly different than the contract bid received at bid opening.

- Allowable Costs

General policies for determining allowable costs are established in FEMA directives and include:

- Eligible direct costs for applicant-owned equipment. Reimbursement for ownership and operation costs of applicant-owned equipment used to perform eligible work is provided in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Rates established under State guidelines: In those cases where an applicant uses reasonable rates which have been established or approved under State guidelines, in its normal daily operations, reimbursement for applicant-owned equipment which has an hourly rate of \$75 or less shall be based on such rates. Reimbursement for equipment which has an hourly rate in excess of \$75 shall be determined on a case by case basis by FEMA.
- Rates established under local guidelines: Where local guidelines are used to establish equipment rates, reimbursement will be based on those rates or rates in a Schedule of Equipment Rates published by FEMA, whichever is lower (See Attachment C-3). If an applicant certifies that its locally established rates do not reflect actual costs, reimbursement may be based on the FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates, but the applicant will be expected to provide documentation if requested. If an applicant wishes to claim an equipment rate which exceeds the FEMA Schedule, it must document the basis for that rate and obtain FEMA approval of an alternate rate through the State Public Assistance Officer.
- No established rates: The FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates will be the basis for reimbursement in all cases where an applicant does not have established equipment rates.

Project Management

Proper and efficient management of disposal sites is more critical in Phase II operations than it is in Phase I due to the nature of the Phase II contracts. When unit price contracts are being utilized in Phase II operations, the disposal site becomes the primary point for quantity verification utilized for payment.

The first step in establishing an efficient site operation is providing a controlled and properly maintained access road in the site area. If the anticipated volume of debris is large, consideration should be given to enlarging the number of access lanes leading to the site. Provisions should be made to have work crews perform maintenance as needed on all site access roads. Particular attention should be paid to these roads during and after periods of inclement weather.

If the Phase II contracts have been let on a unit price basis, the next step is the establishment of well organized and managed inspection stations near the entrance of the site. When the

contract unit of measurement is based on weight, provisions should be made to weigh trucks as they enter the site. If the contract unit of measurement is cubic yard, stands that allow for the inspection of loaded trucks should be constructed. The number of inspection stands utilized at a site will be determined by the volume of debris to be removed, the number of access roads or lanes available, and the size of the disposal area.

Payment under a unit price contract is normally made on the basis of a load ticket (see Attachment 8). It is recommended that the following procedures be followed when utilizing load tickets:

- Load tickets should be treated as accountable forms. The operations office should know who has how many forms and what forms have been used.
- A site inspector will examine all contract trucks leaving a designated contract area and fill in the following information on the load tickets: (1) truck number, (2) contract number, (3) contractor, (4) date, (5) time departed, and (6) estimated volume. To expedite the filling out of the form, it is recommended that all contract trucks have the contractor's name or initials, the number, and the measured capacity of the truck (as determined by a government representative) clearly visible on the sides of the vehicle.
- After the loading site inspector has completed the initial information, he/she will retain one copy of the form which is returned to the operations office, and give two copies to the driver.
- At the disposal site, the site inspector measures the debris and notes arrival time and volume on the ticket. The truck driver keeps one copy and the site inspector retains the other. The site inspector's copy is returned to the operations office to be matched against the site inspector's copy for pay verification. The driver's copy will be the basis of contract billings.

Once the trucks arrive at the disposal site, the site inspector and the site manager are responsible for traffic control. The site inspector should ensure that the driver's loads are inspected in a timely manner and no traffic jams develop in the inspection area. In the site area, the site manager should direct the placement of loads for distribution and traffic control purposes. Additionally, the site manager should make sure that the proper equipment is on hand at the site to provide for efficient disposal and disbursement of debris within the site area. If combustible and noncombustible material has not been segregated upon arrival at the dump site, then it must be done at this time.

It is important that inspectors read and become familiar with the technical provisions of the contract. Inspectors should conscientiously estimate each load hauled by the contractor. Improper estimates can lead to large and unnecessary government expenditures. If loads are not properly loaded or compacted, inspectors should reduce the rated volume of the truck accordingly. Inspectors should always be fair and consistent in dealing with contract personnel.

The Public Works Departments will designate the site manager. The site manager should serve as the overall supervisor of the site inspection operation and should coordinate dumping efforts with site owners or operators. The site manager should also serve as the initial arbitrator for differences in opinion between the government representative and the contractor's representative as to the estimated loads for payment.

Contract Administration

This term is generally used to encompass all these activities which would take place after a contract is awarded and performance commences. Contract administration ensures that the contract is performed as agreed. The major elements of administration include monitoring of performance, contract modifications, inspections, acceptance, payment, and closing out activities.

Throughout the administration of debris removal contract activities, the State plays an active role administering Federal funds as FEMA's agent. It is a requirement of the Stafford Act that, in the administration of the Public Assistance Program (See Annex J for full discussion), eligible assistance be delivered as expeditiously as possible consistent with Federal laws and regulations. The regulation entitled "Uniform Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments," found in Part 13, 44 Code of Federal Regulations, places certain requirements on the State in its role as grantee for the public assistance program. The intent of this "common rule" is to allow States more discretion in administering Federal Programs in accordance with their own procedures and thereby simplify the program and reduce delays. FEMA also expects States to make subgrants with the requirements of the Stafford Act in mind. They are expected to keep counties and communities informed as to the status of their application including notification of FEMA's approvals of contracts in accordance with FEMA-State Agreements.

Monitoring of Performance

Continuous monitoring of all activities of a contractor promotes satisfactory performance. In evaluating a contractor's performance, primary interest is in the progress toward completion of services called for and the financial status of the contract. It is important that the contract provides for submission of

reports and payment estimates, in order to aid in the evaluation of the contractor's work progress. In lieu of progress reports, frequent visits to the job sites can be a most productive method of monitoring performance.

Contract Modifications

During the administration of the contract, different types of the modifications may be necessary to incorporate new requirements in order to provide contractual coverage for situations which develop afterward. All modifications should be in writing in order to protect the interests of both parties. The contract should contain a clause which permits the contracting officer to make changes unilaterally within the scope of the contract, subject to an equitable adjustment of the contract price.

Inspection

Local governments will maintain an inspection and control system under its own supervision to ensure that the work being performed complies with the terms of the contract. In addition to load ticketing, the inspection and control process should consider the following factors:

- Bond requirements
- Insurance requirements
- Right-of-Ways and indemnification
- Mobilization of proper equipment
- Posting of permits
- Contractor personnel safety standards
- General public safety standards
- Completion schedules
- Removal procedures
- Demobilization procedures

Acceptance and Payment

Final inspection and the method of interim and final payments are a part of general conditions of the contract and should be set forth in the original specification or other contract documents.

Local governments should accept all or part of the work only after it is verified through the inspection process that the completed work was performed in accordance with the standards stipulated in the contract. In the event the authorized work tenure exceeds a period of one month, provisions can be made to make progress payments at least monthly to the contractor. If the contract period is less than one calendar month, normal payment should be made in one total sum.

Closing Out of Contracts

A contract is complete when all of the services or items called for have been delivered or performed and accepted. The contract is not administratively complete, however, until all actions taken in compliance with the contract have been properly documented and final payment is made.

Short-Range Restoration Period

After critical transportation paths have been cleared of all debris, areas of lesser priority will continue to be cleared consistent with health, safety and welfare of the community.

Long-Range Reconstruction Period

Debris removal operations will have ceased during this period with the exception of removal of destroyed buildings.

ATTACHMENTS

- C-1 Daily Activity Report
- C-2 Model Time and Material Contract for Debris Removal
- C-3 FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates (Numeric Cost Code Listing)
- C-4 Right of Entry Agreement
- C-5 Location of Disposal Sites
- C-6 Model Lump Sum Contract for Debris Removal
- C-7 Model Unit Price Contract for Debris Removal
- C-8 Sample Load Ticket

Attachment C-1
DAILY ACTIVITY REPORT

Date _____

CATEGORY	DECLARATION NUMBER	PROJECT APPLICATION NUMBER	APPLICANT
DSR NUMBER			WORK LOCATION

HOURS		RATE		LABOR		
Reg/ /OT	Reg/ /OT	JOB TITLE	NAME	EXTENSION		
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
/	/					
				\$ _____		

EQUIPMENT				
HOURS	RATE	APPLICANT-OWNED OR NAME OF LESSOR	DESCRIPTION	EXTENSION
				\$ _____

MATERIALS					
QUAN	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	DOCUMENT OR INVOICE REV	UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION
					\$ _____

PREPARER

Attachment C-1 (Continued)

INSTRUCTIONS

DAILY ACTIVITY REPORT

The report is designed to assist applicants in developing adequate records to document amounts claimed for force account work. It is the initial record prepared for documentation purposes. Information to be recorded by the foreman or individual in charge at the job site is grouped into three sections:

1. Labor (Employees)

Name and job title for each employee and the hours worked by each. Job title entries should be as specific as possible, referencing the piece of equipment operated to the entries on the equipment portion of the report.

2. Equipment

A description of each piece of equipment used on the job and the hours used for each. Cross check equipment hours and labor hours for operators to assure that they are consistent. Otherwise, explain discrepancies.

3. Material

A description of the quantity of any material used on the job. For materials drawn from existing supplies or inventories, it is necessary to note the date they entered the inventory, their cost, and the date of the delivery to the disaster work site.

Attachment C-2

MODEL TIME AND MATERIAL CONTRACT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

ARTICLE 1: Agreement Between Parties

This contract is made and entered into on this the _____ day of _____, 19 __, by and between the city/county of _____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and _____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2: Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Solicitation and Procurement on _____, 10__ for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made disaster of _____ to _____, 19___. It is the intent of this contract to provide equipment and manpower to remove all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean-up, demolition and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

The Work shall consist of the provision of equipment and labor to clean-up and remove debris as directed by the ENTITY.

ARTICLE 3: Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: The Work under this contract will commence on _____, 19___. The equipment shall be used for 100 hours, unless the ENTITY initiates additions or deletions by written change order. Based upon unit prices of equipment and labor, no minimum or maximum number of hours is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 4: Contract Price

The hourly rates for performing the work stipulated in the contract documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder's bid schedule, are as follows:

		Hourly rate (total unit rate shall be given which includes maintenance, fuel, overhead, profit, and any other costs associated with the equipment.
<u>Equipment/Machine/Operator</u> Manufacturer, Model	Mobilization/ Demo. Cost	
		Estimated Cost per unit of material (only actual invoice amounts will be paid).
Labor Manhours		Protective clothing, fringe benefits, hand tools, supervision, transportation and any other costs.

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The ENTITY shall pay the Contractor for mobilization and demobilization if the Notice to Proceed is issued and will pay for only the Time that the equipment and manpower is actually being used in accomplishing the work. The Contractor shall be paid within 30 days of the receipt of a pay estimate and verification of work by the inspector.

ARTICLE 6: Claims

Not Applicable

ARTICLE 7: Contractor's Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise accomplishment of the work effort directed by labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, personnel, taxes and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Caution and care must be exercised by the Contractor not to cause any additional damage to sidewalks, roads, buildings and other permanent fixtures.

ARTICLE 8: Entity's Obligations

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information necessary for commencement of the Work and direct the Work effort. Costs of

construction permits, disposal sites and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering any on-site questions. This representative shall furnish the Contractor daily inspection reports including work accomplished and certification of hours worked.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the work is to be performed. Copies of completed "right of Entry" forms, where they are required by state or local law for private property, shall be furnished to the contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold harmless and indemnify the Contractor and his employees against any liability for any and all claims, suits, judgments and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are the result of negligence on the part of the contractor.

The Entity will terminate the contract for failure to perform or default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 9: Insurance and Bonds

The Contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personal Injury, etc. as deemed necessary by the Entity.

Attachment C-3
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

RANGE: ALL

REGION: 04

STATE: FL

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
04	FL	000	0000	CARPET REMOVAL	SY	\$1.00
*** CATEGORY A ***						
04	FL	000	1010	DEBRIS (SEDIMENTS, CONCENTRATED)	CY	\$3.00
04	FL	000	1011	DEBRIS (SEDIMENTS, SCATTERED)	CY	\$4.00
04	FL	000	1012	DEBRIS (PERSONAL PROPERTY CURB)	CY	\$3.00
04	FL	000	1013	DEDUCT NORMAL WEEKLY GARBAGE PICKUP CHARGE	LS	\$.00
04	FL	000	1014	DEBRIS (TREES & LIMBS, CONCENTRATED)	CY	\$3.00
04	FL	000	1020	DEBRIS (WATERWAY STRUCTURE)	CY	\$8.00
04	FL	000	1030	DEBRIS (TREES 8-18")	EA	\$50.00
04	FL	000	1031	DEBRIS (TREES 19-36")	EA	\$100.00
04	FL	000	1032	DEBRIS (TREES 37" ABOVE)	EA	\$170.00
04	FL	000	1033	DEBRIS (HAZARD TREE LIMBS/PER TREE)	EA	\$20.00
04	FL	000	1040	DEBRIS STUMPS ONLY (8-18" DIAMETER)	EA	\$23.00
04	FL	000	1041	DEBRIS STUMPS ONLY (19-36" DIAMETER)	EA	\$28.00
04	FL	000	1050	DUMP CHARGES (BURN - BURY)	CY	\$.00
04	FL	000	1051	DUMP CHARGES (LANDFILL DISPOSAL)	CY	\$1.20
04	FL	000	1070	DEBRIS (SANDBAGS - MACHINE LOAD)	CY	\$.00
04	FL	000	1071	DEBRIS (SANDBAGS - HAND LOAD)	CY	\$1.50
04	FL	000	1100	DEBRIS (SMALL ROAD SLIDE), INCL HAUL	CY	\$3.00
04	FL	000	1110	DEBRIS (CHANNEL EXC. WITH SPOIL BANK)	CY	\$.75
04	FL	000	1111	DEBRIS (CHANNEL EXC. W/HAUL)	CY	\$4.00
04	FL	000	1120	DEMOLITION (RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE ONLY)	SF	\$.35
04	FL	000	1121	DEMOLITION (COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE ONLY)	SF	\$.45
*** CATEGORY B ***						
04	FL	000	2020	POLYETHYLENE	SF	\$.03
04	FL	000	2025	PLYWOOD SHEETING, 1/2"	SF	\$.65
04	FL	000	2030	SANDBAGS (PURCHASED)	EA	\$.30
04	FL	000	2040	SAND (DELIVERED)	CY	\$8.00
04	FL	000	2045	SANDBAGS, FILLED & PLACED	CY	\$20.00
04	FL	000	2070	TOWING - VEHICLES	EA	\$25.00
04	FL	000	2080	TOWING AND WINCHING, WRECKER TRUCK	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	2081	BARRICADES (PLACE & REMOVE): SIGNS	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	2082	BARRICADES: RENTED SIGNS	EA	\$.00
*** CATEGORY C ***						
04	FL	000	3009	AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE (LINEROCK)	CY	\$27.00
04	FL	000	3010	AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE (PIT RUN)	TON	\$.00
04	FL	000	3011	AGGREGATE SURFACE (115 LBS/SY)	CY	\$.00
04	FL	000	3012	AGGREGATE SURFACE (CRUSHED RUN)	TN	\$.00
04	FL	000	3014	SHELL SURFACE COURSE (1650 LBS/CY)	CY	\$14.00
04	FL	000	3015	SHELL SURFACE (7.75/TON)	TN	\$16.50
04	FL	000	3018	FILL (SAND)	CY	\$6.00

ANNEX C

C-22

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY C ***						
04	FL	000	3019	FILL (CLASSIFIED)	CY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	3020	FILL (UNCLASSIFIED)	CY	\$4.00
04	FL	000	3030	LOCAL BORROW (MATERIAL ONLY)	CY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	3040	BACKFILL (GRANULAR)	CY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	3050	EXCAVATION & BACKFILL (SMALL UNCLASSIFIED)	CY	\$3.00
04	FL	000	3060	GRADING (SUBGRADE SHAPING)	SY	\$1.10
04	FL	000	3070	DITCH CLEANING & SHAPING	LF	\$1.20
04	FL	000	3071	EXCAVATION LATERAL	LF	\$1.70
04	FL	000	3072	EXCAVATION LATERAL	CY	\$3.50
04	FL	000	3080	CHIP AND SEAL (SINGLE) (BST)	SY	\$1.00
04	FL	000	3081	CHIP AND SEAL (DOUBLE) (DBST)	SY	\$1.50
04	FL	000	3082	CHIP AND SEAL (TRIPLE)	SY	\$2.50
04	FL	000	3090	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (UNDER BITUMINOUS) LIMEROCK	TON	\$25.00
04	FL	000	3091	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (UNDER BITUMINOUS) LIMEROCK	CY	\$7.50
04	FL	000	3100	BITUMINOUS COLD PATCH	SY/IN	\$12.00
04	FL	000	3110	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE OVERLAY/INCH	SY	\$2.00
04	FL	000	3130	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE SURFACE	TON	\$40.00
04	FL	000	3150	PAVEMENT REMOVAL (BIT)	SY	\$3.50
04	FL	000	3151	PAVEMENT REMOVAL (CONC)	SY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	3160	CONCRETE SIDEWALK (4")	SF	\$1.85
04	FL	000	3170	CONCRETE SIDEWALK REMOVAL	SF	\$6.60
04	FL	000	3180	CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER	LF	\$7.00
04	FL	000	3190	CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER REMOVAL	LF	\$1.00
04	FL	000	3200	CONCRETE PAVEMENT (MESH REINFORCEMENT)	CY	\$150.00
04	FL	000	3215	CONCRETE, REINFORCED CLASS A (STRUCTURAL)	CY	\$350.00
04	FL	000	3230	CONCRETE BOX CULVERTS	SF	\$35.00
04	FL	000	3240	CONCRETE SLAB BRIDGE (INTEGRAL ABUTMENT)	SF	\$65.00
04	FL	000	3241	CONCRETE SLAB BRIDGE (VERTICAL ABUTMENT)	SF	\$55.00
04	FL	000	3242	CONCRETE BRIDGE, PRECAST (UNDER 40')	SF	\$40.00
04	FL	000	3243	BRIDGE, CONCRETE PRECAST (CHANNEL OVER 40')	SF	\$50.00
04	FL	000	3244	BRIDGE, BEAM (WITH EXISTING ABUTMENT)	SF	\$35.00
04	FL	000	3250	RIP RAP, SLOPE PROTECTION (PLACED)	CY	\$30.00
04	FL	000	3251	RIP RAP, SLOPE PROT (DUMPED)	CY	\$25.00
04	FL	000	3252	RIP RAP, BAGGED 1/2 CU. FT./SACK (SAND-CEMENT)	EA	\$3.00
04	FL	000	3260	CONCRETE SLOPE PROTECTION, 4" REBAR/TOE	SY	\$22.00
04	FL	000	3270	BRIDGE AND BOX CULVERT REMOVAL	SF	\$10.00
04	FL	000	3280	BRIDGE, WOOD AND BEAM, REMOVAL	SF	\$8.00
04	FL	000	3291	TIMBER, TREATED, IN PLACE	MBF	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	3292	BRIDGE, TREATED TIMBER, IN PLACE	SF	\$1.00
04	FL	000	3300	EXCAVATION, STRUCTURAL	CY	\$15.00
04	FL	000	3310	BACKFILL, STRUCTURAL, COMPACTED	CY	\$15.00
04	FL	000	3320	BEDDING MATERIAL (SELECT GRANULAR)	CY	\$10.00
04	FL	000	3330	PILING (TREATED TIMBER) FURN. & DR.	LF	\$18.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY C ***						
04	FL	000	3331	PILING (STEEL SHEET) FURN & DR (LEFT IN PLACE)	LF	\$85.00
04	FL	000	3332	PILING (H-BEAM) FURN. & DR. 10"	LF	\$35.00
04	FL	000	3333	PILING (RAILROAD RAILS)	LF	\$.00
04	FL	000	3334	PILING, CONCRETE 12"-16" PRESTRESSED	LF	\$16.00
04	FL	000	3340	CULVERT, RELAY (SALVAGE 12" - 48") ONLY	LF	\$12.00
04	FL	000	3351	CMP 12" (NO FILL)	LF	\$25.00
04	FL	000	3352	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 15"	LF	\$28.00
04	FL	000	3353	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 18"	LF	\$31.00
04	FL	000	3354	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 24"	LF	\$35.00
04	FL	000	3355	CMP 30" (FURNISH AND INSTALL)	LF	\$38.00
04	FL	000	3356	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 36"	LF	\$43.00
04	FL	000	3357	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 42"	LF	\$49.00
04	FL	000	3358	CORREGATED METAL PIPE	LF	\$53.00
04	FL	000	3359	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 54"	LF	\$59.00
04	FL	000	3360	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 60"	LF	\$65.00
04	FL	000	3361	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 72"	LF	\$90.00
04	FL	000	3362	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 96"	LF	\$150.00
04	FL	000	3363	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 108"	LF	\$160.00
04	FL	000	3364	CORREGATED METAL PIPE 120"	LF	\$170.00
04	FL	000	3366	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 12"	LF	\$26.00
04	FL	000	3367	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 18"	LF	\$29.00
04	FL	000	3368	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 24"	LF	\$38.00
04	FL	000	3369	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 30"	LF	\$45.00
04	FL	000	3370	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 36"	LF	\$56.00
04	FL	000	3371	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 42"	LF	\$73.00
04	FL	000	3372	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 54"	LF	\$95.00
04	FL	000	3373	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 60"	LF	\$124.00
04	FL	000	3374	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 72"	LF	\$161.00
04	FL	000	3375	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 84"	LF	\$210.00
04	FL	000	3376	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 96"	LF	\$272.00
04	FL	000	3377	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE 108"	LF	\$354.00
04	FL	000	3380	RCP 12" END SECTIONS	EA	\$350.00
04	FL	000	3381	RCP 15" END SECTIONS	EA	\$420.00
04	FL	000	3382	RCP 18" END SECTIONS	EA	\$550.00
04	FL	000	3383	RCP 24" END SECTIONS	EA	\$785.00
04	FL	000	3384	RCP 30" END SECTIONS	EA	\$985.00
04	FL	000	3385	RCP 36" END SECTIONS	EA	\$1,350.00
04	FL	000	3386	RCP 48" END SECTIONS	EA	\$1,800.00
04	FL	000	3387	RCP 60" END SECTIONS	EA	\$2,200.00
04	FL	000	3390	TOPSOIL AND SEEDING (HYDR.)	SY	\$.00
04	FL	000	3410	GUARD RAIL, STEEL PLATE BEAM	LF	\$18.00
04	FL	000	3411	GUARD RAIL REMOVAL	LF	\$2.00
04	FL	000	3412	GUARD RAIL , CONCRETE (ON BRIDGE)	LF	\$20.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY C ***						
04	FL	000	3420	SIGNS, 48X24	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	3421	SIGNS, 36X36 SCHOOL ADVANCE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	3422	SIGNS, 30X30 DEAD END/PEDES XING	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	3510	ENGINEERING AND DESIGN SERVICES	LS	\$.00
04	FL	000	3910	SALVAGE, DEDUCT	LS	\$.00
*** CATEGORY D ***						
04	FL	000	4011	GRADING, SLOPE	SY	\$.35
04	FL	000	4030	FILL (COMPACTED CLAY)	CY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	4040	FILL (GRANULAR)	CY	\$5.00
04	FL	000	4050	CONCRETE, REINFORCED, REMOVAL	CY	\$6.00
04	FL	000	4060	CONCRETE, REINFORCED (CLASS X)	CY	\$350.00
04	FL	000	4061	CONCRETE HEADWALL	SF	\$10.00
04	FL	000	4062	CONCRETE WALL, PRECAST, REINF.	LF	\$25.00
04	FL	000	4063	CONC WALL, PREC, REIN(4X8X1), ANCHOR	EA	\$200.00
04	FL	000	4064	CONC WALL, PREC REIN (4X8X1), ANCHOR	SF	\$6.25
04	FL	000	4065	CONC SEAWALL (INCL CAP, ANCHOR, TIEBACK) (8" WX16" H)	LF	\$300.00
04	FL	000	4066	CONC CAP (2' X1.33')	SF	\$29.52
04	FL	000	4070	RIP RAP (DUMPED)	CY	\$25.00
04	FL	000	4071	RIP RAP (DUMPED)	TN	\$.00
04	FL	000	4080	RIP RAP (GROUTED)	CY	\$70.00
04	FL	000	4081	RIP RAP (PLACED SLOPE PROTECTION)	CY	\$50.00
04	FL	000	4082	RIP RAP (PLACED SLOPE PROTECTION)	TN	\$.00
04	FL	000	4091	CHANNEL LINING, REINF CONC, 1 INCH	SY/IN	\$6.00
04	FL	000	4100	GABIONS (ROCK & WIRE BASKETS)	CY	\$85.00
04	FL	000	4110	FILTER BLANKET (PEA GRAVEL)	CY	\$24.00
04	FL	000	4120	RIP RAP REPAIR OF FABRIC FILTER	CY	\$.00
04	FL	000	4130	FILTER FABRIC	SY	\$2.50
*** CATEGORY E ***						
04	FL	000	5010	DEBRIS, REMOVE FROM INTERIOR	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5020	FLOOR, TILE, REMOVAL	SF	\$.20
04	FL	000	5030	CARPET, REMOVE	SY	\$.00
04	FL	000	5031	CARPET, REPLACE	SY	\$18.00
04	FL	000	5040	CEILING TILE, ACCOUSTICAL, 2X4'	SF	\$.70
04	FL	000	5041	CEILING TILE, 12"X12" GLUED	SF	\$.85
04	FL	000	5042	CEILING TILE, 12"X12" TACKED IN PL.	EA	\$.85
04	FL	000	5043	CEILING TILE, SUSPENDED	SF	\$1.20
04	FL	000	5044	CEILING, SUSPENSION SYSTEM (W/O TILE)	SF	\$1.20
04	FL	000	5050	FLOOR, VINYL, REPLACE	SF	\$1.00
04	FL	000	5051	FLOOR, HARDWOOD/PARQUET, REPLACE	SF	\$8.00
04	FL	000	5052	FLOOR, CUT/RENAIL HARDWOOD TONGUE-GROOVE	SF	\$.40
04	FL	000	5060	FLOOR, TILE, REMOVE AND REPLACE	SF	\$2.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY E ***						
04	FL	000	5070	ROOF, BUILT UP, REPLACE (FELT,TAR,GRAVEL)	SQ	\$80.00
04	FL	000	5071	ROOF, BUILT UP, 3-PLY W/GRAVEL, REPLACE	SQ	\$160.00
04	FL	000	5072	ROOF, BUILT UP, 4-PLY W/FLASHING, REPLACE	SQ	\$200.00
04	FL	000	5073	ROOF, BUILT UP, 4-PLY W/FLASH & INSUL.	SQ	\$300.00
04	FL	000	5074	ROOF, ROLL W/FLASHING	SQ	\$50.00
04	FL	000	5075	ROOF, METAL CORRUGATED STEEL GALV.	SQ	\$85.00
04	FL	000	5076	ROOF, FIBERGLASS CORRUGATED PANELS	SQ	\$250.00
04	FL	000	5077	ROOF CAP (RIDGE CAP), GALVANIZED	LF	\$1.50
04	FL	000	5078	ROOF DECKING, 1"x6"	LF	\$.60
04	FL	000	5079	ROOF DECKING, 1/2" PLYWOOD	SQ	\$20.00
04	FL	000	5080	SHINGLES, ALPHALT, REPLACE	SQ	\$50.00
04	FL	000	5081	SHINGLES, FIBERGLASS	SQ	\$80.00
04	FL	000	5082	SHINGLES, ASBESTOS	SQ	\$185.00
04	FL	000	5083	SHINGLES, TERRACOTTA	SQ	\$385.00
04	FL	000	5084	SHINGLES, CEDAR	SQ	\$140.00
04	FL	000	5085	SHINGLES, SLATE	SQ	\$250.00
04	FL	000	5090	FLASHING (ROOF EDGES),REPLACEMENT	LF	\$4.00
04	FL	000	5091	FLASHING, VALLEY	LF	\$2.00
04	FL	000	5092	FLASHING, WALL	LF	\$1.15
04	FL	000	5093	FLASHING, PENETRATION (LEAD)	EA	\$10.00
04	FL	000	5094	PURLINS, WOOD 1"x6"	LF	\$.75
04	FL	000	5095	SHEETING, 1/2 PLYSCORE	SF	\$.65
04	FL	000	5100	CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (SANDBLAST)	SF	\$.12
04	FL	000	5110	CLEAN MASONRY (STEAM CLEAN)	SF	\$.12
04	FL	000	5120	CLEAN CARPET	SF	\$.12
04	FL	000	5130	CLEAN, DISINFECT & REPAIR METAL FURN.	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5140	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR (1/2 HP)	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5141	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR (7-1/2 HP)	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5142	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR (16 HP)	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5143	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR (30 HP)	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5150	FLOOR, HARDWOOD, SAND & REFINISH	SF	\$1.00
04	FL	000	5160	WINDOW, PLATE GLASS	SF	\$5.50
04	FL	000	5161	WINDOW, STORM	EA	\$85.00
04	FL	000	5162	WINDOW SCREEN, 36"x27"	EA	\$15.00
04	FL	000	5163	WINDOW, WIRE SCREEN, ALUM	SF	\$.85
04	FL	000	5164	WINDOW, WIRE SCREEN, GALVANIZED	SF	\$.85
04	FL	000	5165	WINDOW, WIRE SCREEN, COPPER	SF	\$2.15
04	FL	000	5170	DOORS (INTERIOR, HOLLOW CORE), REPLACE	EA	\$85.00
04	FL	000	5171	DOORS (EXTERIOR W/CASING) REPLACEMENT	EA	\$150.00
04	FL	000	5172	DOORS (OVERHEAD) REPLACE	EA	\$1,500.00
04	FL	000	5173	DOORS (EXT, WOOD CORE W/O CASING)	EA	\$69.00
04	FL	000	5174	DOOR, SCREEN, ALUMINUM	EA	\$80.00
04	FL	000	5180	DRYWALL, REPLACE	SF	\$.55

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G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY E ***						
04	FL	000	5181	DRYWALL, REMOVAL (WALL)	SF	\$.25
04	FL	000	5182	DRYWALL, REMOVAL (CEILING)	SF	\$.45
04	FL	000	5183	DRYWALL, 3/8"X4X8(NO FINISH)	SF	\$.70
04	FL	000	5184	DRYWALL, SEAL	SF	\$.20
04	FL	000	5185	DRYWALL, PAINT, 2 COATS	SF	\$.30
04	FL	000	5186	DRYWALL, ACCOUSTICAL SPRAY FINISH	SF	\$.45
04	FL	000	5187	DRYWALL, PLASTERING	SF	\$24.00
04	FL	000	5188	DRYWALL, PLASTER REMOVAL	SY	\$2.00
04	FL	000	5190	PANELLING, REPLACE	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5191	PATIO COVERS, ALUMINUM	SF	\$3.00
04	FL	000	5192	SIDING, ALUMINUM (HORIZ) 7"	SF	\$2.15
04	FL	000	5193	SIDING, ALUMINUM	SQ	\$160.00
04	FL	000	5194	SIDING, VINYL	SQ	\$.00
04	FL	000	5195	SIDING, VINYL	SF	\$2.50
04	FL	000	5196	SIDING, SHIP LAP, PINE	SQ	\$225.00
04	FL	000	5197	SIDING, BOARD & BATTEN	SQ	\$230.00
04	FL	000	5198	SIDING, SOFFIT, WOOD (18" WIDE)	SQ	\$250.00
04	FL	000	5199	SIDING, PACIA BOARD	LF	\$1.50
04	FL	000	5200	FLOORING, GYM, REPLACEMENT, ASH	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5201	FLOOR, GYM, PARQUE, REPLACEMENT	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5210	CARPET, REPLACE (INCL PAD)	SY	\$18.00
04	FL	000	5230	WALL, MASONRY 8", REPLACE	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5231	WALL, CONCRETE	SF	\$2.00
04	FL	000	5232	WALL, STUCCO	SY	\$10.00
04	FL	000	5240	FLOOR, CONCRETE (4") REPLACE	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5241	FLOOR, CONCRETE (6") REPLACE	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5250	PAINTING, INTERIOR	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5251	PAINTING, EXTERIOR	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	5260	HEATER, HOT WATER, REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5270	TABLES, LAMINATED, REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5280	TABLES, CONFERENCE, REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5290	DESK REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5300	FILING CABINET, REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5310	CHAIR REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5320	REFRIGERATOR REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5330	FREEZER REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	5331	INSULATION, R-11/R-19, WALL	SF	\$.70
04	FL	000	5332	INSULATION, BLOWN, 6" THICK	SF	\$.77
04	FL	000	5410	GUTTERS, METAL 4"	LF	\$2.85
04	FL	000	5411	GUTTERS, METAL 6"	LF	\$3.95
04	FL	000	5412	DOWNSPOUT, METAL 6" (W/FITTINGS)	LF	\$4.00
04	FL	000	5413	DRIP EDGE, METAL	LF	\$.60
04	FL	000	5414	ROOF VENTS, MUSHROOM (FOR BLT-UP)	EA	\$22.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY E ***						
04	FL	000	5415	ROOF VENTS, 4" METAL ROUND	EA	\$7.00
04	FL	000	5416	ROOF VENTS, TURBINE, 10' THROAT	EA	\$50.00
04	FL	000	5417	ROOF VENTS, TURBINE, 12" THROAT	EA	\$110.00
04	FL	000	5418	ROOF, SINGLE PLY; MECHANICAL, APPLIED W/INSULATION	SQ	\$.00
04	FL	000	5419	ROOF, SINGLE PLY; MECHANICAL, GRAVEL APPLIED	SQ	\$.00
04	FL	000	5800	REDUCTION, FLOOD INSURANCE ADJUSTMENT	LS	\$.00
04	FL	000	5900	INSURANCE PROCEEDS, DEDUCT	LS	\$.00
*** CATEGORY F ***						
04	FL	000	6010	SEWER CLEANING (UNDER 18")	LF	\$3.00
04	FL	000	6011	SEWER CLEANING (18" - 36")	LF	\$5.00
04	FL	000	6012	SEWER CLEANING (36" +)	LF	\$9.50
04	FL	000	6020	SEWER, TV INSP	LF	\$.80
04	FL	000	6030	CATCH BASIN CLEANING	HR	\$25.00
04	FL	000	6031	CATCH BASIN, REPLACE (SIZE?)	EA	\$300.00
04	FL	000	6040	SEWER TAP (6"), REPLACE	EA	\$500.00
04	FL	000	6041	SEWER TAP (12")	EA	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	6042	SEWER TAP (18")	EA	\$1,500.00
04	FL	000	6043	SEWER TAP (24")	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	6050	DEWATERING, DEEPWELL, BY JOB	JOB	\$.00
04	FL	000	6060	BY-PASS PUMPING (DURING CONSTRUCTION)	JOB	\$.00
04	FL	000	6070	SHEET PILING, STEEL, PULL & SALVAGE (15' DEEP 22 PSF)	SF	\$6.50
04	FL	000	6071	SHEET PILING (20' DEEP 27 PSF)	SF	\$7.00
04	FL	000	6072	SHEET PILING (25' DEEP 38 PSF)	SF	\$8.00
04	FL	000	6080	PILING, WOOD SHEET, LEFT IN PLACE (10' DEEP)	SF	\$4.75
04	FL	000	6081	SHEET PILING, WOOD (16' DEEP)	SF	\$6.50
04	FL	000	6082	SHEET PILING, WOOD (20' DEEP)	SF	\$7.00
04	FL	000	6090	MANHOLE, SEWER LINE (48")	EA	\$98.00
04	FL	000	6091	MANHOLE, SEWER LINE (54")	EA	\$120.00
04	FL	000	6092	MANHOLE, SEWER LINE (78")	EA	\$159.00
04	FL	000	6093	MANHOLE, SEWER, 8' DEEP, REPLACE	EA	\$2,000.00
04	FL	000	6094	MANHOLE, SEWER, 9' DEEP, REPLACE	EA	\$2,500.00
04	FL	000	6095	MANHOLE COVER, STANDARD	EA	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	6110	FIRE HYDRANT ADJUSTMENT	EA	\$50.00
04	FL	000	6120	FIRE HYDRANT, REPLACE	EA	\$300.00
04	FL	000	6130	GATE VALVE (6")	EA	\$400.00
04	FL	000	6131	GATE VALVE (8")	EA	\$600.00
04	FL	000	6132	GATE VALVE (12")	EA	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	6133	GATE VALVE (16")	EA	\$3,000.00
04	FL	000	6134	GATES, SHEAR (24") (MATL \$2800)	EA	\$4,000.00
04	FL	000	6140	SEWER LINE REPAIR 8" (0 - 10' DEPTH)	LF	\$70.00
04	FL	000	6141	SEWER LINE REPAIR 8" (10' - 20')	LF	\$.00
04	FL	000	6150	SEWER LINE REPAIR 10" (0 - 10')	LF	\$139.25

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G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

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===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY F ***						
04	FL	000	6151	SEWER LINE REPAIR 10" (10' - 20')	LF	\$336.00
04	FL	000	6160	SEWER LINE REPAIR 12" (0 - 10' DEEP)	LF	\$225.00
04	FL	000	6161	SEWER LINE REPAIR 12" (10' - 20')	LF	\$373.00
04	FL	000	6170	SEWER LINE REPAIR 15" (0 - 10')	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6171	SEWER LINE REPAIR 15" (10' - 20')	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6180	SEWER LINE REPAIR 18" (0 - 10' DEEP)	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6181	SEWER LINE REPAIR 18" (10' - 20')	LF	\$452.00
04	FL	000	6190	SEWER LINE REPAIR 24" (0 - 10')	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6191	SEWER LINE REPAIR 24" (10' - 20')	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6270	CONCRETE PAVEMENT (NO RE-BARS)	CY	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6280	WATER MAIN (10"), PLASTIC	LF	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6290	BEDDING MATERIAL UNDER PIPE	CY	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6300	ELECTRIC POLE, WOOD (30')	EA	\$262.00
04	FL	000	6301	ELECTRIC POLE, WOOD (35')	EA	\$262.00
04	FL	000	6302	ELECTRIC POLE, WOOD (40')	EA	\$340.00
04	FL	000	6303	ELECTRIC POLE, WOOD (45')	EA	\$340.00
04	FL	000	6304	ELECTRIC DISTR. LINES, PHASE 1, #4 ACSR WIRE	MI	\$21,323.00
04	FL	000	6305	ELECTRIC DISTR. LINES, PHASE 2, #4 ACSR WIRE	MI	\$25,354.00
04	FL	000	6306	ELECTRIC DISTR. LINES, PHASE 3, #4 ACSR WIRE	MI	\$26,090.00
04	FL	000	6307	ELECTRIC DISTR. LINES, PHASE 3, #2 ACSR - 1/0 WIRE	MI	\$32,671.00
04	FL	000	6308	ELECTRIC DISTR LINES, PHASE 3, #2 ACSR -4/0 WIRE	MI	\$36,375.00
04	FL	000	6309	ELECTRIC DISTR LINES, PHASE 3, #2 336 WIRE	MI	\$40,936.00
04	FL	000	6310	TRANSFORMERS 5KVA (COST ONLY)	EA	\$167.37
04	FL	000	6311	TRANSFORMERS 10 KVA (COST ONLY)	EA	\$256.66
04	FL	000	6312	TRANSFORMERS 25 KVA (COST ONLY)	EA	\$600.00
04	FL	000	6313	TRANSFORMERS 15 KVA, POLE MOUNT, IN PLACE	EA	\$554.00
04	FL	000	6314	TRANSFORMER 25 KVA, POLE MOUNT, IN PLACE	EA	\$673.00
04	FL	000	6315	TRANSFORMERS 50 KVA, POLE MOUNT, IN PLACE	EA	\$699.00
04	FL	000	6316	TRANSFORMERS 50 KVA PAD MOUNT, IN PLACE	EA	\$1,192.00
04	FL	000	6317	TRAFFIC SIGNAL, 1 - SECTION HEAD	EA	\$120.00
04	FL	000	6318	TRAFFIC SIGNAL, 3 - SECTION HEAD	EA	\$340.00
04	FL	000	6319	TRAFFIC SIGNAL, 4 - SECTION HEAD	EA	\$450.00
04	FL	000	6320	TRAFFIC SIGNAL, 5 - SECTION HEAD	EA	\$550.00
04	FL	000	6330	CROSS ARMS WITH HARDWARE (4')	EA	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6331	CROSS ARMS WITH HARDWARE (5')	EA	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6332	CROSS ARMS WITH HARDWARE (6')	EA	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6340	ELECTRIC METERS (HOUSE), NOT INCL WEATH	EA	\$40.00
04	FL	000	6350	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR REPAIR (2 HP)	EA	\$245.00
04	FL	000	6351	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (5 HP) HORIZONTAL	EA	\$345.00
04	FL	000	6352	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (10 HP) HORIZONTAL	EA	\$515.00
04	FL	000	6353	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (15 HP) HORIZONTAL	EA	\$0.00
04	FL	000	6354	PUMP AND MOTOR REPAIR (7.5 HP) HORIZONTAL	EA	\$445.00
04	FL	000	6355	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (25HP) HORIZONTAL	EA	\$745.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY F ***						
04	FL	000	6356	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (30 HP)HORIZONTAL	EA	\$659.00
04	FL	000	6357	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (30 HP)VERTICAL	EA	\$850.00
04	FL	000	6358	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (40 HP)HORIZONTAL	EA	\$945.00
04	FL	000	6359	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (75 HP)HORIZONTAL	EA	\$1,350.00
04	FL	000	6360	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (75 HP)VERTICAL	EA	\$1,500.00
04	FL	000	6361	ELECTRIC PUMP AND MOTOR (100 HP)VERTICAL	EA	\$1,800.00
04	FL	000	6410	PUMP, SUBMERSIBLE, 3 HP	EA	\$500.00
04	FL	000	6411	PUMP, SUBMERSIBLE, 5 HP	EA	\$600.00
04	FL	000	6412	PUMP, SUBMERSIBLE, 7.5 HP	EA	\$1,100.00
04	FL	000	6413	PUMP, SUBMERS (SHOTGUN TYPE), 3 HP	EA	\$1,050.00
04	FL	000	6414	PUMP, SUBMERS (SHOTGUN) 5 HP	EA	\$1,150.00
04	FL	000	6415	PUMP, SUBMERS (SHOTGUN) 7.5 HP	EA	\$1,250.00
*** CATEGORY G ***						
04	FL	000	7010	RESEED GRASSLANDS, SCARIFY, FERTILIZE	SY	\$.40
04	FL	000	7011	RESEED GRASSLANDS, SCARIFY, FERTILIZE	AC	\$1,960.00
04	FL	000	7012	TOP SOIL AND SEEDING (HYDR.) 2"	SY	\$.20
04	FL	000	7020	TREE, REPLACE (1 1/2" - 2 1/2")	EA	\$100.00
04	FL	000	7030	FILL ROOT CRATERS	CY	\$30.00
04	FL	000	7040	BASEBALL BACKSTOP, REPLACE	LF	\$25.00
04	FL	000	7041	BASKETBALL HOOP/BACKSTOP	EA	\$500.00
04	FL	000	7050	TENNIS COURT FENCE, REPLACE	LF	\$12.00
04	FL	000	7051	TENNIS COURT NET	EA	\$150.00
04	FL	000	7052	TENNIS COURT WIND SCREEN	SF	\$.50
04	FL	000	7060	ROOF, (SMALL STRUCTURE) REPLACE, LABOR, SHEET, & ROOFING	SF	\$8.00
04	FL	000	7070	BLEACHERS, GRANDSTAND, REPLACE	LF	\$1.00
04	FL	000	7071	BLEACHERS, ALUM, 3-ROW SEATS, 15'	EA	\$500.00
04	FL	000	7072	BLEACHERS, ALUM, 5-ROW SEATS, 15'	EA	\$830.00
04	FL	000	7073	BLEACHERS, ALUM, 6-ROW	EA	\$2.25
04	FL	000	7074	BLEACHERS, 10-ROW, REQUIRE SAFETY BACKS, ETC.)	EA	\$2,210.00
04	FL	000	7079	FENCE, 4' CHAINLINK, REPLACE, 9 GUAGE	LF	\$4.75
04	FL	000	7080	FENCE, 5' CHAINLINK, REPLACE	LF	\$5.50
04	FL	000	7081	FENCE, 6' CHAINLINK, REPLACE	LF	\$6.00
04	FL	000	7082	FENCE, 8' CHAINLINK, REPLACE	LF	\$8.00
04	FL	000	7083	FENCE, 10' CHAINLINK, REPLACE	LF	\$12.00
04	FL	000	7084	FENCE, REMOVAL	LF	\$1.50
04	FL	000	7085	FENCE, 6' W/BARBED WIRE STRAND	LF	\$6.75
04	FL	000	7086	FENCE, 12' CHAINLINK, REPLACE	LF	\$15.00
04	FL	000	7090	GATE, CHAINLINK 5', 6' HIGH	EA	\$85.00
04	FL	000	7091	GATE, CHAINLINK, 6'	EA	\$100.00
04	FL	000	7092	GATE, CHAINLINK, 8'	EA	\$125.00
04	FL	000	7093	GATE, CHAINLINK, 10'	EA	\$150.00
04	FL	000	7100	PICNIC TABLE, CONCRETE, REPLACE	EA	\$125.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY G ***						
04	FL	000	7101	BENCH, PARK (STEEL FRAME/WOOD 10')	EA	\$325.00
04	FL	000	7110	TRASH BARREL, REPLACE, \$15 TO \$150	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	7111	TRASH CONTAINER, 46.4 GAL	EA	\$34.00
04	FL	000	7120	SWING SET (8' HIGH 4 SEAT), REPLACE	EA	\$1,154.00
04	FL	000	7130	SLIDE SET (12' LONG 6' HIGH), REPLACE	EA	\$761.00
04	FL	000	7140	GRILL, OUTDOOR, REPLACE	EA	\$79.00
04	FL	000	7150	DOCK, WOOD PILE SUPPORT (2" DECK)	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7160	DOCK, FLOATING (PREFAB)	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7161	PIERS, STRINGER 2"x12"	MBF	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	7162	PIERS, DECKING 2"x8"	MBF	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	7163	PIERS, POSTS 4"x4"	MBF	\$555.00
04	FL	000	7164	PIERS, HANDRAIL, GALV. STEEL 1"	LF	\$6.00
04	FL	000	7165	PIERS, METAL STRAPPING (TIEDOWNS)	LF	\$1.98
04	FL	000	7166	PIER PILING, REPLACE (LOW WATER)	LF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7167	PIER PILING, REPLACE (HIGH WATER) 16' AVG	LF	\$23.00
04	FL	000	7170	SOD, REPLACE	SY	\$2.00
04	FL	000	7171	GOLF GREEN, REPLACE	EA	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	7180	POSTS, GUARD (4" WOOD) REPLACE	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	7181	WHEEL STOPS, CONC., 6 1/2' X 6"	EA	\$19.00
04	FL	000	7190	TOILET VAULTS, PUMP OUT	EA	\$.00
04	FL	000	7200	SIGNS, WOOD (PAINTED LETTERS)	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7210	SIGNS, WOOD (ROUTERED LETTERS)	SF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7220	STONE DUST (FOR BASEBALL DIAMONDS)	CY	\$.00
04	FL	000	7221	WALL, CONCRETE BLOCK, 5-10' HIGH	SF	\$2.80
04	FL	000	7300	FENCE, 4' CHAINLINK, REPAIR	LF	\$2.00
04	FL	000	7301	FENCE, 5' CHAINLINK, REPAIR	LF	\$3.50
04	FL	000	7302	FENCE, 6' CHAINLINK, REPAIR	LF	\$5.00
04	FL	000	7303	FENCE, 10' CHAINLINK, REPAIR	LF	\$5.00
04	FL	000	7304	FENCE, 12' CHAINLINK, REPAIR	LF	\$6.00
04	FL	000	7305	FENCE, LINE POST, 1-5/8"	EA	\$.75
04	FL	000	7306	FENCE, LINE POST 2-1/2"	EA	\$.80
04	FL	000	7308	FENCE, TOP RAIL (FOR CHAINLINK), 1-1/4"	LF	\$1.25
04	FL	000	7309	FENCE, BOARD, REPLACE 6'	LF	\$8.42
04	FL	000	7310	FENCE, BARBED WIRE, 4-PRONG	LF	\$.06
04	FL	000	7410	PIERS, STRINGER 2"x12"	MBF	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	7411	PIERS, DECKING 2"x8"	MBF	\$1,000.00
04	FL	000	7412	PIERS, POSTS 4"x4"	MBF	\$555.00
04	FL	000	7413	PIERS, HANDRAIL, GALV. STEEL 1"	LF	\$6.00
04	FL	000	7414	PIERS, METAL STRAPPING (TIEDOWNS)	LF	\$1.98
04	FL	000	7415	PIER PILING, REPLACE	LF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7416	PIER PILING, REPLACE AVG 16'	LF	\$23.00
04	FL	000	7417	PIER PILING, RESET	LF	\$.00
04	FL	000	7418	PIER PILING, RESET	LF	\$.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** CATEGORY G ***						
04	FL	000	7510	LIGHT POLES, TREATED, CLASS #3, 25'	EA	\$195.00
04	FL	000	7511	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 30'	EA	\$262.00
04	FL	000	7512	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 35'	EA	\$262.00
04	FL	000	7513	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 40'	EA	\$340.00
04	FL	000	7514	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 45'	EA	\$340.00
04	FL	000	7515	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 50'	EA	\$415.00
04	FL	000	7516	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 55' }	EA	\$488.00
04	FL	000	7517	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 60'	EA	\$550.00
04	FL	000	7518	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 70'	EA	\$750.00
04	FL	000	7519	LIGHT POLE, TREATED 80'	EA	\$900.00
04	FL	000	7520	LIGHT POLE, TREATED, 90'	EA	\$1,439.00
04	FL	000	7531	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 1-4 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$40.00
04	FL	000	7532	LIGHTING, RE-AIM, 5-8 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$65.00
04	FL	000	7533	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 9-12 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$100.00
04	FL	000	7534	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 13-16 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$120.00
04	FL	000	7535	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 17-24 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$150.00
04	FL	000	7536	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 25-32 LIGHTS/POLE	EA	\$170.00
04	FL	000	7537	LIGHTING, RE-AIM 33 OR MORE	EA	\$200.00
04	FL	000	7538	LIGHT, METAL HALIDE FLOOD, 1500	EA	\$311.00
04	FL	000	7539	LIGHTING, LENS COVER	EA	\$35.00
04	FL	000	7540	LIGHTING, 400 WATT SODIUM FIXTURE	EA	\$350.00
04	FL	000	7550	SEA OATS (18" OC) 60' WIDE AVG	EA	\$1.23
04	FL	000	7999	APPRVD HAZARD MITIGATION PROPOSAL	LS	\$0.00
*** FEMA EQUIPMENT RATE ***						
04	FL	000	8010	AIR COMPRESSOR TO 150 CFM	HR	\$4.75
04	FL	000	8011	AIR COMPRESSOR TO 225 CFM	HR	\$5.75
04	FL	000	8012	AIR COMPRESSOR TO 325 CFM	HR	\$9.50
04	FL	000	8013	AIR COMPRESSOR TO 450 CFM	HR	\$13.00
04	FL	000	8014	AIR COMPRESSOR TO 600 CFM	HR	\$18.00
04	FL	000	8020	AMBULANCE	MI	\$0.32
04	FL	000	8030	AUTOMOBILE	MI	\$0.24
04	FL	000	8040	BOAT TO 50 HP	HR	\$5.00
04	FL	000	8041	BOAT TO 75 HP	HR	\$7.25
04	FL	000	8042	BOAT TO 100 HP	HR	\$9.00
04	FL	000	8050	BROOM, SELF PROP TO 85 HP	HR	\$7.25
04	FL	000	8060	BROOM, TOWED W/ POWER	HR	\$3.00
04	FL	000	8070	BROOM, TOWED	HR	\$1.00
04	FL	000	8080	BRUSH CHIPPER TO 65 HP	HR	\$3.75
04	FL	000	8081	BRUSH CHIPPER TO 101 HP	HR	\$6.75
04	FL	000	8082	BRUSH CHIPPER TO 156 HP	HR	\$10.00
04	FL	000	8090	BUS TO 16 PASS	MI	\$0.32
04	FL	000	8091	BUS OV 16 PASS	MI	\$0.46

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** FEMA EQUIPMENT RATE ***						
04	FL	000	8100	CHAIN SAW	HR	\$1.00
04	FL	000	8110	CLAM/DAGLINE TO 1.00 CY	HR	\$34.00
04	FL	000	8111	CLAM/DAGLINE TO 1.25 CY	HR	\$41.00
04	FL	000	8112	CLAM/DAGLINE TO 1.50 CY	HR	\$49.00
04	FL	000	8113	CLAM/DAGLINE TO 2.00 CY	HR	\$61.00
04	FL	000	8120	COMPACTOR, HAND HELD TO 5 HP	HR	\$1.00
04	FL	000	8130	CRANE TO 5 TN	HR	\$17.00
04	FL	000	8131	CRANE TO 10 TN	HR	\$27.00
04	FL	000	8132	CRANE TO 20 TN	HR	\$30.00
04	FL	000	8133	CRANE TO 30 TN	HR	\$44.00
04	FL	000	8134	CRANE TO 45 TN	HR	\$50.00
04	FL	000	8140	DREDGE TO 160 HP	HR	\$19.00
04	FL	000	8141	DREDGE TO 240 HP	HR	\$21.00
04	FL	000	8150	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR TO 0.50 CY	HR	\$25.00
04	FL	000	8151	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR TO 1.00 CY	HR	\$30.00
04	FL	000	8152	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR TO 1.25 CY	HR	\$38.00
04	FL	000	8153	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR TO 1.50 CY	HR	\$42.00
04	FL	000	8170	FORK LIFT TO 50 HP	HR	\$6.00
04	FL	000	8171	FORK LIFT TO 80 HP	HR	\$12.00
04	FL	000	8200	GENERATOR TO 5 HP	HR	\$1.00
04	FL	000	8201	GENERATOR TO 11 HP	HR	\$3.00
04	FL	000	8202	GENERATOR TO 21 HP	HR	\$3.00
04	FL	000	8203	GENERATOR TO 25 HP	HR	\$3.00
04	FL	000	8204	GENERATOR TO 50 HP	HR	\$6.00
04	FL	000	8205	GENERATOR TO 75 HP	HR	\$7.00
04	FL	000	8206	GENERATOR TO 100 HP	HR	\$9.00
04	FL	000	8220	GRADER, MOTOR TO 35 HP	HR	\$5.25
04	FL	000	8221	GRADER, MOTOR TO 75 HP	HR	\$10.50
04	FL	000	8222	GRADER, TO 100 HP	HR	\$16.00
04	FL	000	8223	GRADER, MOTOR TO 135 HP	HR	\$21.50
04	FL	000	8224	GRADER, MOTOR TO 155 HP	HR	\$21.50
04	FL	000	8225	GRADER, MOTOR TO 187 HP	HR	\$21.50
04	FL	000	8226	GRADER, MOTOR TO 210 HP	HR	\$28.50
04	FL	000	8227	GRADER, MOTOR TO 250 HP	HR	\$44.00
04	FL	000	8228	GRADER, MOTOR TO 275 HP	HR	\$48.00
04	FL	000	8240	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 0.75 CY	HR	\$13.00
04	FL	000	8241	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 1.00 CY	HR	\$13.00
04	FL	000	8242	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 1.50 CY	HR	\$14.50
04	FL	000	8243	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 2.00 CY	HR	\$23.50
04	FL	000	8244	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 2.25 CY	HR	\$24.50
04	FL	000	8245	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 2.75 CY	HR	\$32.00
04	FL	000	8246	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 3.50 CY	HR	\$38.00
04	FL	000	8247	LOADER, CRAWLER TO 4.50 CY	HR	\$53.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
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*** FEMA EQUIPMENT RATE ***						
04	FL	000	8260	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 0.25 CY	HR \$6.00
04	FL	000	8261	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 0.50 CY	HR \$6.00
04	FL	000	8262	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 1.00 CY	HR \$8.00
04	FL	000	8263	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 1.50 CY	HR \$15.50
04	FL	000	8264	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 2.00 CY	HR \$19.00
04	FL	000	8265	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 2.50 CY	HR \$23.00
04	FL	000	8266	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 3.00 CY	HR \$27.00
04	FL	000	8267	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 4.00 CY	HR \$37.00
04	FL	000	8268	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 4.50 CY	HR \$44.00
04	FL	000	8269	LOADER, WHEELED	TO 5.00 CY	HR \$52.00
04	FL	000	8280	MIXER, CONCRETE	TO 8 HP	HR \$1.00
04	FL	000	8290	MIXER, TRANSIT	TO 235 HP	HR \$30.00
04	FL	000	8291	MIXER, TRANSIT	TO 285 HP	HR \$33.00
04	FL	000	8300	PAVER	TO 44 HP	HR \$12.00
04	FL	000	8301	PAVER	TO 96 HP	HR \$26.00
04	FL	000	8302	PAVER	TO 260 HP	HR \$44.00
04	FL	000	8310	PLOW, MOUNTED		HR \$3.00
04	FL	000	8320	PUMP	TO 1.5 IN	HR \$1.25
04	FL	000	8321	PUMP	TO 2.0 IN	HR \$1.25
04	FL	000	8322	PUMP	TO 3.0 IN	HR \$1.25
04	FL	000	8323	PUMP	TO 4.0 IN	HR \$3.00
04	FL	000	8324	PUMP	TO 6.0 IN	HR \$7.25
04	FL	000	8325	PUMP	TO 8.0 IN	HR \$8.50
04	FL	000	8326	PUMP	TO 10.0 IN	HR \$9.50
04	FL	000	8327	PUMP	TO 12.0 IN	HR \$12.50
04	FL	000	8340	PUMP, W/O POWER	TO 16 IN	HR \$5.50
04	FL	000	8341	PUMP, W/O POWER	TO 20 IN	HR \$1.00
04	FL	000	8342	PUMP, W/O POWER TO 24 IN		HR \$1.25
04	FL	000	8350	ROLLER, STATIC	TO 58 HP	HR \$6.00
04	FL	000	8351	ROLLER, STATIC	TO 96 HP	HR \$13.50
04	FL	000	8352	ROLLER, STATIC	TO 114 HP	HR \$17.50
04	FL	000	8353	ROLLER, STATIC	TO 150 HP	HR \$23.00
04	FL	000	8360	ROLLER, TOWED	EA DRUM	HR \$7.75
04	FL	000	8370	SAW, CONCRETE	TO 18 HP	HR \$2.00
04	FL	000	8371	SAW, CONCRETE	TO 65 HP	HR \$7.00
04	FL	000	8380	SCRAPER	TO 11 CY	HR \$30.00
04	FL	000	8381	SCRAPER	TO 16 CY	HR \$41.00
04	FL	000	8382	SCRAPER	TO 23 CY	HR \$69.00
04	FL	000	8390	SCRAPER, TOWED	TO 9 CY	HR \$11.00
04	FL	000	8391	SCRAPER, TOWED	TO 12 CY	HR \$12.00
04	FL	000	8392	SCRAPER, TOWED	TO 18 CY	HR \$16.00
04	FL	000	8400	SPREADER, TLGATE	TO 7 HP	HR \$1.00
04	FL	000	8410	SWEEPER, PICK-UP	TO 95 HP	HR \$20.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** FEMA EQUIPMENT RATE ***						
04	FL	000	8411	SWEeper, PICK-UP TO 175 HP	HR	\$20.00
04	FL	000	8420	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 42 HP	HR	\$9.50
04	FL	000	8421	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 67 HP	HR	\$13.00
04	FL	000	8422	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 78 HP	HR	\$15.00
04	FL	000	8423	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 110 HP	HR	\$20.50
04	FL	000	8424	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 165 HP	HR	\$26.50
04	FL	000	8425	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 210 HP	HR	\$41.00
04	FL	000	8426	TRACTOR, CRAWLER TO 310 HP	HR	\$49.00
04	FL	000	8440	TRACTOR, WHEELED TO 50 HP	HR	\$4.75
04	FL	000	8441	TRACTOR, WHEELED TO 83 HP	HR	\$6.00
04	FL	000	8442	TRACTOR, WHEELED TO 134 HP	HR	\$18.00
04	FL	000	8443	TRACTOR, WHEELED TO 186 HP	HR	\$30.00
04	FL	000	8444	TRACTOR, WHEELED TO 215 HP	HR	\$37.00
04	FL	000	8460	TRAILER, DUMP TO 20 CY	HR	\$6.00
04	FL	000	8461	TRAILER, DUMP TO 24 CY	HR	\$7.00
04	FL	000	8462	TRAILER, DUMP TO 33 CY	HR	\$8.00
04	FL	000	8480	TRAILER, EQUIP TO 10 TN	HR	\$1.75
04	FL	000	8481	TRAILER, EQUIP TO 20 TN	HR	\$2.75
04	FL	000	8482	TRAILER, EQUIP TO 30 TN	HR	\$4.50
04	FL	000	8483	TRAILER, EQUIP TO 40 TN	HR	\$5.75
04	FL	000	8484	TRAILER, EQUIP TO 50 TN	HR	\$9.00
04	FL	000	8490	TRAILER, LIQUID TO 3000 GAL	HR	\$9.00
04	FL	000	8491	TRAILER, LIQUID TO 5000 GAL	HR	\$11.00
04	FL	000	8492	TRAILER, LIQUID TO 10000 GAL	HR	\$15.00
04	FL	000	8510	TRENCHER TO 36 HP	HR	\$5.00
04	FL	000	8511	TRENCHER TO 64 HP	HR	\$9.50
04	FL	000	8512	TRENCHER TO 94 HP	HR	\$13.00
04	FL	000	8513	TRENCHER TO 113 HP	HR	\$23.00
04	FL	000	8514	TRENCHER TO 160 HP	HR	\$39.00
04	FL	000	8520	TRUCK, PICKUP TO 0.5 TN	MI	\$.24
04	FL	000	8521	TRUCK TO 130 HP	HR	\$7.00
04	FL	000	8522	TRUCK TO 130 HP	MI	\$.30
04	FL	000	8523	TRUCK TO 4 CY TO 150 HP	HR	\$10.50
04	FL	000	8524	TRUCK TO 6 CY TO 175 HP	HR	\$11.50
04	FL	000	8525	TRUCK TO 8 CY TO 190 HP	HR	\$16.50
04	FL	000	8526	TRUCK TO 10 CY TO 250 HP	HR	\$18.00
04	FL	000	8527	TRUCK TO 12 CY TO 275 HP	HR	\$24.00
04	FL	000	8528	TRUCK OV 12 CY TO 400 HP	HR	\$30.00
04	FL	000	8550	WELDER TO 15 HP	HR	\$2.00
04	FL	000	8551	WELDER TO 32 HP	HR	\$5.00
04	FL	000	8552	WELDER TO 56 HP	HR	\$7.00
*** OTHER ***						
04	FL	000	9010	LABORER, REGULAR TIME	HR	\$.00

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

G.2 - NUMERIC COST CODE LISTING

REG	STATE	CNTY	COST CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT PRICE
===	=====	===	=====	=====	=====	=====
*** OTHER ***						
04	FL	000	9011	LABORER, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9012	EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, REGULAR TIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9013	EQUIPMENT OPERATOR, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9014	WORKING FOREMAN, REGULAR TIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9015	WORKING FOREMAN, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9016	EXTRA HIRE W/PAYROLL ADDITIVES, REGULAR TIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9017	EXTRA HIRE, W/PAYROLL ADDITIVES, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9018	FIREFIGHTERS, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9019	POLICE, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9020	DISPATCHER, OVERTIME	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9021	CONTRACT LABOR	HR	\$.00
04	FL	000	9999			

Attachment C-4

RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

I/We _____, the owner(s) of the property commonly identified _____
(Street) (City/Town) (County)

State of _____, do hereby grant and give freely and without coercion, the right of access and entry to said property to the County/City of _____, its agencies, contractors and subcontractors thereof, for the purpose of removing and clearing any or all storm-generated debris of whatever nature from the above described property.

It is fully understood that this permit is not an obligation to perform debris removal. The undersigned agrees and warrants to hold harmless, the County/City of _____, State of _____, their agencies, contractors and subcontractors, for damage of any type whatsoever, either to the above described property or persons situated thereon and hereby release, discharge and waive any action, either legal or equitable which might arise out of any activities on the above described property. The property owner(s) will mark any storm-located sewer lines, water lines and other utility lines located on the described property.

I/We (have _____, have not _____) (will _____, will not _____) receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source including SBA, ASCS, private insurance, individual and family grant program or any other public assistance program. I will report for this property any insurance settlements to me or my family for debris removal that has been performed at government expense. I am fully aware that an individual who fraudulently or willfully misstates any fact in connection with this agreement shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I hereby set my hand this

_____ day of _____ 19__.

Witness

Owner

Owner

Telephone Number

Address

Attachment C-5

LOCATION OF DISPOSAL SITES

Hillsborough County

Debris disposal will be coordinated between the Road and Street Department and the Solid Waste Department. Certain County disposal sites will also be open to municipalities. Municipal public works departments will coordinate disposal of their debris at County sites with the County Solid Waste Department.

1. Tree Cuttings
 - a. Southeast County Landfill, County Road 672 - Open to all municipalities and agencies.
 - b. Hillsborough Heights Landfill, County Road 579 - Open to Hillsborough County Government only.
 - c. Northwest Transfer Station, 8282 Linebaugh Avenue - Open to Hillsborough County Government only.
2. All other processible solid waste (burnable).
 - a. Resource Recovery Plant, Faulkenburg Road - Open to all municipalities and agencies.
 - b. South County Transfer Station, 1300 Highway 41 - Open to all municipalities.

In addition to debris generated from roadways, a major hurricane will cause large quantities of debris from damaged homes and businesses. Disposal of this debris will also be the responsibility of the Solid Waste Department. The total amount of debris may exceed the capacity of existing disposal sites. Accordingly, Solid Waste may have to seek alternatives such as opening emergency sites and burning of debris. In this event, as mentioned above, Solid Waste will be required to seek necessary permits and waivers through County EOC to State DER.

Manatee County

Lena Road Landfill - Open to all municipalities and agencies; all burnables.

Pasco County

1. The West Pasco Class III/Class I site in the Shady Hills Area
2. East Pasco Sanitary Landfill

Pinellas County

1. Resource Recovery Plant
3001 110 Ave N
St. Petersburg, FL 33716
 2. Pinellas County Landfill*
2800 110 Ave N
St. Petersburg, FL 33716
 3. Englebert Field*
Solon Ave & Garrison Rd
Dunedin, FL
 4. Largo Central Park*
East Bay & Seminole
Largo, FL
 5. Pinellas Park Landfill*
31 Street N & 126th Ave
Pinellas Park, FL
 6. Pinellas Park Brush Transfer Site*
102 Ave N & 68th St
Pinellas Park, FL
 7. City of Clearwater*
1701 North Hercules Ave
Clearwater, FL
- * Note: Potential sites only until approved at time of request
by local governments and Florida DER.

Attachment C-6

MODEL LUMP SUM CONTRACT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

ARTICLE 1: Agreement Between Parties

This contract is made and entered into on this the ____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the City/County of _____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and _____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2: Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Invitation for Bids issued on _____, 10____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made disaster of _____ to _____, 19____. It is the intent of this contract to remove as quickly as possible all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean-up, demolition and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

The Work shall consist of clean-up, or demolition and removal as outlined in the specifications, on drawings and on block/sector maps attached to I.F.B. #_____.

ARTICLE 3: Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: the Work under this contract will commence on _____, 19____. Maximum allowable time for completion will be ____ calendar days, unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written change order. If the contractor does not complete the work within the allotted time, liquidated damages will be assessed in the amount of _____ per day.

ARTICLE 4: Contract Price

The lump sum price for performing the work stipulated in the contract documents is \$_____.

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The Contractor shall submit certified pay requests for completed work. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay request. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his performance under the contract within 20 days of approval of the pay estimate. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor a pro-rata percentage of the contract amount on a monthly basis, based on the amount of work completed and approved for that month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved

application for payment, after which interest will be added at the rate of _____ per annum. Payments shall be subject to the retainage of _____ on each payment. Retainage shall be released upon substantial completion of the work.

Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State of _____, _____, and _____.
Local statute or ordinance

ARTICLE 6: Change Orders

If the scope of work is changed by the Entity, the change in price and contract time will be promptly negotiated by the parties, prior to commencement of work.

ARTICLE 7: Contractor's Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of existing utilities, sidewalks, roads, buildings, and other permanent fixtures. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

ARTICLE 8: Entity's Obligations

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents and utility locations necessary for commencement of the Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering any on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to be performed. Copies of complete "Right of Entry" forms, where they are required by state or local law for private property, shall be furnished to the contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold-harmless and indemnify the Contractor and his employees against liability for any and all claims, suits, judgments and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are caused by the gross negligence of the Contractor, his subcontractors or his employees.

The Entity will terminate the contract for failure to perform as specified, or due to default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 9: Claims

If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for additional compensation, for work or materials not clearly covered in the contract, or not ordered by the Entity as a modification to the contract, he shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment promptly, however, if no agreement is reached, a binding settlement will be determined by a third party acceptable to both Entity and Contractor under the auspices of applicable state law.

ARTICLE 10: Insurance and Bonds

The Contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personal Injury, etc. as deemed necessary by the Entity).

Surety: the Contractor shall deliver to the Entity fully executed Performance and Payment Bonds in the amount of 100% of the contract amount, if required by the specifications, general or special conditions of the contract. The Entity will reimburse the Contractor for the costs of the bonds, the costs of which will be included in the base bid.

ARTICLE 11: Contractor Qualifications

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the state per statutory requirements.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

ENTITY (CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, ETC.)

by _____

SEAL

CONTRACTOR

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE

by _____

PRINCIPAL OF THE FIRM

SEAL

Attachment C-7

MODEL UNIT PRICE CONTRACT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

ARTICLE 1: Agreement Between Parties

This contract is made and entered into on this the ____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the City/County of _____, hereinafter called the ENTITY and _____, hereinafter called the CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 2: Scope of Work

This contract is issued pursuant to the Invitation for Bids issued on _____, 10____, for the removal of debris caused by the sudden natural or man-made disaster of _____ to _____, 19____. It is the intent of this contract to remove as quickly as possible all hazards to life and property in the affected communities. Clean-up, demolition and removal will be limited to 1) that which is determined to be in the interest of public safety and 2) that which is considered essential to the economic recovery of the affected area.

The Work shall consist of clean-up, or demolition and removal as outlined in the specifications, on drawings and on block/sector maps attached to I.F.B. #_____.

ARTICLE 3: Schedule of Work

Time is of the essence for this debris removal contract.

Notice to proceed with the Work: the Work under this contract will commence on _____, 19____. Maximum allowable time for completion will be ____ calendar days, unless the Entity initiates additions or deletions by written change order. Subsequent changes in cost and completion time will be equitably negotiated by both parties pursuant to the applicable state law. Liquidated damages will be assessed in the amount of \$_____/calendar day for any days over the approved contract amount.

ARTICLE 4: Contract Price

The unit prices for performing the work stipulated in the contract documents, which have been transposed from the low bidder's bid schedule, are as follows:

Quantity	Unit of Measure*	Description	Unit Cost	Total
				Sub Total _____
				Cost of Bonds _____
				Grand Total _____

*Debris shall be classified as one of the following units: cubic yard, each, square foot, lineal foot, gallon, or an approved unit measure applicable to the specific material to be removed.

ARTICLE 5: Payment

The Contractor shall submit his request for payment each month for approval by the Entity. The Entity shall have 10 calendar days to approve or disapprove the pay estimate. The Entity shall pay the Contractor for his performance under the contract within 20 days of approval of the completion of work, following receipt of the Contractor's itemized building and approval, and affidavit of accomplishment. On contracts over 30 days in duration, the Entity shall pay the Contractor on a monthly basis, based on the amount of work completed and approved for that month. The Entity will remunerate the Contractor within 30 days of the approved application for payment, after which interest will be added at the rate of _____ per annum. Funding for this contract is authorized pursuant to Public Law of the State of _____, _____, and _____.

Local statute or ordinance

ARTICLE 6: Claims

If the Contractor wishes to make a claim for an increase in contract sum or extension of time, he shall notify the Entity in writing. The Contractor and the Entity will negotiate the amount of adjustment and length on time prior to commencement of work. Changes in contract amount will be based upon unit prices in the contract if applicable. Disagreements will be determined by a third party acceptable to both Entity and Contractor under the auspices of applicable state law.

ARTICLE 7: Contractor's Obligations

The Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, equipment, personnel, taxes and fees necessary to perform under the terms of the contract.

Any unusual, concealed or changed conditions are to be immediately reported to the Entity. Protection of adjacent public and private property and utilities is the responsibility of the Contractor. Any unnecessary damage will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

ARTICLE 8: Entity's Obligations

The Entity's representative(s) shall furnish all information, documents and utility locations necessary for commencement of the Work. Costs of construction permits and authority approvals will be borne by the Entity. A representative will be designated by the Entity for inspecting the work and answering any on-site questions.

The Entity shall designate the public and private property areas where the disaster mitigation work is to be performed. Copies of complete "Right of Entry" forms, where they are required by state or local law for private property, shall be furnished to the contractor by the Entity. The Entity shall hold-harmless and indemnify the Contractor and his employees against liability for any and all claims, suits, judgments and awards alleged to have been caused by services rendered under this contract for disaster relief work unless such claims are a result of negligence on the part of the Contractor.

The Entity will terminate the contract for failure or default by the Contractor.

ARTICLE 9: Insurance and Bonds

The Contractor shall furnish proof of Worker's Compensation Coverage, Automobile Liability Coverage and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance (Premises-Operations, Personal Injury, etc. as deemed necessary by the Entity).

Surety: the Contractor shall deliver to the Entity fully executed Performance and Payment Bonds in the amount of 100% of the contract amount, if required by the specifications, general or special conditions of the contract. The Entity will reimburse the Contractor for the costs of the bonds, the costs of which will be included in the base bid.

ARTICLE 11: Contractor Qualifications

The Contractor must be duly licensed in the state per statutory requirements.

THIS CONTRACT IS DULY SIGNED BY ALL PARTIES HERETO:

ENTITY (CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, ETC.)

by _____

SEAL

CONTRACTOR

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE

by _____

PRINCIPAL OF THE FIRM

SEAL

Attachment C-8
SAMPLE LOAD TICKET

City of _____	Ticket No: _____
Truck No: _____	Date _____
Contractor _____	Contract No: _____
Departure Time _____	Quantity _____
Site Inspector _____	
Arrival Time _____	Quantity _____
Dump Inspector _____	
Site Copy	
Dump Copy	
Contractor Copy	

Annex D

MEDICAL CARE OF THE INJURED

GENERAL

Search and Rescue Operations conducted during the Immediate Emergency Period will locate injured persons requiring medical treatment. Additionally, there may be residents not living in velocity flood zones that will be seeking medical treatment due to injuries sustained from winds. There may also be localized situations where damage has resulted in mass casualties that must be prioritized and transported to the closest functioning hospital. Complicating these efforts will be debris-filled roadways, possible flooding and restricted access to certain areas including medical facilities.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED

Hospitals. Dependent upon the category of hurricane, some hospitals may not be available for handling injured persons. A listing of hospitals and their availability for medical treatment based on category of hurricane is listed in the Appendices.

EMS Units and Personnel. EMS equipment and personnel will participate as members of Search and Rescue teams during the conduct of Search and Rescue Operations. Emergency medical treatment and First Aid will be provided to victims as these teams move through damaged areas.

Fire Stations. Fire Stations throughout the Tampa Bay Region have the capability of providing First Aid treatment to injured persons.

American Red Cross Shelters. All shelters will have nurses as part of the shelter staff and a First Aid Station. EMS personnel normally in shelters will be relocated to work with Search and Rescue Teams and to provide available EMS support to the general population.

Other. In addition to the above treatment facilities, it can be assumed that undamaged Walk-In Emergency Care Centers would open their doors to handle injuries. The number of these facilities would depend on the severity of the disaster and the availability of staff thereafter.

APPENDICES

- D-1 - Hillsborough County
- D-2 - Manatee County
- D-3 - Pasco County
- D-4 - Pinellas County

Appendix D-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

HOSPITAL AVAILABILITY

HOSPITAL	TREATMENT AVAILABLE IN CATEGORY OF HURRICANES				
	1	2	3	4	5
Tampa General Hospital					
Vencor Community Hospital	X				
AMI Town & Country Hospital	X				
AMI Memorial Hospital of Tampa	X	X	X		
Centurion Hospital of Carrollwood	X	X	X	X	X
Doctors Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
South Bay Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
Humana Brandon Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
Humana Women's Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
James Haley VA Medical Center	X	X	X	X	X
Moffitt Cancer Center	X	X	X	X	X
St. Joseph's Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
Shriner's Childrens Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
South Florida Baptist Hospital	X	X	X	X	X
University Community Hospital	X	X	X	X	X

All hospital availability is coordinated by the Medical Director for Mass Casualty Planning and the EOC staff.

Appendix D-2

MANATEE COUNTY

HOSPITAL AVAILABILITY

HOSPITAL	TREATMENT AVAILABLE IN CATEGORY OF HURRICANES				
	1	2	3	4	5
Manatee Memorial Hospital	X	X			
L.W. Blake Memorial Hospital	X	X	X	X	
Glen Oaks Hospital	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix D-3

PASCO COUNTY

HOSPITAL AVAILABILITY

HOSPITAL	TREATMENT AVAILABLE IN CATEGORY OF HURRICANES				
	1	2	3	4	5
Bayonet Point/Hudson Medical Center	X	X			
Riverside Hospital of New Port Richey	X	X	X		
New Port Richey Hospital	X	X	X	X	
East Pasco Medical Center	X	X	X	X	X
Florida Camelot	X	X	X	X	X
Humana Hospital - Pasco	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix D-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

HOSPITAL AVAILABILITY

HOSPITAL	TREATMENT AVAILABLE IN CATEGORY OF HURRICANES					CAPACITY LIMITATIONS
	1	2	3	4	5	
Palms of Pasadena						10
Veteran's Administration	X	X				25
Sun Bay Medical Center	X	X				15
Metropolitan General Hospital	X	X				20
Humana Hospital - St. Petersburg	X	X	X			20
Suncoast Osteopathic Hospital	X	X	X			20
Women's Medical Center	X	X	X			5-10
All Children's Hospital*	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
Bayfront Medical Center	X	X	X	X	X	20-25
Clearwater Community Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	10
Florida Hospital of St. Petersburg	X	X	X	X	X	10
Humana Hospital - Northside	X	X	X	X	X	20
HCA Medical Center Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	20
Mease Hospital - Countryside	X	X	X	X	X	15
Mease Hospital & Clinic, Dunedin	X	X	X	X	X	15
Morton F. Plant Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	30
St. Anthony's Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	30
Helen Ellis Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	20-25
University General Hospital of Seminole	X	X	X	X	X	10
Ed White Memorial Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	15

* Pediatrics Only

PINELLAS COUNTY FIRE STATIONS

<u>STATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>FIRE DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM</u>
1	455 8th St. S	St. Petersburg	
2	1420 Pinellas Bayway	St. Petersburg	
3	2701 5th Ave S	St. Petersburg	
4	2501 4th St S	St. Petersburg	
5	455 8th St S	St. Petersburg	Pinellas County HMRT
6	901 49th St N	St. Petersburg	
7	6995 9th St N	St. Petersburg	
8	4701 9th St N	St. Petersburg	
9	475 66 St N	St. Petersburg	
10	2800 30th Ave N	St. Petersburg	
11	5050 31st St S	St. Petersburg	
12	1651 Bayou Grande Blvd	St. Petersburg	
13	13083 Oak St S	St. Petersburg	
16	15250 Spadco Drive	Clearwater	Crash/Fire/Rescue
17	2401 53rd St S	Gulfport	
18	4017 56th Ave N	Lealman	
19	6694 46th Ave N	Lealman	
20	911 Oleander Way S	South Pasadena	
21	5800 46th Ave N	Lealman	
22	1950 Pass-A-Grille Way	St. Petersburg Beach	
23	7301 Gulf Boulevard	St. Petersburg Beach	
24	180 108th Ave	Treasure Island	
25	300 Municipal Drive	Madeira Beach	
26	101 164th Ave N	Redington Beach	
27	301 1st St	Indian Rocks	
28	13500 94th Ave N	Indian Rocks	
29	11195 70th Ave N	Seminole	
30	8971 Starkey Road	Seminole	
31	13091 88th Ave N	Seminole	Pinellas County HMRT
32	10780 110th Ave N	Seminole	
33	5000 82nd Ave N	Pinellas Park	Pinellas County HMRT
34	6565 94th Ave N	Pinellas Park	
35	11203 49th St N	Pinellas Park	
36	13801 Evergreen Ave	Pinellas Park	
38	7633 Ulmerton Rd	Largo	Pinellas County HMRT
39	12398 134th Ave N	Largo	
40	15481 58th St N	Largo	
41	250 Cleveland Ave	Largo	
42	151 S. Belcher Rd	Largo	
43	682 Indian Rocks Rd	Belleair Bluffs	
44	901 Ponce de Leon Blvd	Belleair	
45	610 Franklin St	Clearwater	
46	534 Mandalay Ave	Clearwater	
47	1460 Lakeview Rd	Clearwater	
48	1700 N. Belcher Rd	Clearwater	
49	520 Skyharbor Dr	Clearwater	
50	2681 Countryside Blvd	Clearwater	
52	700 Main St	Safety Harbor	
53	3095 McMullen-Booth Rd	Safety Harbor	

PINELLAS COUNTY FIRE STATIONS

<u>STATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>FIRE DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM</u>
54	107 State St	Oldsmar	
57	1655 Tarpon Lake Blvd	East Lake	
60	1046 Virginia St	Dunedin	
61	901 Michigan Blvd	Dunedin	
65	250 West Lake Rd	Palm Harbor	Pinellas County HMRT
66	1123 Illinois Ave	Palm Harbor	
67	2300 Glen Eagles Dr	Palm Harbor	
69	325 E. Lemon St	Tarpon Springs	
70	1101 Gulf Rd.	Tarpon Springs	

Annex E

SECURITY

GENERAL

In the aftermath of a hurricane serious security problems will exist in protecting unattended, unguarded personal property and possessions, as well as in controlling ingress and egress of the damage area. Protection of life and safety of citizens will be paramount and working with the utilities companies, law enforcement agencies must be able to restrict access to areas that could pose significant health or safety hazards. Law enforcement security operations will begin either in conjunction with Search and Rescue Operations or as quickly as manpower becomes available. These operations will take place at municipal and county levels with necessary assistance provided by the National Guard, the Florida Highway Patrol and the Florida Marine Patrol.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Security Operations include the following:

- Assistance to Search and Rescue Teams
- Security of the Region from unauthorized persons
- Security Teams/Patrols in heavily damaged areas and the apprehension and transport of looters.
- Security checkpoints established to control entry into heavily damaged areas.

Law Enforcement Assistance to Search and Rescue Teams

During Search and Rescue Operations, there should be Law Enforcement representation on Search and Rescue Teams. The primary concern of this representative is to coordinate with the Emergency Operations Centers regarding security problems in the damaged area. Security Teams/Patrols will then be dispatched based on information received from the Search and Rescue Team. Additionally, requests to the medical examiner for removal of deceased victims located by the Search and Rescue Team will be coordinated by the Law Enforcement component on the team. Law Enforcement agencies in the Tampa Bay Region should plan on securing areas where extensive damage occurs by restricting entry into that area.

Location of Security Checkpoints

These areas are impossible to pre-select but will probably include the bridge approaches to the barrier islands, Causeway approaches including the Rocky Point area, Gandy Blvd. and the Howard

Harbour Island, and the Interbay area in Hillsborough County; the area west of US 19 in Pasco County; the Tarpon Springs, Gateway and northeast area of St. Petersburg (along the Bay) in Pinellas County; and the Terra Ceia and floodways in Manatee County. In addition, mobile home parks and other subdivisions receiving velocity flooding and extensive damage from high winds and/or tornadoes will need to be secured.

Screening of Vehicles/Persons

Sign-in and sign-out rosters should be utilized by Law Enforcement personnel to record entry of persons into restricted areas. Only persons with proper identification or persons delivering emergency goods or services may be permitted through the checkpoint.

Security in Heavily-Damaged Areas and Apprehension of Looters

Law Enforcement agencies shall be prepared to protect the heavily-damaged areas from looting. These law enforcement team members should be prepared to secure the area, whether it be by foot, boat, vehicle or helicopter. Unauthorized persons and looters found in the damaged areas shall be arrested and transported to the County Jail facility or designated temporary holding facility. All requests for military assistance for Security Operations should be made in coordination with the County EOCs.

Processing of Looters

During a mass arrest situation, in coordination with the EOC, a number of law enforcement groups may respond including the Police Departments, the County Sheriffs Departments, the SWAT Team, and other law enforcement support organizations. Crime scene technicians will be sent to the scene to investigate. Apprehended persons will be arrested and removed from the situation. The apprehended individuals will then be transported to the appropriate County Jail or to a similar temporary holding facility. Arraignment of these individuals may be conducted directly at the County Jail facility if the County Courthouse is damaged.

Temporary Holding Facilities

If the County Jail reaches capacity or access to the facility is cut off because of debris or flooding of the roadways, the County Sheriff's Departments will designate locations as temporary holding facilities for these additional inmates. These designated holding facilities may include such structures as school gymnasiums or similar structures which would require only a minimal commitment of manpower.

ANNEX F

Annex F

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

GENERAL

One of the most critical resources that can be adversely affected by a hurricane is the supply of water. Past disasters have shown that providing a continuous supply of water and electricity is a high priority task during disaster recovery operations.

County government, as the provider of water and waste water utilities, must be prepared to provide for the community's needs during hurricane recovery operations. A coordinated effort by the Public Utilities Departments and other affiliated departments and agencies will be required to insure safe water supplies and waste water operations through the disaster recovery period. Florida Power Corporation and Tampa Electric Company are responsible for the restoration of power in the region in accordance with the priorities given below.

RESPONSIBILITY

The County Public Utilities Departments are responsible for providing water and waste water services in the incorporated areas of the County. Each municipality is responsible for these utilities within their cities. Mutual support among the County and municipalities will be provided as required and as resources allow.

Public Utilities water and waste water line maintenance crews will have repair equipment, vehicles and parts located at secure points out of flood zones throughout the service area prior to the storm. This will facilitate response activities after the storm. Maintenance support staff will assist water and waste water plant maintenance personnel in restoring plant equipment and structures to normal operation. Operations support staff personnel will aid plant operations personnel in damage assessment and documentation. Public Utilities customer service staffs will be available to answer queries from the public regarding water/waste water problems.

The County Health Departments are responsible for ensuring the water supply is safe for public consumption. The Public Utilities Department's laboratory staff and facilities will be available to assist the Health Department in determining potability of the water supply. Emergency sample locations through County distribution systems will be tested for chlorine residual and total and non-coliform bacteria. Additional sampling and/or laboratory analysis can be provided at the request of EOCs or Health Departments.

SCOPE

Emergency restoration of essential public facilities such as electricity, water, telephone, etc., may be prioritized as follows:

1. Medical facilities
2. Emergency direction and control facilities (EOCs)
3. Water and waste water pumping facilities
4. Fire and Police Stations
5. Shelters
6. County resource staging areas, recovery centers, disaster field offices, and disaster assistance centers
7. General public

Immediate Emergency Period

Water and Waste Water Systems

Initial recovery efforts in regard to water and waste water systems will be focused on determining contamination to potable water supplies from hurricane damage. County Offices of Disaster Operations will request their County Health Departments to make a determination of any critical public health hazard due to such contamination. Such efforts will also be coordinated with the County Public Works and/or Utilities Departments towards immediate repair and mitigation of further contamination. Any assistance necessary from the State DER will be requested by the County EOC to the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). When State and local resources are inadequate to restore safe water supplies and/or correct waste water system problems, the State DER will provide the Division of Emergency Management with the necessary information needed to request Federal assistance.

Individual county projections of storm damage to water and waste water systems are found in County Appendices to this Annex.

Electricity and Telephone

In addition to greatly reducing the efficiency of telephone service, electricity disruption will affect water pumping facilities and gasoline pumps; subsequently causing food spoilage, drinking water shortages, and a shortage of fuel for emergency vehicles.

Restoration of electrical power in the immediate emergency period will begin as soon as major roads are cleared of debris and fallen trees to allow passage of vehicles and work crews. The power companies in the four counties of the region maintain emergency restoration plans including safety shutdowns, local restoration

manpower, and emergency assistance manpower from areas outside the region not affected by the hurricane.

All electric substations in the region have the potential for hurricane wind damage. Many of the region's substations are projected to receive sufficient storm surge to disrupt normal operation for more than a day. This can occur even in a Category 1 storm. Many more of these facilities' services will be disrupted, and for longer periods of time, for hurricanes of higher intensity. Under the most intense hurricane damage scenario, a full-scale influx of outside electric company emergency restoration crews will be necessary to repair widespread system disruption.

Transportation

The Public Works Departments, in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation, will repair those roadways sustaining substantial damage from upheaval and or erosion of the roadbed.

Minor damage to causeways may be repaired in days or even hours after the storm passes. Emergency bridging is stocked by the Department of Transportation (DOT). When requesting assistance from the DOT, emergency bridging in "reasonable" quantities can usually be delivered within a day plus the time it takes to secure this bridging. All requests pertaining to emergency bridging supplies should be directed to the County Emergency Operations Center which will coordinate efforts with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

If streets, roads and highways, or other transportation facilities, including navigation and airport facilities, sustain damage great enough that its repair is beyond the capability for existing city, county and state resources, a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster will provide local government eligibility for a Federal Disaster Assistance program for such repair. The program is for Repair or Restoration of Public Facilities, consisting of FEMA grants to repair, replace, reconstruct, or restore publicly-owned facilities including navigation and airport facilities, non-Federal aid for streets, roads, highways; or public transportation buildings.

Potential hurricane damage to public vehicles, as well as roads and bridges, may substantially cripple public transportation necessary for recovery. Upon a Presidential declaration of major disaster, a federal assistance program for Emergency Public Transportation is available to provide for transportation to and from activity centers critical to the recovery process including ferry or barge service to islands suffering bridge damage and provision of trucks/buses until public vehicles are replaced.

Finally, a Federal major disaster declaration will make each county eligible for Flood Fighting and Rescue Operations assistance from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, including specialized emergency help in all phases of flood fighting and rescue operations.

APPENDICES

- F-1 Hillsborough County
- F-2 Manatee County
- F-3 Pasco County
- F-4 Pinellas County

Appendix F-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

GENERAL

Public Utilities customer service staffs will be available to answer queries from the public regarding water/waste water problems. This capability will be located at Public Utilities Headquarters at 925 Twiggs if this building and its communications have survived the storm.

ORGANIZATION

The Public Utilities Department is divided into three geographical areas of responsibility for water and waste water operations (i.e. North Water, Central Water, South Water, North Waste Water, Central Waste Water and South Waste Water).

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Director of Public Utilities Department will control efforts to maintain or restore all water and waste water capabilities in the unincorporated County in coordination with the section heads of the six geographical sections. The Director or his designated representative will direct activities from the EOC for the initial recovery period. For the long range restoration period, the Director will operate from the Public Utilities Headquarters.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Water Systems

The County's potable water system consists of two major water treatment plants (North: Lake Park and South/Central: Lithia) receiving their raw water supply from well fields operated by the West Coast Regional Water Supply Authority. Transmission mains from these plants feed the distribution systems formerly supplied by 28 smaller plants throughout the County service area. Of the 17 smaller treatment plants or repump facilities that remain in operation, only three supply water to service areas which are not interconnected to the major North and South/Central County plants. Provisions for emergency generators for these three plants have been made (one plant has a generator on site and the other two would be delivered prior to the approach of a hurricane). Two additional large treatment, storage and pumping plants are currently under design or being constructed. These will supplant most of the remaining small facilities within the next three years.

Storm damage received from a minimal hurricane should not result in large scale service disruption or local water outages of more than one day's duration. Both major plants have auxiliary generators to provide treatment and distribution pumping capability. The North facility has raw water storage of a half day's supply if electric service to the well field is disrupted. The South/Central plant has four generators located at wells capable of supplying over half its daily demand. Generators are also available for operations of the three isolated plants/systems. Public Utilities Department maintenance crews should be able to repair plant and pipeline damage without requiring overland transport of potable water to supply County residents.

A strong hurricane will likely cause numerous main breaks and service leaks as a result of storm surge scouring along the coast and uprooted trees/damaged structures inland. In advance of a major hurricane, Public Utilities Department line maintenance personnel will valve off evacuated areas if possible and lower distribution system pressure at the plants. These actions will minimize loss of raw water at the plants due to leaks from ruptured lines.

A major hurricane will undoubtedly cause more than one day's service disruption in widespread areas of the County. Loss of commercial electric power for more than one day will require auxiliary generators to be procured for wells supplying raw water to the major plants. In this event, section managers will notify the Public Utilities Department representative in the EOC and identify generator requirements. The EOC representative will attempt to obtain the required generators in coordination with the TECO EOC representative. Possible sources of generators include MacDill AFB (which will have evacuated their equipment to the Fairgrounds), National Guard and commercial sources. Once obtained, Public Utilities electricians will hook up the generators and ensure safe operation. (See Attachment 1 for potential generator requirements for water systems).

Major hurricanes are capable of causing significant plant damage, contamination of water supply and water main breaks. Under these circumstances, alternate sources of water must be obtained for the community. There are various means of providing alternate water resources from locations in and around Hillsborough County (See Attachment 3 for lists of possible sources). Water brought in from outside sources will be taken to the Regional/County Recovery Center at the Fairgrounds. Local distribution points for water will be County fire stations. Sources of water obtained locally may be dispatched through the Recovery Center or may be taken directly to fire stations in areas of need. Distribution will be coordinated by the County Recovery Center/Volunteer

Center and assisted as resources allow by the Fire Department and law enforcement personnel.

Waste Water Systems

The County has seven permanent and five interim waste water treatment plants. Operations at one permanent plant (River Oaks) and one interim plant (Apollo Beach) would probably be disrupted for at least one day by a minimal hurricane. In addition, lift stations in evacuation areas would be shut down, but the remaining major plants would remain operational. Although some raw sewage overflow may be expected due to flooding and/or power outages, a public health hazard requiring State or Federal assistance is not likely. Disinfection and restoration of facilities will be accomplished by Public Utilities maintenance and operations staffs.

A large hurricane could cause major service disruption to any or all of the County waste water plants and their collection systems. Many of the 375 County lift stations and 200 connected private lift stations could be damaged by storm surge/freshwater flooding or be inoperative due to loss of electric power. Collection system force mains and gravity sewers near the coast would be inundated by sand and storm water with breaks likely to occur.

Five of the permanent plants have generators capable of operating at half capacity or better. The other two (Valrico and Sheldon Road) have dual feed power supplies from TECO. The interim plants have no auxiliary power. In any event, the waste water must be able to be pumped to the plants to be treated. Generators and high head pumps on trailers, as well as jet or vacuum trucks from local septic service supplies will be required to supplement County equipment. As in the case of water facilities, the Public Utilities EOC representative will attempt to coordinate the procurement of generators based on the needs provided by section managers (See Attachment 2 for potential generator requirements for waste water systems).

Portalet waste can be treated if delivered to an operable plant. DER must approve any emergency disposal of containerized waste at a landfill or incinerator. If potable water service is restored before waste water collection, pumping and treatment facilities are functioning normally (the likely event), additional sewage backups and overflows will result. State and Federal aid will more than likely be required in the event of a major hurricane.

Support to TECO

The Public Utilities Department will attempt to keep a flow of potable water or treated waste water effluent supplied to the TECO Big Bend Power Plant for cooling requirements throughout the storm and recovery phase. An emergency generator at the South County Waste water Plant and two at the Lithia Water Plant will supply water as long as the pipeline remains intact.

Electricity and Telephone

All electric substations in the County have the potential for hurricane wind damage. About 10% of the County's substations are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operations for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. A very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption from storm surge to about 30% of the County's substations. Under this intense hurricane damage scenario, a full-scale influx of outside electric company emergency restoration crews will be necessary to repair such a widespread system disruption.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information on water/waste water is a matter of such grave concern to the public at large that every effort must be made to keep the community informed. the County Public Information Office will have a large role in this effort.

Information about potability of water and how to purify raw water to make it safe for consumption must be provided through the media. The Health Department will develop advisories to the public in this area and provide them to Public Information for dissemination to the media. In addition, the public should be kept informed about available of alternate drinking water and estimates of restoration of service. Public Utilities will provide periodic updates to Public Information in this area.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 - Water Operations Emergency Power Needs
- Attachment 2 - Wastewater Operations Emergency Power Needs
- Attachment 3 - Tankers Available for Transporting Potable Water

Attachment 1 to Appendix F-1 (Annex F)

SOUTH/CENTRAL WATER OPERATIONS EMERGENCY POWER NEEDS

ORDER PRIORITY	UNITS	SITE	ADDRESS	VOLTAGE	PHASE	DEMANDED KILOWATTS (FULL LOAD)
3		Wimauma Wells*** Running Horse Well Truman Well Clay Pit Repump Highview Well Miller Road Well Greenbay Well Bruckner Well Willows Well Bloomingdale Repump Bloomingdale Well Apollo Beach Repump Riverview Repump** Ruskin Repump** Sun City Repump* (4)Lithia Well Field (1-17)* Lithia Water Plant	441 Edina 102 Runninghorse Road 4035 Truman Drive 11123 Clay Pit Road 2130 Highview Road 1720 Miller Road 502 Greenbay Avenue 1515 Brooker Road 1420 S. Valrico Road 122 W. Bloomingdale Ave. 122 W. Bloomingdale Ave. 1309 Apollo Beach Blvd. 10707 Rhodine Road 205 E. College Ave. 1601 El Rancho Drive Various Locations 5402 Lithia Pinecrest Rd.	240 480 240 480 480 480 240 480 480 480 240 480 480 480 480 480 480	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	12 60 25 151 65 65 50 75 65 115 50 100 210 126 189 190 ea 1800

* GENERATOR(S) IN PLACE

** AUX. ENGINE IN PLACE

*** MOBILE GENERATOR AVAILABLE FROM MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Attachment 1 to Appendix F-1 (Annex F) (Contd)

NORTH WATER OPERATIONS EMERGENCY POWER NEEDS

ORDER PRIORITY	UNITS	SITE	ADDRESS	VOLTAGE	PHASE	DEMANDED KILOWATTS (FULL LOAD)
2	6	L. P. Wellfield	Section 21	480	3	120
5	-	Sheldon Interim	12020 Sheldon Road	480	3	360
4	1	Crippenwood***	19331 Michigan Ave.	240	1	18
3	-	Crystal Lake*	450 Crystal Grove Blvd.	480	3	100
	1	Woodbriar**	16002 North Blvd.	480	3	18
	1	Sun Lake	801 Sun Lake Blvd.	240	3	36
	-	Plantation Plant**	10380 East Sugarmill	480	3	80
	4	(1) Plantation Wells**	10380 East Sugarmill	480	3	48 ea
	-	Dale Mabry Plant*	13610 S. Village Dr.	480	3	185
	1	Dale Mabry Well #1	12900 N. Dale Mabry	480	3	72
	1	Ironware**	15911 Ironware Pl.	240	3	60
	2	North Lakes**	3304 Russet Dr.	240	3	24
	2	North Dale**	4902 Northdale Blvd.	480	3	18
1	-	Lake Park Plant*	17316 N. Dale Mabry	480	3	900
6	6	NWHR Wellfield	Gunn Hwy, and Sheldon Rd.	480	3	120 ea

* GENERATOR(S) IN PLACE

** AUX. ENGINE IN PLACE

*** MOBILE GENERATOR AVAILABLE FROM MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Attachment 2 to Appendix F-1 (Annex F)

SOUTH WASTEWATER OPERATIONS EMERGENCY POWER NEEDS

ORDER PRIORITY	UNITS	SITE	ADDRESS	VOLTAGE	PHASE	DEMANDED KILOWATTS (FULL LOAD)
	1	Apollo Beach WWTP	602 Gulf & Sea Blvd.	480	3	300
	1	Progress WWTP	6000 78th St.	480	3	250

CENTRAL WASTEWATER OPERATIONS EMERGENCY POWER NEEDS

ORDER PRIORITY	UNITS	SITE	ADDRESS	VOLTAGE	PHASE	DEMANDED KILOWATTS (FULL LOAD)
	1	Charleston Landing	1113 Delaney Ln.	240	3	75

NORTH WASTE WATER OPERATIONS EMERGENCY POWER NEEDS

ORDER PRIORITY	UNITS	SITE	ADDRESS	VOLTAGE	PHASE	DEMANDED KILOWATTS (FULL LOAD)
	1	Stall Rd. master	4109 Stall Rd.	480	3	43
	1	Trailer Mounted pumps		240	3	22

Attachment 3 to Appendix F-1 (Annex F)

TANKERS AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTING POTABLE WATER

Oakley Transportation 1-800-330-7344
P.O. Box 4170
Lake Wales, FL 33859
Contact: Russ Haas, Director
235 Tankers @6200 gallons each

Indian River Transportation
2580 Executive Dr.
Winterhaven, FL 33884
Contact: Tom Heath

240-250 Tankers

BOTTLED WATER

Anheuser-Busch Approx. 30,000 gallons in 1202. cans
Contact: Chuck Hagan, Red Cross

Borden Daily-Potable water in 1/2 gallon cartons
Contact: Mark Hook, City of Tampa Water Dept.

Appendix F-2

MANATEE COUNTY

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Systems

Of the County's 21 potable water facilities, one is projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. This scenario would not necessitate overland transportation of potable water into the County, as undamaged facilities will probably be capable of supplying those affected areas within the County. However, a very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's 20 potable water facilities. Large-scale emergency importation of potable water will be required under this scenario. Attachment 1 to this Appendix provides location and capacities of water storage.

Waste Water Systems

None of the County's five waste water treatment facilities are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. This scenario probably would not cause a public health hazard necessitating specialized Federal emergency assistance. However, a very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's three waste water treatment facilities. Upon a Presidential major disaster declaration, assistance in coping with such a situation can be secured through an emergency Federal program for Health, Medical, and Sanitation Services - providing trained specialists for control, treatment, prevention of disease; protection of food and water supplies; immunization; early care for sick; and aircraft for spray operations.

Electricity and Telephone

All electric substations in the County have the potential for hurricane wind damage. None of the County's eight substations are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. A very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption from storm surge to two of the County's eight substations. Under this intense hurricane damage scenario, a full-scale influx of outside electric company emergency restoration crews will be necessary to repair such a widespread system disruption.

ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1 - Manatee County Water Storage

Attachment 1 to Appendix F-2 (Annex F)

MANATEE COUNTY WATER STORAGE

<u>STORAGE TANKS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>Palmetto</u>	400,000 Gal	1400 28th Ave W, Palmetto
<u>City of Bradenton</u>		
Circular Reservoir	500,000 Gal	201 6th Ave W
Rectangular Reservoir	500,000 Gal	201 6th Ave W
#2	250,000 Gal	201 6th Ave W
#3	400,000 Gal	7th Ave W & 29th St W
#4	300,000 Gal	8th Ave E & 19th St E
#5	300,000 Gal	17th Ave W & 19 St W
#6	500,000 Gal	59th St W & 21st Ave
<u>Longboat Key</u>		
	1.5 Million Gal	4620 Gulf of Mexico Drive
	1.0 Million Gal	280 Gulf of Mexico Drive
<u>Sarasota County</u>		
#3 Pumping Station	1.5 Million Gal	5506 Ruby Place, Sarasota
#3 Pumping Station	1.5 Million Gal	5506 Ruby Place, Sarasota
#2 Pumping Station	1.0 Million Gal	1066 Beneva, Sarasota
<u>Manatee County</u>		
Water Plant	750,000 Gal	Ground Storage
Ellwood #1	4.5 Million Gal	Ground Storage
Cortez Booster	1.0 Million Gal	Ground Storage
Palmetto Point	290,000 Gal	Ground Storage
Port Manatee	100,000 Gal	Ground Storage
Cortez Rd & 59th St	1.0 Million Gal	Elevated
71st St & 1st Ave W	1.0 Million Gal	Elevated
Palmetto - 2nd Ave	1.0 Million Gal	Elevated

Appendix F-3

PASCO COUNTY

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Systems

Of the County's 20 potable water facilities, one is projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. This scenario would not necessitate overland transportation of potable water into the County, as undamaged facilities will probably be capable of supplying those affected areas within the County. However, a very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's 11 potable water facilities. Large-scale emergency importation of potable water will be required under this scenario.

Waste Water Systems

None of the County's eight waste water treatment facilities is projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. This scenario probably would not cause a public health hazard necessitating specialized Federal emergency assistance. However, a very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's eight waste water treatment facilities. Upon a Presidential major disaster declaration, assistance in coping with such a situation can be secured through an emergency Federal program for Health, Medical, and Sanitation Services - providing trained specialists for control, treatment, prevention of disease; protection of food and water supplies; immunization; early care for sick; and aircraft for spray operations.

Electricity and Telephone

All electric substations in the County have the potential for hurricane wind damage. Four of the County's 23 substations are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operation for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. A very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption from storm surge to five of the County's 23 substations. Under this intense hurricane damage scenario, a full-scale influx of outside electric company emergency restoration crews will be necessary to repair such a widespread system disruption.

Appendix F-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Priorities for Restoration of Essential Services

The restoration of electric power and telephone service is critical and considered the first priority. To assist Florida Power Corporation and General Telephone Company, emergency restoration of these services is prioritized by Pinellas County as follows:

Priority Facility Type

1. Non-Evacuated Medical Facilities (Hospitals/Nursing Homes)
2. Red Cross Shelters with Special Care Units
3. Direction and Control Facilities (EOC's and 911 Centers)
4. Water and Sewer Facilities

Water and Waste Water Systems

Although the major suppliers of water in the County are the Pinellas County Government and the City of St. Petersburg, operating under agreements with the Southwest Florida Water Management District, practically every municipality has its own redistribution and waste water systems. A listing of potable water facilities is shown at Attachment 1. The waste water treatment facilities are listed at Attachment 2.

Initial recovery efforts regarding water and waste water systems will focus on determining contamination to potable water supplies. The County Health Unit will make a determination of any critical public health hazards because of such contamination. Such efforts will also be coordinated with the Pinellas County Water Department toward immediate repair and mitigation of further contamination. Any assistance necessary from the State Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) will be requested by the Pinellas County EOC. When State and local resources are inadequate to restore safe water supplies and or correct waste water system problems, the State DER will provide the Division of Emergency Management with the necessary information needed to request Federal assistance.

Of Pinellas County potable water facilities, none are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operations for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. This scenario would probably not necessitate overland transportation of potable water into the County. A very intense hurricane is projected to

cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's potable water facilities. First priority during the Immediate Recovery Period should be to restore and maintain pressures as soon as possible, not only to assist in other relief measures, but also to minimize backflow conditions.

One of the County's waste water treatment facilities is projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operations for more than one day as the result of a minimal hurricane. A very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption to all of the County's waste water treatment facilities. Upon a Presidential major disaster declaration, assistance in coping with such a situation can be secured through an emergency Federal program for Health, Medical, and Sanitation Services.

Electricity/Telephone

Disruption of electrical service would affect refrigerant systems, water pumping facilities, and gasoline pumps, subsequently causing food spoilage, drinking water shortages, and a shortage of accessible fuel for emergency vehicles.

Restoration of electrical power in the Immediate Emergency Period will begin as soon as major roads are cleared of debris and fallen trees to allow passage of vehicles and work crews. The Florida Power Corporation and the Tampa Electric Company maintain emergency restoration plans, including safety shutdowns, local restoration manpower, and emergency assistance manpower from areas outside the Region.

All electric substations in the County have the potential for hurricane wind damage. Eleven of the county's substations are projected to receive storm surge damage that would disrupt normal operations for more than one day under a minimal hurricane. A very intense hurricane is projected to cause over one day of service disruption from storm surge to 23 of the County's substations. Under this intense hurricane scenario, a large-scale influx of emergency restoration crews will be necessary.

Transportation

Those roadways of the County located in surge-vulnerable areas are expected to receive substantial damage from upheaval and or erosion of the roadbed from a major hurricane. The repair of these roadway facilities will be coordinated in the County Public Works Department and the Florida Department of Transportation.

Minor damage to causeways may be repaired in days or hours of the storm's passage. Emergency bridging is stocked by the Department of Transportation and can generally be delivered in one day, plus

setup time. Pinellas County Emergency Operations Center will coordinate all requests for emergency bridging.

Additionally, a Presidential declaration of major disaster will provide local government eligibility for the Federal Disaster Assistance Program for the following:

- When roadway or transportation facility damage is great enough, that repair is beyond the capability of existing County and State resources;
- When hurricane damage to public vehicles, as well as roads and bridges, is sufficient to substantially cripple public transportation necessary for recovery; and
- When flood damage is sufficient to exhaust local recovery capability.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Pinellas County Potable Water Facilities

Attachment 2 - Pinellas County Waste Water Treatment Facilities

Attachment 1 to Appendix F-4

PINELLAS COUNTY POTABLE WATER FACILITIES

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>CAPACITY PUMPING/TREATMENT</u>	<u>STORAGE CAPACITY</u>
Gulf Beach Pumping Station (PCWS) (South Beach)	2 MGD	2 MG
Capri Isle Pumping Station (PCWS)	8 MGD	5 MG
Gulf to Bay Booster Station (SPWS)	64 MGD	
(No. 2) Elevated Storage (CWS)		1 MG
(No. 1) Dunedin Elevated Storage)		1 MG
Oberly Pumping Station (SPWS)	48 MGD	24 MG
Ft. DeSoto Elevated Storage (PCWS)		200,000 g
Oakhurst Pumping Station (PCWS)	5.7 MGD	3 MG
Logan Pumping Station (PCWS)	13.4 MGD	10 MG
Belleair Water Treatment Plant	3 MGD	
Belleair Elevated Storage		350,000 g
Belleair Ground Storage		300,000 g
(No. 3) Clearwater Ground Storage		5 MG
(No. 4) Clearwater Ground Storage		1 MG
North Booster Station (PCWS)	70 MGD	20 MG
(No. 1) Clearwater Ground Storage		5 MG
(No. 2) Clearwater Ground Storage		5 MG
(No. 3) Clearwater Elevated Storage		1 MG
Dunedin (No. 1) Water Treatment Plant	3,500 GPM	
Dunedin (No. 2) Water Treatment Plant	3,350 GPM	2 MG
Dunedin (No. 2) Elevated Storage		500,000 g
(No. 3) Elevated Tank (SPWS)		500,000 g
(No. 1) Elevated Tank (SPWS)		500,000 g
(No. 2) Elevated Tank (SPWS)		500,000 g
Washington Terrace Pumping Station (SPWS)	44 MGD	15.5 MG
S. K. Keller Pumping Station and Water Treatment Plant (PCWS)	75 MGD	

MG - Million Gallons

MGD - Million Gallons per day

GPM - Gallons per minute

(CWS) - Clearwater Water System

(PCWS) - Pinellas County Water System

(SPWS) - St. Petersburg Water System

Attachment 2 to Appendix F-4

PINELLAS COUNTY WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

<u>Regional Treatment Plants</u>	<u>Design Cap. MGD</u>	<u>Level of Treatment</u>	<u>Effluent Disposal Method</u>
St. Petersburg Southwest	20.0	Secondary	Deep wells, Spray Irrigation
Oldsmar	1.0	Advanced/ Secondary	Evaporation/ Percolation
Clearwater East	5.0	Secondary	Tampa Bay
St. Petersburg NE	16.0	Secondary	Deep Wells Spray irrigation
Albert Whitted	20.0	Secondary	Tampa Bay Surface water
Tarpon Springs	1.25	Secondary	Ancolte River
Clearwater-Marshall Street	10.0	AWT for 8 MGD	Stevenson Creek
Clearwater-Northeast	8.0	Secondary	Possum Branch Creek
South Cross Bayou	28.5	Secondary	Joe's Creek
Largo	9.0	AWT	Spray irrigation
North Pinellas	3.0	Secondary	Spray irrigation
McKay Creek	1.5	Secondary	Narrows
Belleair	0.9	AWT	Clearwater Harbor
Dunedin	4.0	Secondary	St. Joseph's Sound
St. Petersburg Northwest	9.0	Secondary	Boca Ciega Bay

Annex G

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

GENERAL

Emergency transportation will be as critical during the Immediate Emergency Period as during the evacuation of the population and facilities prior to the hurricane strike. Large numbers of evacuees will be located in shelters with no means of returning home. Homeless persons found during Search and Rescue Operations must be transported to shelter. Also transportation assistance will be required for hospitals or nursing homes that are able to move back into undamaged facilities.

Although significant resources will be required, the allocation is not dictated by time. Therefore, fewer transportation resources will be required during the Immediate Emergency Period since support can be provided on a selective, as needed, basis.

Potential hurricane damage to public vehicles, as well as roads and bridges, may substantially cripple public transportation necessary for recovery. Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, a Federal assistance program is available for emergency public transportation to and from activity centers critical to the recovery process including ferry or barge service to areas suffering bridge damage and provision of trucks/buses until public vehicles are replaced.

Emergency Transport of Homeless

As homeless victims are discovered during the conduct of Search and Rescue Operations, provision must be made for transport of these victims to public shelter. Once streets are cleared, buses may be centrally located so as to transport the homeless to shelter when required.

Emergency Transport for Return From Shelter

Counties EOCs will coordinate with local School Boards and public bus companies concerning buses when the determination has been made that evacuees can be released from public shelters.

Emergency Transport of Injured

EMS vehicles and equipment will be committed to Search and Rescue Operations. Where possible, injured persons discovered by Search and Rescue Teams who may require hospital treatment, should be transported by private ambulance. This will ensure continued EMS presence in the damaged area for treatment and care of injured. Requirements for transport will be coordinated through city and county

EOCs. If available and necessary, air evacuation of injured will be coordinated with county EOCs and County Sheriffs' Offices. State assistance is available through the SEOC immediately and the GAR in the RRC when activated.

Emergency Transport for Return of Medical Facilities from Shelter/Host Facilities

Return of evacuees from shelter should not conflict with the return of medical facilities from shelter/host facilities. Buses will not be dispatched until approval from County EOCs. All medical facilities desiring early return transportation will coordinate and request transportation resources through County EOCs. Resources will be allocated based on availability.

Annex H

POST-HURRICANE SHELTERING AND MASS FEEDING

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Annex is to provide information for sheltering disaster victims who may not have occupied shelters prior to storm passage. Appendices to this Annex list County locations for temporary shelters.

SCOPE

Sheltering both before and after storm passage remains a municipal and county responsibility, but this is accomplished as part of the mass care responsibility of the American Red Cross. In close liaison with state and local officials, the ARC has identified appropriate shelters for the population and during disaster, is responsible for operation of the shelters. Part of the mass care responsibilities also include mass feeding and providing health care within the shelters. As the name implies, temporary shelters are often large areas capable for accommodating large numbers of people such as school gymnasiums, cafeterias, fellowship halls of churches and local civic organizations. Unfortunately, in the case of hurricanes, many of the larger shelters are often most susceptible to damage or destruction from high winds.

Immediate Emergency Period

In addition to the pre-hurricane shelters provided for evacuees on vulnerable areas relocating during the approach of the storm, post-hurricane sheltering will also be needed for several types of individuals.

- Pre-hurricane evacuees occupying shelters during the storm who cannot return to their homes because of structural damage or severed access routes must be sheltered until temporary housing can be provided.
- Those rescued from damaged areas and now homeless must be sheltered until temporary housing can be provided.
- Many recovery workers coming from outside the region to restore essential public services must be sheltered until alternative private accommodations can be arranged.

Post-hurricane shelter will be provided throughout the immediate emergency period by each County in coordination with the American Red Cross, utilizing those pre-hurricane shelters most suitable for a stay of longer duration. Utilization of specific shelters will depend on the post-hurricane shelter capacity needed. Those local homeless victims should be eligible for Federal disaster temporary housing

assistance and may apply for such assistance at the closest Disaster Assistance Center (DAC) (Annex K). DACs should be activated within two to five days after the hurricane strike.

Short-Range Restoration Period

Temporary sheltering will probably terminate early in this period, if it has continued beyond the Immediate Emergency Period.

Long-Range Reconstruction Period

There is no requirement for sheltering during this period. Persons who are homeless as a result of storm damage will have been moved to suitable temporary housing or helped to secure new housing.

APPENDICES

H-1 Hillsborough County

H-2 Manatee County

H-3 Pasco County

H-4 Pinellas County

Appendix H-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

POST-HURRICANE SHELTERS

AREA I

(Northwest Hillsborough County, North and West of I-275)

FAC#	NAME	ADDRESS	CAPACITY	PHONE
2	Tampa Palms Elementary	6100 Tampa Palms Blvd.	Tampa	
2	Armwood High School	12000 East U.S. 92	Seffner	
16 #	University of South Florida	4202 East Fowler Ave	Tampa	
17	Northwest Elementary	16438 Hutchinson Road	Tampa	
20	Mort Elementary	1806 Skipper Road	Tampa	
23	Maniscalco Elementary	939 Debuel Road	Lutz	
25	Lopez Elementary	200 North Kingsway	Seffner	
29	Hill Junior High School	5200 Ehrlich Road	Tampa	
30	Crestwood Elementary	8110 North Manhattan Ave	Tampa	
33	Essrig Elementary	13031 Lynn Road	Tampa	
35	Claywell Elementary	4500 Northdale Blvd	Tampa	
39	Citrus Park Elementary	7700 Gunn Highway	Tampa	
41	Greco Junior High School	6925 East. Fowler Ave	Temple Terrace	
43	Lewis Elementary	6700 Whiteway Drive	Temple Terrace	
44	Shaw Elementary	11311 North 15th St	Tampa	
57	Van Buren Junior High School	8714 North 22nd St	Tampa	
58	McDonald Elementary	501 Pruett Road	Seffner	

AREA II

(Northeast and Central Hillsborough County; East of I-275, North of Madison Avenue)

FAC#	NAME	ADDRESS	CAPACITY	PHONE
5	King High School	6815 North 56th St	Tampa	
8	Young Junior High School	1807 E.Dr.M.L. King Blvd	Tampa	
9	Franklin Junior High School	3915 East 21st Ave	Tampa	
14	Riverhills Elementary	405 Riverhills Drive	Tampa	
16 #	University of South Florida	4202 East Fowler Ave	Tampa	
18	Burns Junior High School	600 Brooker Road	Brandon	
21	Limona Elementary	1115 Telfair	Brandon	
22	Middleton Junior High School	4302 24th St	Tampa	
34	Cork Elementary	3501 North Cork Road	Plant City	
36	Buckhorn Elementary	1717 South Miller Road	Valrico	
61	Plant City High School	1 Raider Place	Plant City	

AREA III

(Tampa City Peninsula; South of I-275, West of Hillsborough River)

FAC#	NAME	ADDRESS	CAPACITY	PHONE
1	Pierce Junior High School	5511 North Hesperides St	Tampa	
4 #	Brandon High School	1101 Victoria St	Brandon	
6 #	Gaither High School	16200 N. Dale Mabry	Tampa	
15	Oak Grove Junior High School	6315 N. Armenia Ave	Tampa	
16 #	University of South Florida	4202 East Fowler Ave	Tampa	
24	Tampa Bay Vo Tech	6410 Orient Road	Tampa	
40	Carrollwood Elementary	3516 MacFarland Road	Tampa	
45	Caminiti Special School	2600 West Humphrey St	Tampa	

AREA IV

(South Hillsborough County, South of Madison Avenue)

FAC#	NAME	ADDRESS	CAPACITY	PHONE
7	Alafia Elementary	3535 Culbreath Road	Valrico	
10	Bloomington High School	1700 E Bloomington Ave	Valrico	
13	East Bay High School	7710 Big Bend Rd	Gibson	
37	Wimauma Elementary	5709 Hickman St	Wimauma	
38	Kingswood Elementary	3102 S. Kings Ave	Brandon	
42	Pinecrest Elementary	C.R. 640 & S.R. 39	Lithia	

Shelters for hearing-impaired

Appendix H-2
MANATEE COUNTY
POST-HURRICANE SHELTERS

FIRST OPENING SHELTERS

<u>FAC#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
1	Palmetto Presbyterian	1115 10th Ave W.	Palmetto	
2	Palmetto Elementary	719 9th Ave W	Palmetto	
3	Tillman Elementary	1415 29th St. E	Palmetto	
4	Blackburn Elementary	3094 17th St. E	Ellenton	
6	Redeemer Lutheran	6311 3rd Ave W	Bradenton	
7	Sugg Middle School	3801 59th St. W	Bradenton	
9	West Bradenton Baptist	1305 43rd St. W	Bradenton	
10	Jesse P. Miller Elementary	4201 Manatee Ave W	Bradenton	
12	Prine Elementary	3801 Southern Pkwy. W	Bradenton	
15	Trinity Methodist	3200 Manatee Ave W	Bradenton	
16	Bradenton Christian Reformed	4208 26th St. W	Bradenton	
21	Harlee Middle	6423 9th St. E	Bradenton	
22	Abel Elementary	8200 Madonna Pl.	Bradenton	
23	Wakeland Elementary	27th St. E	Bradenton	
25	Braden River Elementary	10850 State Rd. 70	Bradenton	
26	First Baptist of Palmetto	1021 5th St. W	Palmetto	

SECOND OPENING SHELTERS

<u>FAC#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
5	Steward Elementary	7905 15th Ave NW	Bradenton	
11	Christ Episcopal	4030 Manatee Ave W	Bradenton	
13	Manatee High School	1000 32nd St. W	Bradenton	
17	Manatee Community College	5840 26th St. W	Bradenton	
18	Bayshore Elementary	6120 26th St. W	Bradenton	
20	Daughtrey Elementary	515 63rd Ave E	Bradenton	
24	Bashaw Elementary	3515 Morgan Johnson Rd.	Bradenton	
27	Church of United Bretheren	3505 5th St. E	Bradenton	

RESERVE STANDBY SHELTERS

<u>FAC#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
28	King Middle School	600 75th St. NW	Bradenton	
29	Lincoln Middle School	1400 1st Ave	Palmetto	
30	Manatee American Red Cross	2905 59th St. W	Bradenton	
31	Manatee Vo Tech	5603 34th St. W	Bradenton	
32	Orange Ridge Elementary	400 30th Ave W	Bradenton	
33	Palmetto High	1200 17th St. W	Palmetto	
34	Southeast High	1200 37th Ave E	Bradenton	
19	Bradento Middle West Campus	202 13th Ave E	Bradenton	

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER

<u>FAC#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
5	Moody Elementary	5425 38th Ave W	Bradenton	

Appendix H-3
PASCO COUNTY
POST-HURRICANE SHELTERS

FAC#		NAME	ADDRESS		CAP	FOR INFO
1	0	Anclote Elementary School	4000 S. Madison Ave	Elfers		847-8110
2	0	Locke Elementary School	Evans Road	Elfers		847-8110
3	#	Ridgewood High School	2401 Orchid Lake Rd	New Port Richey		842-7373
4	0	Bayonet Point Jr. High School	11125 Little Rd	New Port Richey		842-7373
5	0	Hudson Sr. High School	1000 Cobra Way	Hudson		847-8110
6	0	Gulf Comprehensive High Sch	401 School Rd	New Port Richey		842-7373
8	0	Calusa Elementary School	2301 Orchid Lake Rd	New Port Richey		842-7373
10	0	Cypress Elementary School	6704 Dogwood Court	New Port Richey		842-7373
24	0	Moon Lake Elementary School	9900 Moon Lake	New Port Richey		842-7373
25	0	Shady Hills Elementary School	1900 Shady Hills Rd	Spring Hill		847-8110
26	0	Pineview Middle School	1500 Parkwood Blvd	Land O' Lakes		847-8110
27	0	Pasco Middle School	505 S. 14th St.	Dade City		567-5194
28	0	Zephyrhills High School	6335 12th St.	Zephyrhills		788-0445
29	0	Land O' Lakes High School	U.S. 41 N (4 mi S of SR 52)	Land O' Lakes		847-8110
32		Lacoochee Elementary School	805 Cummer Rd	Lacoochee		847-8110
34		First Baptist Church	38300 5th Ave	Zephyrhills		788-0445
35		Presbyterian Church Hall	5110 19th St	Zephyrhills		788-0445
36		Methodist Church Hall	38635 5th Ave	Zephyrhills		788-0445
37		Zephyrhills Sr Citizens Ctr	4645 Airport Rd	Zephyrhills		788-0445
38	#	Raymond B. Steward Middle	3805 10th Ave	Zephyrhills		788-0445
40	0	Northwest Elementary School	14302 Cobra Way	Hudson		847-8110
41	0	Schrader Elementary School	11041 Little Rd	New Port Richey		842-7373
42		Saint Rita Church	314 N. 14th St	Dade City		567-5194
43	0	First Baptist Church	417 W. Church	Dade City		567-5194
44		United Methodist Church	5409 11th St	Zephyrhills		788-0445
45		Saint Joseph Catholic Church	38802 5th Ave	Zephyrhills		788-0445

Shelters for hearing-impaired

0 Shelters best equipped for those requiring wheelchair facilities

Appendix H-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

1990 PRIMARY RED CROSS SHELTERS (NORTH PINELLAS COUNTY)

FAC#		NAME	ADDRESS		CAPACITY	PHONE
1		Tarpon Springs Middle	500 N. Florida Ave	Tarpon Springs	2000	937-4134
2		St. Nicholas Cathedral	36 N. Pinellas Ave	Tarpon Springs	750	937-3540
3	0	First Christian Church	2795 Keystone Ave	Tarpon Springs	1300	934-5903
4	0	Palm Harbor Elementary	415 15th st	Palm Harbor	570	785-7669
5	*	Palm Harbor Middle	1800 SR 584	Palm Harbor	2050	784-3984
6	0	Curlew Creek Elementary	3030 Curlew Rd	Palm Harbor	650	785-8821
7	*	Dunedin High School	1651 Pinehurst Rd	Dunedin	1500	733-2116
8	*	Countryside High School	3000 SR-580	Clearwater	5200	799-1100
9	# 0	Leila Davis Elementary	2630 Landmark Dr	Clearwater	650	796-4248
10		Safety Harbor Middle	125 7th St N	Safety Harbor	2000	726-1188
11		Sandy Lane Elementary	1360 Sandy Lane	Clearwater	1760	441-1754
12		Paul Stephens Exceptional	2929 CR 193	Clearwater	1000	799-1121
13		First Baptist Church	525 14 Ave S	Safety Harbor	400	726-3501
14		Kennedy Middle School	1660 Palmetto St	Clearwater	960	461-4888
15		Trinity Baptist Church	2235 N.E. Coachman	Clearwater	1500	799-3213
16	*	Eisenhower Elementary	2800 Drew St	Clearwater	1250	799-3602
17	*	Holy Trinity Gr Orth Church	409 Old Coachman Rd	Clearwater	1140	799-4605
18	*	Trinity Presbyterian	2001 Rainbow Dr	Clearwater	800	446-6210
19	*	Clearwater High School	540 Hercules Ave S	Clearwater	1000	442-7155
20	*	Oak Grove Middle School	1370 S. Belcher Rd	Clearwater	2046	531-0457
21		St. Paul's United Methodist	1199 Highland Ave	Largo	1500	548-8165
22	0	Largo High School	410 N. Missouri Ave	Largo	1560	585-5606
23		Mildred Helms Elementary	561 S. Clwatr/Largo Rd	Largo	550	584-7173
24	*	Largo Middle School	115 8th Ave SE	Largo	2650	584-2165
25		South West Recreation Center	2727 Vonn Rd	Largo	350	587-6700
26	*	East Lake High School	1300 Silver Eagle Dr	Tarpon Springs	2100	938-2451
27		First Baptist Church	500 Wood St	Dunedin	350	733-3188

1990 PRIMARY RED CROSS SHELTERS (SOUTH PINELLAS COUNTY)

100	* X	Pinellas Park High School	6305 118th Ave N	Pinellas Park	4100	535-3462
101	0 X	Pinellas Central Elementary	10501 58th St N	Pinellas Park	1000	544-8826
102	0	Oakhurst Elementary School	10535 137th St N	Largo	1000	595-1935
103		Community Christian School	9100 113th St N	Largo	600	392-0924
104	X	Osceola Middle School	9301 98th St N	Seminole	850	398-7408
105	#	Seminole Middle School	8701 131st St N	Seminole	1500	393-8718
106	* 0	Bauder Elementary School	12755 86th Ave N	Seminole	2150	391-0261
107		Seminole High School	8401 131st St N	Seminole	800	393-8718
108	0	Hamilton Disston School	5125 11th Ave S	Gulfport	450	327-0717
110	* 0 X	Nina Harris Exc. Student Ctr	6000 70th Ave N	Pinellas Park	550	544-8859
111	#	Meadowlawn Middle School	5900 16th St N	St. Petersburg	1250	527-7383
112		Northeast High School	1717 54th Ave N	St. Petersburg	1900	527-8441
113	0	Dixie Hollins High School	4940 62nd St N	Kenneth City	750	546-2411
114		Clearview Elementary	3814 43rd St N	St. Petersburg	400	526-8710
115		Azalea Elementary School	1680 74th St N	St. Petersburg	500	381-1521
116		Tyrone Middle School	6421 22nd Ave N	St. Petersburg	1350	384-6598
117	* 0	Azalea Middle School	7855 22nd Ave N	St. Petersburg	1650	345-0365
118		Westgate Elementary	3560 58th St N	St. Petersburg	600	345-0036
119		Mt. Vernon Elementary	4629 13th Ave N	St. Petersburg	300	321-5706
120		Emmanuel Baptist Church	4901 5th Ave N	St. Petersburg	450	321-1092
121		Fairmont Park Elementary	575 41th St S	St. Petersburg	650	321-2158
122		Boca Ciega High School	934 58th St S	Gulfport	2200	344-5716
123	* 0	Pinellas Tech Ed. Center	901 34th St S	St. Petersburg	3700	327-3671
124	0	Gibbs High School	850 34th St S	St. Petersburg	1500	327-1907
125	0	Lakewood High School	1400 54th Ave S	St. Petersburg	2000	867-3161
126		Southside Fundamental Middle	1701 10th St S	St. Petersburg	800	896-3648

* Shelters with oxygen available

Shelters for hearing-impaired

0 Shelters best equipped for those requiring wheelchair facilities

X Indicates that shelter will not be open for use under Evacuation Levels C, D, E, because of expected storm surge

1990 SECONDARY RED CROSS SHELTERS (NORTH PINELLAS COUNTY)

FAC#	NAME	ADDRESS		CAPACITY	PHONE
51	St. Ignatius Church	725 E. Orange St	Tarpon Springs	200	934-4163
52	All Saints Episcopal	1700 Keystone Rd	Tarpon Springs	200	937-3881
53	Pleasant Valley Baptist	7028 Klosterman Rd	Tarpon Springs	230	934-7132
54	Palm Harbor Day Care Ctr	1550 16th St	Palm Harbor	400	785-1711
55	Curlew Baptist Church	2276 Curlew Rd	Palm Harbor	420	784-2371
56 (*)	First Baptist of Dunedin	500 Wood St	Dunedin	350	733-3188
57	First Presbyterian Church	644 Highland	Dunedin	450	733-2318
58	Lakeside Community Chapel	1893 Sunset Pt Rd	Clearwater	450	441-1714
59	First Presbyterian Church	255 5th Ave S	Safety Harbor	500	726-2014
60 (*)	Marine Corps League	1521 Saturn Ave	Clearwater	900	441-2071
61	Martin Luther King Center	1201 S. Douglas Ave	Clearwater	250	462-6119
62 (*)	Calvary Baptist Church	331 Cleveland St	Clearwater	2500	441-9716
63	Peace Memorial Presbyterian	110 S. Ft. Harrison	Clearwater	430	446-3001
64	Pinellas County Courthouse	315 Court St	Clearwater	2000	462-3000
65	First Methodist Church	411 Turner St	Clearwater	400	446-5955
66	Friendship Methodist Church	2039 Druid St	Clearwater	200	447-1822
67	Y.M.C.A.	1005 Highland Ave	Clearwater	150	461-9622
68	Sunshine Mall	1200 S. Missouri	Clearwater	1400	443-6779
69	Plumb Elementary School	1920 Lakeview Rd	Clearwater	550	442-7179
71	High Point United Methodist	15701 61st St N	Clearwater	160	531-7214
73	First Baptist Church	801 Seminole Blvd	Largo	250	584-7694
74	First United Methodist	403 1st St SW	Largo	200	584-1411

1990 SECONDARY RED CROSS SHELTERS (SOUTH PINELLAS COUNTY)

150	Seminole Elementary School	10950 74th Ave N	Seminole	300	393-3451
151	Gulfport Elementary School	2014 52nd St S	Gulfport	300	321-9078
152	Lealman Elementary School	4001 58th Ave N	St. Petersburg	300	526-9776
153	Blanton Elementary School	6400 54th Ave N	St. Petersburg	305	541-3521
154 (X)	Northwest Elementary School	5601 22nd St N	St. Petersburg	300	381-1706
155	Bardmoor Baptist Church	10190 Starkey Rd	Seminole	230	397-5666
156 (X)	Walsingham Elementary School	9099 Walsingham Rd	Largo	800	584-8197
157	Seminole First Baptist	11045 Park Blvd	Seminole	750	392-7729
158	Chapel-on-the-Hill	12601 Park Blvd	Seminole	450	391-2919
159 (X)	First Baptist Church of P.P.	5490 Park Blvd	Pinellas Park	1300	546-5748
160	St. Peter's Cathedral	140 4th St N	St. Petersburg	881	822-4173
161	Azalea Baptist Church	7900 22nd Ave N	St. Petersburg	780	347-1279
162	Southside Tabernacle Baptist	3619 18th Ave S	St. Petersburg	180	327-9711
163 (X)	Pasadena Baptist Church	635 64th Ave S	St. Petersburg	420	345-6042
164	Clearview Baptist Church	4301 38th Ave N	St. Petersburg	200	526-1592
165	First Congregational Church	240 4th St N	St. Petersburg	470	898-6785
167	Woodlawn Presbyterian Church	2612 12th St N	St. Petersburg	200	822-4477

(*) Indicates PRIORITY Secondary Shelter

(X) Indicates that this shelter will not be open for use under Evacuation Level C, D or E, because of expected storm surge

Annex J

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

GENERAL

Federal public assistance is that part of Emergency or Major Disaster relief, through which the Federal government supplements the efforts of State and local governments to return the disaster area to normal conditions, including repair and restoration of public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. Annex B discussed the process for initial damage assessment and the chain of events leading to a Presidential Declaration of Emergency. Also discussed in Annex B was legislation which provides for emergency assistance. Annex C discussed Debris Removal and requirements for counties, municipalities and the State under current legislation. This Annex J provides a more detailed description of public assistance under law. In 1988, the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (amended in 1974) was repealed in large part and replaced by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, or as currently known, "The Stafford Act." Two types of assistance are authorized: Emergency and Permanent. Emergency work includes efforts to save lives, protect property, and maintain operation of essential facilities until permanent restoration can be made. Permanent work involves actions necessary to repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public and certain private non-profit facilities damaged or destroyed by the disaster.

It is a requirement of the Stafford Act that, in the administration of Public Assistance Programs, eligible assistance be delivered as expeditiously as possible consistent with Federal laws and regulations. The regulation entitled "Uniform Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments," (44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 13) places certain requirements on the State in its role as grantee for the public assistance program. The intent of this "common rule" is to allow States more discretion in administering Federal programs in accordance with their own procedures and thereby simplify the program and reduce delays. FEMA also expects States to make subgrants with the requirements of the Stafford Act in mind. They are expected to keep subgrantees (counties, cities and local municipalities) informed as to the status of their application including notification of FEMA's approvals of Disaster Survey Reports (DSR) and an estimate of when payments will be made. Subgrantees should receive the full payment approved by FEMA, and the State contribution, as provided in the FEMA-State Agreement, as soon as practicable after payment is approved. Payment of the State contribution must be consistent with State laws.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Immediately after the impact of a major disaster, each municipality and county department will, as soon as possible, make an assessment of damages and in accordance with Section 252.38(6)(e), Florida Statutes,

make a Local Declaration of Emergency, if applicable. Even though a local state of emergency declaration can be initiated by a county at any time, it must be declared prior to requesting response or recovery assistance from the state. Doing so lets state decision-makers know that the emergency situation is beyond the response or recovery capabilities of the local jurisdiction. The state will not initiate damage assessment process, nor seek a Presidential Disaster Declaration for a county that has not declared a local state of emergency.

Damage assessment reports and all other matters pertaining to Federal public assistance will be coordinated through the Division of Emergency Management and County Emergency Management Offices, or the County Emergency Operations Centers, when activated, and submitted to the SEOC. Records shall be maintained with particular attention to funds, personnel and equipment used on each damaged location. It is very important that individual geographical locations be treated separately, as surveys and reimbursements are handled in this manner.

The State Division of Emergency Management, on receipt and evaluation of damage assessments from the county, will make recommendations to the Governor on the advisability of requesting a Declaration of Emergency or Disaster, from the President. If a Declaration is requested and approved, Damage Survey Teams composed of Federal and State representatives, will commence operations (See Annex B). Municipalities and county departments shall provide knowledgeable personnel to accompany these survey teams to the damaged areas.

As discussed in Chapter VII on Hazard Mitigation, and fully detailed in Annex B on Disaster Declaration, there is a clause (Sec 403 (c)) of the Stafford Act whereby Department of Defense resources may be utilized during the period or gap between the disaster and the President's declaration.

(1) General Rule. During the immediate aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for assistance under ...this Act, the Governor of the State in which the incident occurred may request the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to utilize resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of performing on public and private lands any emergency work which is made necessary by such incident and which is essential for the preservation of life and property. If the President determines that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property, the President shall grant such request to the extent the President determines practical. Such emergency work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

It appears that Congress was concerned about providing assistance as soon as possible after a disaster occurrence, but wished to give the President time - up to 10 days - to decide whether or not all conditions warranted a Presidential declaration of disaster. Such aid was not to be open-ended and the Act specifically defines "emergency

work" as that which "...includes clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services."

As soon as possible after the President's Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the State Public Assistance Officer will coordinate with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Federal Public Assistance Officer, to arrange a Public Official's briefing. At this briefing, the types of available Public Assistance will be explained. Available Public Assistance Programs are discussed below.

PROJECT APPLICATIONS

Completed Project Applications will be submitted to the Governor's Authorized Representative, who forwards them to FEMA with recommendations of the Department of Insurance for insurance coverage under Section 311 and 406 of the Stafford Act, and his own analysis and recommendations for project approval or disapproval. FEMA then reviews and analyzes each application and returns it approved (subject to specific revisions) or disapproved. A more detailed discussion on completion of the Project Application also follows below.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

As a general overview, interim and final inspections of projects will be conducted on all Public Assistance projects. After projects are completed, the applicant will submit to the State Division of Emergency Management, a request for final payment, after which the Office of the Auditor General will be requested to audit all expenditures claimed for reimbursement. When all documentation is in order, the Governor's Authorized Representative will forward to FEMA, the request for approval of final payment which will be paid, when approved, by the State. Guidelines for Project Administration follows and a checklist for applicants to use appears at the end of Annex J.

Public Assistance Programs

Florida's State Emergency Management Act defines political subdivisions as "...any county or municipality created pursuant to law..." - (Ch. 252.34, F.S.). The Statute states further, that Florida's Division of Emergency Management is created:

"(c)...to provide for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the State, with other states, and with the Federal government, with respect to carrying out all Emergency Management functions and responsibilities."

Florida's political subdivisions may often have the resources to respond to a disaster or an emergency more effectively than an individual victim; however, there might also be instances when

Florida's local governments themselves are severely affected by natural or man-made disasters.

Following is a summary of various Federal Assistance programs that are available to aid public entities recovering from the effects of a disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA's Public Assistance programs are constructed to supplement the efforts of State and local governments and return the disaster area to normal conditions, including repairing and restoring public facilities or services which have been damaged or destroyed. It is important to note that FEMA's policy requires a showing that the cost of repairing damaged public facilities will have a 20% to 30% impact on the operating budget of the local government. A copy of the reporting form, the Damage Survey Report, used to determine the impact of repair cost is included as Form I, provided as Attachment 1.

Of the two types of assistance are authorized, emergency work includes efforts to save lives, protect property, and maintain operation of essential facilities until permanent restoration can be made. Permanent work involves actions necessary to repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public and certain private non-profit facilities damaged or destroyed by the disaster.

Project Applications for Federal Public Assistance may be approved to fund projects that fall under the following categories:

- Cat A Debris Clearance - This includes all storm induced debris on public roads, including the right-of-way; other public property; and private property when undertaken by local government forces. It can also cover the cost of demolition of public structures if those structures were made unsafe by the disaster.
- Cat B Emergency Protective Measures - This includes measures for the preservation of life, safety, property, and health.
- Cat C Road System - Repair or replacement of roads, bridges, streets, culverts, and traffic control devices.
- Cat D Water Control Facilities - Repair or replacement of water control facilities (dikes, levees, irrigation works, drainage facilities).
- Cat E Building and Equipment - Repair or replacement of public buildings and equipment, supplies/inventories that were damaged and transportation systems such as public transit systems.

- Cat F Public Utility System - Under this category, damages can be assessed on water systems, sanitary sewerage systems, storm drainage systems, and light/power facilities.
- Cat G Other - This includes park and recreational facilities, or any other public facility damages that do not reasonably fit in one of the other six categories.

The following paragraphs discuss the types of grants available and procedures for applying.

Repair and Restoration

Under the repair and restoration program offered by FEMA, State and local governments may submit applications for Federal assistance to repair, restore, reconstruct, or replace public facilities which were damaged or destroyed in a major disaster. The Federal grants cannot exceed the pre-disaster value of the facility that is to be repaired, replaced, reconstructed or restored. All post-disaster construction must also be in conformance with the pertinent codes, specifications and standards.

Private, Non-Profit Organizations

Those that own and operate educational facilities, utilities, or emergency medical or custodial care facilities (including custodial care facilities for the aged and disabled) may also receive assistance to repair facilities damaged by an emergency or a major disaster. In order to be eligible, the non-profit organizations must be sponsored by an eligible government, an Indian tribe or an authorized tribal organization that exists for public service. Because of this increased eligibility for private, non-profit organizations, a "Private Non-Profit Organization Certification" is required (Attachment 4)

Debris Removal

Federal agencies can be authorized to clear debris from publicly and privately-owned lands and waters when the removal project is determined to be beyond local or State government's capability. It is important to note, however, that debris and wreckage clearance is normally performed by the affected State or local government. The public interest considerations used to determine eligibility are:

- It is necessary to eliminate threats to health, life and property
- It is necessary to eliminate a hazard which threatens previously undamaged property.

- There is substantial damage that affects the economic recovery of the affected area.

Under the Stafford Act, state governments, local governments, and private non-profit facilities may receive direct reimbursement for the removal of debris from private and public property when removal is determined to be in the public interest. However, individual citizens and other non-governmental parties are not eligible for reimbursement for the removal of debris from their own property. (See Annex C for complete discussion.)

Community Disaster Loans

FEMA may make a community disaster loan to any local government which suffers a substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster, and that can demonstrate the need for financial assistance in order to perform vital governmental functions. Only one loan per local government may be approved either for the fiscal year of occurrence or the fiscal year immediately following.

Loan computations are based on the difference between the estimated receipt of tax and other revenues, considering the effects of the major disaster, as compared to the pre-disaster revenue estimates. However, no loan will exceed 25% of the annual operating budget for the fiscal year of the occurrence. Interest rates and other charges will be set by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Regional Director of FEMA. Loans will be approved for no longer than three years unless otherwise approved by the Regional Director. In cases where local revenues during the three full years following the disaster are insufficient to meet the operating budget, repayment of all or part of the loan may be cancelled by the FEMA Director.

Emergency Communications

Emergency communications systems may be established and made available to State and local government officials anticipating, or in the aftermath of, an emergency or major disaster. The temporary communications facilities are intended to supplement but not replace normal operations, which remain partially operable after the emergency or disaster. Temporary emergency communications will be discontinued immediately after the essential communications needs of the community have been met.

Emergency Public Transportation

Emergency public transportation may be provided for persons in disaster-affected areas who, as a result of a major disaster, have lost ready access to governmental offices, supply centers, stores, post offices, schools, and major employment centers. Any transportation that is provided, is intended to supplement but not

replace normal transportation facilities that have been severely disrupted during a major disaster. Emergency transportation assistance will be discontinued when the immediate needs of the community have been met.

Fire Suppression Grants

Assistance may be provided to suppress any fire on public or privately-owned forest or grassland that threatens to continue to burn and therefore constitute a major disaster. Assistance is provided by FEMA and other Federal agencies following a determination by the FEMA Regional Director that a disaster is imminent. Assistance may consist of grants, equipment, supplies, or personnel. Federal assistance must be provided in accordance with a standing agreement that exists between FEMA and the State of Florida. Any request for assistance must be submitted by the Governor through the FEMA Regional Director and must contain factual information regarding resources already committed, the nature of the threat, and the pressing need for Federal assistance. It is highly unlikely that in the aftermath of a hurricane, such a fire would occur necessitating fire suppression grants.

Timber Removal

When the FEMA Regional Director determines that it is necessary to protect the public interest, he may issue grants to State and local governments with a great deal of timber damage as a result of a major disaster. The State or local government is then authorized to reimburse any person for expenses incurred in removing damaged timber.

Army Corps of Engineers

Beach Erosion Control Projects

Provides specialized assistance for projects to control beach and shore erosion on public shores. Eligible projects have to be specifically authorized by Congress.

Debris Clearance

Under the "gap" legislation provided for in the Stafford Act, DOD can be requested to provide support for up to 10 days, even prior to a Presidential Declaration of Disaster. The prime DOD organization which accesses Federal funds and contracts is the Corps of Engineers and provides invaluable assistance in debris clearance.

Flood Control Projects

Provides specialized services to reduce flood damage.

Flood Control Works, Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works, and Rehabilitation

Provides specialized services to repair and restore flood control works damaged by flood. Eligible projects also include Federally authorized hurricane flood and shore protection works that have been damaged by extraordinary wind, wave or water action. This assistance does not include major improvement or betterment to either flood control or federally authorized coastal protection, nor the reimbursement of individuals or communities for funds spent in repair or rehabilitation efforts.

Flood-Fighting and Rescue Operations and Emergency Protection of Coastal Protective Works

Provides emergency assistance for all phases of flood-fighting and rescue operations, as required, to supplement local efforts in times of flood or coastal storm activity.

Protection of Essential Highways and Highway Bridges

Provides bank protection of highways, highway bridges and essential public works endangered by flood-caused erosion.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration

Emergency Relief Program

The Federal Highway Administration offers project grants that may be used to repair or reconstruct Federal highways, roads and trails that have suffered serious damage as a result of a natural disaster.

PROJECT APPLICATION

Before discussing the application process, it is important to define some commonly used terms as follows:

- Grant - an award of financial assistance. The grant award shall be based on the total eligible Federal share of all approved projects.
- Grantee - the government to which a grant is awarded for the use of the funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document. For purposes of the Stafford Act, except as noted, the State is the grantee.

- Project - also referred to as "individual project" means all work performed as a single site whether or not described on a single Damage Survey Report (DSR).
- Project approval - means the process where the Regional Director (RD) signs an approval of work and costs on a DSR or group of DSR's. Such approval is also an obligation of funds to the grantee.
- Subgrantee - the government to which a grant is given by the grantee, or State, and will be the county, city, or local municipality.

As another change brought about by the Stafford Act, the State serves as the grant administrator for all funds provided under the Public assistance grant program. This means that all Federal monies are funneled through the State for disbursement after FEMA has approved their expenditure. The State's responsibilities as they pertain to procedures outlined in this section include providing technical advice and assistance to eligible county, city or local municipalities, providing State support for damage survey activities, ensuring that all potential applicants are aware of assistance available, and submission of those documents necessary for grants award.

As soon as possible following a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster, a briefing will be conducted for all potential applicants seeking Public Assistance funds. The briefing will be scheduled and conducted by the Regional Director of FEMA, Region IV, and the Director of the Division of Emergency Management, acting as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). The briefings are held in to explain in detail, the requirements and procedures for requesting and obtaining public assistance. Applicants are provided with all necessary documents and handbooks. The most important steps reviewed in the briefings are:

Disaster Fact Sheet

The first item to be completed is the basic Fact Sheet. A sample is at Attachment 1 as Form G.

The Notice of Interest (NOI)

The Notice of Interest (Form H - Attachment 2) is the primary management tool used by the Federal and State Public Assistance Offices in the selection of agencies which will be used to conduct Damage Surveys and later by the team coordinators in scheduling of these Damage Survey teams. The State must submit to the Regional Director of FEMA Region IV, a completed NOI (FEMA Form 90-49) for each applicant requesting assistance. NOI's must be submitted to the RD within 30 days following designation of an area in which the damage is located.

After the Applicants Briefing has been held, the NOIs are taken back to the Field Office and entered into the computer. After all of the NOIs have been entered, the Public Assistance Officer can pull an N.2 Report which will have the number of program applicants by category.

Once the decision as to the types and number of inspectors needed has been made, the FEMA Public Assistance Officer and the GAR will set a time and location for an inspectors briefing. FEMA would, at the time, issue a Mission Assignment to those Federal Agencies that would be tasked with providing personnel to serve as inspectors. At the same time, the GAR and his staff would notify the State agencies of the briefing and ensuring that the proper types and numbers of inspectors are present at the briefing.

This briefing, which is held jointly with Federal and State inspectors, is designed to re-acquaint Federal and State inspectors with Damage Survey Report requirements and procedures. The briefing is broken down into two parts. First, is a general briefing which gives the inspectors an overview of the FEMA Public Assistance program, emphasizing the importance of the Damage Survey Report (DSR) Data Sheet of in the Project Application process.

This general briefing is followed by a second specialized briefing which gives inspectors specific guidance, by category, as to the eligibility of costs and work and how this information would be properly written up on a Damage Survey Report.

Damage Survey Reports

Damage surveys are conducted by an inspection team. An authorized local representative accompanies the inspection team and is responsible for representing the applicant and ensuring that all eligible work and costs are identified. The inspectors prepare a Damage Survey Report-Data Sheet (FEMA Form 90-91, Attachment 3), for each site. On the Damage Survey Report-Data Sheet the inspectors will identify the eligible scope of work and prepare a quantitative estimate for the eligible work. Any damage that is now shown to the inspection team during its initial visit will be reported in writing to the RD by the State within 60 days following completion of the initial visit.

Upon completion of the field surveys the Damage Survey Report-Data Sheets are reviewed and action is taken by the Regional Director. This will be done within 45 days of the date of inspection or a written explanation of any delay will be provided to the State. Prior to the obligation of any funds, the State shall submit a Standard Form (SF) 434, Application for Federal Assistance, and SF 424D, Assurances for Construction Programs, the RD. Following receipt of the SF 424 and 424D, the RD will then obligate funds to the State based upon the approved DSR's. The

State shall then approve subgrants to the applying entities based upon DGR's approved for each applicant.

Exceptions

The following are exceptions to the above outlined procedures and time limitations.

- Grant Applications. An Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization may submit a SF 424 directly to the RD when assistance is authorized under the Act and a State is legally unable to assume the responsibilities prescribed in these regulations.
- Time Limitations. The time limitations shown in paragraphs above of this section may be extended by the RD when justified and requested in writing by the State. Such justification shall be based on extenuating circumstances beyond the State's or county, city or local municipality's control.

FEDERAL GRANT ASSISTANCE

This section describes the types and extend of Federal funding available under State disaster assistance grants, as well as limitations and special procedures applicable to each. All projects approved under State disaster assistance grants will be subject to the cost sharing provisions established in the FEMA-STATE Agreement and the Stafford Act.

Project Funding

Large Projects. When the approved estimate of eligible costs for an individual project is \$38,500 or greater, Federal funding shall equal the Federal share of the actual eligible costs documented by a State. Such \$38,500 amount shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

Small Projects. When the approved estimate of costs for an individual project is less than \$38,500, Federal funding shall equal the Federal share of the approved estimate of eligible costs. Such \$38,500 amount shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

Funding Options

Improved Projects. If a county, city or local municipality desires to make improvements, but still restore the predisaster function of a damaged facility, the State's approval must be obtained. Federal funding for such improved projects shall be

limited to the Federal share of the approved estimate of eligible costs.

Alternate Projects. In any case where a county, city or local municipality determines that the public welfare would not be best served by restoring a damaged public facility or the function of that facility, the State may request that the Regional Director approve an alternate project.

- The alternate project option may be taken only on permanent restorative work.
- Federal funding for such alternate projects shall equal 90 percent of the Federal share of the approved estimate of eligible costs.
- Funds contributed for alternate projects may be used to repair or expand other selected public facilities, to construct new facilities, or to fund hazard mitigation measures. These funds may not be used to pay the non-Federal share of any project, nor for any operating expense.
- Prior to the start of construction of any alternate project the State shall submit for approval by the RD the following: a description of the proposed alternate project(s); a schedule of work; and the project cost of the project(s). The State shall also provide the necessary assurances to document compliance with special requirements, including, but not limited to floodplain management, environmental assessment, hazard mitigation, protection of wetlands, and insurance.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Time Limitations for Completion of Work

Deadlines. The project completion deadlines shown below are set from the date that a major disaster or emergency is declared and apply to all projects approved under State disaster assistance grants.

COMPLETION DEADLINES

Type of Work	Months
Debris clearance	6
Emergency work.....	6
Permanent work.....	12

Exceptions.

- The State may impose lesser deadlines for the completion of work if considered appropriate.
- Based on extenuating circumstances or unusual project requirements beyond the control of the county, city or local municipality, the State may extend the deadlines for an additional 6 months for debris clearance and emergency work and an additional 30 months, on a project-by-project basis, for permanent work.

Requests for Time Extensions. Requests for time extensions beyond the State's authority shall be submitted by the State to the RD and shall include the following:

- The dates and provisions of all previous time extensions on the project; and
- A detailed justification for the delay and a projected completion date.

The RD will review the request and make a determination. The State will be notified of the RD's determination in writing. If the RD approves the request, the letter will reflect the approved completion date and any other requirements the RD may determine necessary to ensure that the new completion date is met. If the RD denies the time extension request, the State may, upon completion of the project, be reimbursed for eligible project costs incurred only up to the latest approved completion date. If the project is not completed, no Federal funding will be provided for that project.

Cost Overruns. During the execution of approved work a county, city or local municipality may find that actual project costs are exceeding the approved DSR estimates. Such cost overruns normally fall into the following three categories:

- Variations in unit prices;
- Change in the scope of eligible work; or
- Delays in timely starts or completion of eligible work.

The county, city or local municipality will evaluate each cost overrun and, when justified, submit a request for additional funding through the State to the RD for a final determination. All requests for the RD's approval must contain sufficient documentation to support the eligibility of all claimed work and costs. The State will include a written recommendation when forwarding the request. The RD will notify the State in writing of the final determination. FEMA will not normally review an

overrun for an individual small project. The normal procedure for small projects will be that when a county, city or local municipality discovers a significant overrun related to the total final cost for all small projects, the county, city or local municipality may submit an appeal for additional funding within 60 days following the completion of all of its small projects.

Progress Reports

Progress reports will be submitted by the State to the RD quarterly. The RD and State shall negotiate the date for submission of the first report. Such reports will describe the status of those projects on which a final payment of the Federal share has not been made to the grantee and outline any problems or circumstances expected to result in noncompliance with the approved grant conditions.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

Small projects. Final payment of the Federal share of these projects will be made to the State upon approval of the project. The State will make the payment of the Federal share to the State for subsequent payment to the county or municipality as soon as practicable after Federal approval of funding. Prior to the closeout of the disaster contract, the State shall certify that all such projects were completed in accordance with FEMA approvals and that the State contribution to the non-Federal share, as specified in the FEMA-State Agreement, has been paid to each county, city or local municipality. Such certification is not required to specify the amount spent on small projects. The Federal payment for small projects will not be reduced if all of the approved funds are not spent to complete a project. However, failure to complete a project may require that the Federal payment be refunded.

Large projects. The State must make an accounting to the RD of eligible costs for each approved large project. In submitting the accounting the State must certify that reported costs were incurred in the performance of eligible work, that the project is in compliance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement, and that payments for that project have been made. Each large project will be submitted as soon as practicable after the county, city or local municipality has completed the approved work and requested payment.

- The RD must review the accounting to determine the eligible amount of reimbursement for each large project and approve eligible costs. If a discrepancy between reported costs and approved funding exists, the RD may conduct field reviews to gather additional information. If discrepancies in the claim cannot be resolved through a field review, a Federal audit may be conducted. If the RD determines that eligible costs

exceed the initial approval, additional funds will be obligated as necessary.

APPEALS

Subgrantee. The county, city or local municipality may appeal any determination previously made related to Federal assistance for a subgrantee, including a time extension determination made by the State. The county, city or local municipality's appeal will be made in writing and submitted to the State within 60 days after receipt of notice of the action which is being appealed. The appeal will contain documented justification supporting the county, city or local municipality's position.

State. Upon receipt of an appeal from a county, city or local municipality, the State will review the material submitted, make such additional investigations as necessary, and will forward the appeal with a written recommendation to the RD within 60 days.

Regional Director. Upon receipt of an appeal, the RD will review the material submitted and make such additional investigations as deemed appropriate. Within 90 days following receipt of an appeal, the RD must notify the State, in writing, as to the disposition of the appeal or of the need for additional information. Within 90 days following receipt of such additional information, the RD will notify the State, in writing, of the disposition of the appeal. If the decision is to grant the appeal, the RD will take appropriate implementing action.

Associate Director. If the RD denies the appeal, the county, city or local municipality may submit a second appeal to the Associate Director. Such appeals will be made in writing, through the State and the RD, and will be submitted not later than 60 days after receipt of notice of the RD's denial of the first appeal. The Associate Director will render a determination on the county, city or local municipality's appeal within 90 days following receipt of the appeal or will make a request for additional information. Within 90 days following the receipt of such additional information, the Associate Director will notify the State, in writing, of the disposition of the appeal. If the decision is to grant the appeal, the RD will be instructed to take appropriate implementing action.

In appeals involving highly technical issues, the Associate Director, at his discretion, may ask an independent scientific or technical group or person with expertise in the subject matter of the appeal to review the appeal in order to obtain the best possible evaluation. In such cases, the 90 day time limit will run from the submission of the technical report.

Director. If the Associate Director denies the appeal, the county, city or local municipality may submit an appeal to the

Director of FEMA. Such appeals will be made in writing, through the State and the RD, and will be submitted not later than 60 days after receipt of notice of the Associate Director's denial of the second appeal.

The Director will render a determination on the county, city or local municipality's appeal within 90 days following receipt of the appeal or will make a request for additional information if such is necessary. Within 90 days following the receipt of such additional information, the Director must render a determination and notify the State in writing of the disposition of the appeal. If the decision is to grant the appeal, the RD will be instructed to take appropriate implementing action.

In appeals involving highly technical issues, the Director may, at his discretion, submit the appeal to an independent scientific or technical person or group having expertise in the subject of the appeal for advice and recommendation. Before making the selection of this person or group, the Director may consult with the State and/or the county, city or local municipality.

The Director may also submit appeals which he receives to persons who are not associated with FEMA's Disaster Assistance Programs office for recommendations on the resolution of appeals.

Within 60 days after the submission of a recommendation the Director will render a determination and notify the State of the disposition of the appeal.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Uniform administrative requirements apply to all disaster assistance grants and subgrants.

State administrative plan. The State is required to develop a plan for the administration of the Public Assistance program that includes at a minimum, the items listed below:

- The designation of the State agency or agencies which will have the responsibility for program administration;
- The identification of staffing functions in the Public Assistance program, the sources of staff to fill these functions, and the management and oversight responsibilities of each;
- Procedures for:
 - Notifying potential applicants of the availability of the program;
 - Conducting briefings for potential applicants and

application procedures, program eligibility guidance and program deadlines;

- Assisting FEMA in determining applicant eligibility;
 - Participating with FEMA in conducting damage surveys to serve as a basis for obligations of funds to county, city or local municipalities;
 - Participating with FEMA in the establishment of hazard mitigation and insurance requirements;
 - Processing appeal requests, requests for time extensions and requests for approval of overruns, and for processing appeals of State decisions;
 - Compliance with the administrative and audit requirements of the law;
 - Processing requests for advances of funds and reimbursement; and
 - Determining staffing and budgeting requirements necessary for proper program management.
- The State may request the RD to provide technical assistance in the preparation of such administrative plan.
 - In accordance with the Interim Rule published March 21, 1989, the State was to have submitted an administrative plan to the RD for approval by September 18, 1989. An approved plan must be on file with FEMA before grants will be approved in a future major disaster. Thereafter, the State will submit a revised plan to the RD annually. In each disaster for which Public Assistance is included, the RD will request the State to prepare any amendments required to meet current policy guidance.
 - The State is required to ensure that the approved administrative plan is incorporated into the State emergency plan.

Audit

- Nonfederal audit. For States and county, city or local municipalities, requirements for nonfederal audit are contained in FEMA regulations (44 CFR Part 14) or OMB Circular A-110 as appropriate.
- Federal audit. In accordance with 44 CFR Part 14, Appendix A, para 10, FEMA may elect to conduct a Federal audit of the disaster assistance grant of any of the subgrants.1

DIRECT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

When the State and local government lack the capability to perform or to contract for eligible emergency work and/or debris removal, under the Stafford Act, the State may request that the work be accomplished by a Federal agency. Such assistance is subject to the cost sharing provisions outlined above. Direct Federal assistance is also subject to the eligibility criteria which are given below. FEMA will reimburse other Federal agencies.

Requests for assistance. All requests for direct Federal assistance must be submitted by the State to the RD and will include:

- A written agreement that the State will:
 - Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work;
 - Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and will indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;
 - Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the nonfederal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and
 - Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.
- A statement as to the reasons the State and the local government cannot perform or contract for performance of the requested work.
- A written agreement from an eligible applicant that such applicant will be responsible for complying with the Act in the event that the State is legally unable to provide the written agreement.

Implementation.

- If the RD approves the request, a mission assignment will be issued to the appropriate Federal agency. The mission assignment letter to the agency will define the scope of eligible work. Prior to execution of work on any project, the RD will prepare a DSR establishing the scope and estimated cost of eligible work. The Federal agency will not exceed the approved funding limit without the authorization of the RD.

- If all or any part of the requested work falls within the statutory authority of another Federal agency, the RD will not approve that portion of the work. In such case, the unapproved portion of the request will be referred to the appropriate agency for action.

Time limitation. The time limitation for completion of work by a Federal agency under a mission assignment is 60 days after the President's declaration. Based on extenuating circumstances or unusual project requirements, the RD may extend this time limitation.

Project management. The performing Federal agency must ensure that the work is completed in accordance with the RD's approved scope of work, costs and time limitations. The performing Federal agency will also keep the RD and State advised of work progress and other project developments. It is the responsibility of the performing Federal agency to ensure compliance with applicable Federal, State and local legal requirements. A final inspection report must be completed upon termination of all direct Federal assistance work. Final inspection reports will be signed by a representative of the performing Federal agency and the State. Once the final eligible cost is determined (including Federal agency overhead), the State will be billed for the nonfederal share of the mission assignment in accordance with the cost sharing provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement.

Pursuant to the agreements provided in the request for assistance the State must assist the performing Federal agency in all State and local jurisdictional matters. These matters include securing local building permits and rights of entry, control of traffic and pedestrians, and compliance with local building ordinances.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY

The final portion of this Annex addresses eligibility requirements for Federal assistance. Three definitions are necessary to understand the verbiage of the Stafford Act:

- Private nonprofit organization means any nongovernmental agency or entity that currently has:
 - An effective ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, granting tax exemption under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or
 - Satisfactory evidence from the State the nonrevenue producing organization or entity is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under State law.
- Public Entity means an organization formed for a public purpose whose direction and funding are provided by one or more political subdivisions of the State.

- Public facility means the following facilities owned by a State or local government: any flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility; any non-federal aid, street road, or highway; and any other public building structure, or system, including those used for educational, recreational, or cultural purposes; or any park.

Applicant Eligibility. The following entities are eligible to apply for assistance under the State public assistance grant:

- State and local governments
- Private non-profit organizations or institutions which own or operate a private nonprofit facility as defined above.
- Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations and Alaska Native villages or organizations, but not Alaska Native Corporations, the ownership of which is vested in private individuals.

General Work Eligibility. To be eligible for financial assistance, an item of work must:

- Be required as the result of the major disaster event,
- Be located within a designated disaster area, and
- Be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant.

Private non-profit facilities. To be eligible, all private non-profit facilities must be owned and operated by an organization meeting the definition of a private nonprofit organization. Certification is now required (see Attachment 4).

Public Entities. Facilities belonging to a public entity may be eligible for assistance when the application is submitted through the State or a political subdivision of the state.

Facilities serving a rural community or unincorporated town or village are eligible for assistance.

Negligence. No assistance will be provided to an applicant for damages caused by its own negligence. If negligence by another party results in damages, assistance may be provided, but will be conditioned on agreement by the applicant to cooperate with FEMA in all efforts necessary to recover the cost of such assistance from the negligent party.

APPLICANTS CHECKLIST FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. Declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency
 - Designate local Disaster Recovery Coordinator
 - Identify disaster damage to publicly-owned facilities
 - Document emergency work performed
 - Select individual to be applicant's authorized agent
2. Applicant's Briefing
 - Attend Public Assistance applicant's briefing
 - Submit Notice of Interest
 - Designate applicant's Authorized Agent
 - Read FEMA Handbooks distributed at briefing.
3. Damage Surveys
 - Prepare map showing disaster damage locations
 - Accompany Federal-State Damage Survey team
 - Sign and retain copy of Damage Survey Report (DSR)
 - Follow-up with Governor's Authorized Representative to obtain DSR after FEMA Review
4. Project Application
 - Review FEMA Handbook for Applicants and DSR's reviewed by FEMA
 - Select funding option, if other than Small Project Grant
 - Submit Project Application
 - Submit Request for Advance/Reimbursement
 - Review FEMA Documenting Disaster Damage Handbook
5. Project Completion
 - Submit Project Listing if Small Project Grant, otherwise:
 - Follow eligibility re: Categorical or Flexibly Funded grants
 - Maintain adequate documentation for costs on each project
 - Observe FEMA time limitations for project completion
 - Request Final Inspection of completed work or provide appropriate certification
 - Submit final claim for reimbursement
 - Assist in required State and Federal audit
6. Final Payment
 - Receive final payment from State or U.S. Treasury
 - Consult with Governor's Authorized Representative for assistance

ATTACHMENTS

- J-1 Form G - FACT Sheet
- J-2 Form H - Notice of Interest
- J-3 Form I - Damage Survey Report
- J-4 Private Non-Profit Organization Certification

Attachment J-1

Form G - FACT SHEET

1. DISASTER INFORMATION
 Declaration Number: _____
 Declaration Date: _____
 Incident Period: _____
 Disaster Type: _____
2. DESIGNATED COUNTIES:

3. FEMA DISASTER FIELD OFFICE: Working Hours From _____ AM to _____ PM
 (Organization Chart) Address: _____
 Telephone #: _____
 Hotline #: _____
4. FEMA KEY PERSONNEL
 FCO/Disaster Recovery Manager _____
 Special Assistant to FCO _____
 Individual Assistance Officer _____
 Public Assistance Officer _____
 Hazard Mitigation Coordinator _____
 Public Information Officer _____
 Congressional Liaison _____
 Reports Officer _____
 Housing Coordinator _____
 Operations Coordinator _____
 Equal Opportunity _____
 DAC Coordinator _____
 Comprehensive Assist. Review Coordinator: _____
 Volunteer Agencies Coordinator _____
 Federal/State Liaison _____
 Outreach Officer _____
 IFG Coordinator _____
 Hotline Supervisor _____
 Administrative Officer _____
5. STATE KEY PERSONNEL
 State Coordinating Officer _____
 Deputy SCO _____
 Governor's Authorized Representative _____
 Individual Assistance Office _____
 Public Assistance Officer _____
 DAC Coordinator _____
 Hazard Mitigation Coordinator _____
 Temporary Housing Coordinator _____

<u>DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTERS (Managers)</u>				
<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Dates</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Attachment J-2

Form H - NOTICE OF INTEREST

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY NOTICE OF INTEREST IN APPLYING FOR FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE		OMB NO. 3067-0033 Expires May 1990
DECLARATION NUMBER FEMA - DR	PROJECT APPLICATION NUMBER _____ - _____	NOI DATE
The purpose of this form is to list damages to property and facilities so that inspections may be appropriately assigned for a formal survey		
REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL DAMAGE SURVEYS		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>A. DEBRIS CLEARANCE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On public Roads & Streets including ROW</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other Public Property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Property (When undertaken by local Govt. Forces)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Structure Demolition</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>B. PROTECTIVE MEASURES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Life and Safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stream/Drainage Channels</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>C. ROAD SYSTEM</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Streets <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Control</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bridges <input type="checkbox"/> Culverts <input type="checkbox"/> Other *</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>D. WATER CONTROL FACILITIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dikes <input type="checkbox"/> Dams</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Channels <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation Works</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Levees <input type="checkbox"/> Other *</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>E. BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buildings and Equipment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Supplies or Inventory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles or other equipment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Systems</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other *</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>F. PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Water</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Sewerage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Storm Drainage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Light/Power</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other *</p> </div> </div> <p>G. OTHER (Not in the above categories)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Park Facilities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Recreational Facilities</p>		
* Indicate type of facility. NOTE: If Private Non-Profit, provide name of facility and/or Private Non-Profit Owner		
NAME OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR ELIGIBLE APPLICANT	PRIVATE NON-PROFIT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	COUNTY
AGENT/TITLE		
BUSINESS ADDRESS (Include Zip Code)		
BUSINESS TELEPHONE (Include Area Code and Extension)	HOME TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)	

FEMA Form 90-49, AUG 87

REPLACED EDITION OF MAY 82, WHICH IS OBSOLETE

Attachment J-3

FEMA Form 90-91 - DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT - DATA SHEET

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT - DATA SHEET		1. DECLARATION NO. FEMA- DR-		2. DSR NO		SUPP TO DSR NO.	
PART I - PROJECT DESCRIPTION							
APPLICANT NAME/COUNTY				3. PA IDENTIFICATION NO.			
10. PROJECT TITLE				4. INSPECTION DATE		5. PROJECT NO.	
11. DAMAGED FACILITY				6. % COMPLETE		7. WORK ACC BY F C FC	
12. FACILITY LOCATION				8. FINAL_DSR YES _		9. CATEGORY	
13. DAMAGE DIMENSIONS/DESCRIPTION/SCOPE OF ELIGIBLE WORK DIMENSIONS: DESC/SCOPE:							
14. INSP NO.		15. NAME OF FEDERAL INSPECTOR (Print)		16. AGENCY CODE		RECOMMENDATION Y N	
18. INSP NO.		NAME OF STATE INSPECTOR (Print)		AGENCY CODE		RECOMMENDATION Y N	
19. NAME OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE (Print)				CONCUR Y N		ATTACHMENTS	
PART II - ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED WORK							
ITEM	CODE	MATERIAL AND/OR DESCRIPTION (a)		UNIT OF MEAS (b)	QUANTITY (c)	UNIT PRICE (d)	COST (e)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
20. EXISTING INSURANCE TYPE - F: \$ G: \$						21. TOTAL \$	
PART III - FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT/HAZARD MITIGATION REVIEW							
22. IN OR AFFECTS FLOOD- PLAIN OR WETLAND F W N		23. FLOODPLAIN LOC 1 2 3 4 5		24. % DAMAGE 1 2 3 4		25. DISASTER HISTORY Y N U	
						26. LAND USE U 1 2 3 4 -D 1 2 3 4	
						27. FPM REC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
PART IV - FOR FEMA USE ONLY							
28. AMOUNT ELIG \$		29. ELIGIBLE Y N S V		30. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS		31. FLOODPLAIN REVIEW NO.	
33. INSURANCE COM- MITMENT REQUIRED F-		Building: \$ Content: \$		Property: \$ G- Content: \$		34. DURATION B: P: (Years) F- G- C: C:	
35. COMMENTS/CHANGES							
FIRST REVIEW (Signature)				DATE		SECOND REVIEW (Signature)	
						DATE	

Attachment J-3 (Continued)

DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Damage Survey Report (DSR) is not a Federal approval of this proposed project and does not obligate Federal funds. DSR's are field recommendations which are attached as supporting justification to the applicant's project application, which must be approved by the Governor's Authorized Representative and the FEMA Regional Director. The applicant can be given no assurance of Federal reimbursement for any of the proposed work prior to approval of the project application by the Regional Director.
2. Use this form for the Federal Inspector's Damage Survey Report when required for emergency assistance, debris removal, temporary housing, or permanent repairs, replacement, or other restorative work. Separate DSR's will be prepared for emergency and for permanent work.
3. The Federal Inspector will attach properly captioned and cross referenced maps, sketches, or photos, as necessary to locate or describe the damages and the proposed scope of work. Additional sheets reporting comments by the DSR team members or any other pertinent information may be attached by the Federal Inspector to the original DSR.
4. Description of damages and "Scope of Eligible Work" should be stated in quantitative terms. For example, provide estimated quantities of debris removal or earth movement in cubic yards of tons; provide paving estimates in square feet or square yards; and provide principal dimensions of bridges, retaining walls or other structures as appropriate.
5. The Federal Inspector will attach his comments on each question of eligibility that arises. He should contact the Regional Director for guidance when necessary.
6. Cost estimates must be realistic; based on local conditions for the eligible scope of work without any contingency allowances. Cost breakdown should be sufficiently detailed for professional review including deductions such as salvage or insurance when appropriate. Under DSR Item 20 record the type of insurance coverage in force such as flood or casualty.
7. Under DSR Item 36, the First Review will be accomplished normally at the FEMA field office by a Federal engineer designed by the Regional Director. The FEMA review will be accomplished prior to distribution of the completed DSR's as indicated below. Based on these DSR reviews, a Federal Inspector may be required to correct errors in the DSR or to repeat field inspections when necessary.
8. Three copies of the DSR will be completed and signed at the time of the inspection. The applicant's representative will retain copy 3. The Federal Inspector will submit copy 1 to the Regional Director for review and copy 2 for automated data entry. The Regional Director will distribute two reproduced copies of the reviewed DSR to the Governor's Authorized Representative and two reproduced copies to the Federal agency which provided the inspector. The original (copy 1) will be retained for FEMA record file.
9. Force Account (FC) in Item 7, Work Accomplished By, means work performed by Applicant's own forces.

Attachment J-4

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that:

1. _____ is seeking Federal Disaster Assistance under P.L. 93-288 as a private non-profit organization and meets the requirements outlined in Section 402(b) of P.L. 93-288.
2. The above named organization has been granted tax exemption by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) under Section 501 (c) (d) or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or that it is a non-revenue producing organization or entity and is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under State law. (Attach copy of current IRS ruling letter or opinion from the State.)
3. The above named organization has the necessary permits and licenses to repair, restor, reconstruct or replace the facility in accordance with the project application and to maintain and operate the facility thereafter.
4. The above named organization will conform with all applicable codes, specifications, and standards during the performance of restorative work.
5. The above named organization owns the damaged facility, and in the case of real property, has or will have a title or fee simple or such other estate or interest in the site, including necessary easements and rights-of-way, sufficient to assure for a reasonable period time undisturbed use and possession for the purpose of the construction and operation of the facility.
6. The facility will continue to be operated in such a manner as to maintain either tax exempt status granted under the Internal Revenue Code or the nonprofit status under State law during the normal anticipated useful life of the restored facility or the useful life of the restorative work, whichever is lesser.
7. The above named organization will maintain adequate and separate accounting and fiscal records which account for all funds provided from any source to pay the cost of the project, and permit audit of such records and accounts at any reasonable time; and that claims for Federal reimbursement do not duplicate funding provided from any other source.
8. The above named organization will provide and maintain competent and adequate architectural or engineering supervision and inspection at the construction to insure that the completed work conforms with the appropriate plans and specifications.
9. Adequate financial support will be available for maintenance and operation when completed.
10. Insurance required by P.L. 93-288 and Federal Disaster Assistance Regulations will be obtained and maintained.

Signature of Private Nonprofit Organization's
Authorized Official

Date

Annex K

HUMAN SERVICES AND INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

GENERAL

Human service agencies respond to the needs of the community on a day-to-day basis. During hurricane recovery operations, the needy clientele will be significantly increased to include people who have suffered losses or damage due to the storm.

County, State and Federal agencies, the American Red Cross and private assistance organizations will be called upon to provide support for disaster victims and emergency workers during hurricane recovery operations.

RESPONSIBILITY

Human services will be provided through the coordinated efforts of the region, county, the State of Florida HRS, municipal governments, American Red Cross, United Way and other volunteer agencies including many which have agreements with the Red Cross.

The county and assistant county administrators apportion overall responsibility for county human services activities through county human services departments. The Red Cross and many other public and private organizations undertake major human service responsibilities during disaster recovery operations.

The departments of community services and planning will ensure coordination of services between the Red Cross, State and Federal agencies, municipalities and other county agencies to avoid duplication of services. When established on-scene, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will coordinate with the SEOC, human services to be provided on a regional, state and national basis. The American Red Cross will manage and operate shelter and mass care efforts (See Annex H). Until Red Cross Service Centers become operational, basic human needs and services will continue to be provided by the mass care facilities operated by the Red Cross such as shelters, mobile and fixed-feeding sites, etc. Municipalities do not serve as primary providers of human services but will monitor and provide support and assistance where required.

When the severity and magnitude of a disaster is such that a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster has been proclaimed, Disaster Application Centers (DACs) may be established in each County. These Centers will provide single locations where disaster victims may apply for all types of individual assistance available to eligible individuals and private businesses. The DACs will be staffed by representatives of the various Federal, State and local government agencies and those non-governmental agencies such as Red Cross and provide assistance to disaster victims.

ORGANIZATION

Several departments have key human service roles to play during disaster recovery. They include, but are not limited to, community services and planning organizations, aging service agencies, children's services, community action agencies, cooperative extensions, employment and training, public assistance and social services.

There will be numerous humanitarian organizations providing human services during disaster recovery. Key among these are the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and many United Way agencies. In addition, several church-affiliated organizations and independent volunteer groups provide services during disaster recovery. Some examples of these which have agreements with the American Red Cross include: The Church of the Brethren, the United Methodist Committee on Relief, Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Brotherhood Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Church of Latter Day Saints, Friends (Quakers) Disaster Services, AFL-CIO Department of Community Services, Mennonite Disaster Service and Inter-Lutheran Disaster Response in the USA.

Offers of volunteer human services will be coordinated by the Red Cross and the County Volunteer Centers, located in the respective county EOCs and at the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. While Hillsborough County is the only county to collocate with the Regional Recovery Center, there may be a need to have a regionwide volunteer coordinator at the Fairgrounds as well. (See Annex L, Volunteer Resources)

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The County and Assistant County Administrators normally control all County-sponsored human services activities. Much of these efforts will be coordinated in the EOCs during the early states of the recovery effort.

The American Red Cross will be the primary provider of disaster assistance to disaster victims. The Red Cross will control their overall relief activities from the RRC.

Assistance from the State will be controlled by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and assistance from the Federal Government will be controlled by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) from the Disaster Field Office (DFO) located at the State Fairgrounds. Disaster Application Centers (DAC) operating under the DFO, will assist local citizens applying for federal assistance.

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTERS

County Assistance Centers

As soon as possible after a hurricane, the counties will open County Assistance Centers to provide help to those in need.

Personnel from the county will staff the County Assistance Centers. If operational, the day-to-day County Neighborhood Service Centers will serve as County Assistance Centers. The Neighborhood Service Centers, operated by the Social Services Department on a daily basis, provide a variety of direct services to low-income, disadvantaged, handicapped and elderly citizens in distress. These centers also house other support services which may include those of the HRS Health Department, City or Community Relations, Mental Health Care, Inc., and other County departments. Services of these centers would be expanded to extend assistance to citizens adversely affected by a disaster. For a disaster situation, alternate service centers have been designated for each of the day-to-day centers.

Red Cross Service Centers

Red Cross Service Centers become operational as early as the fourth day after a disaster strikes and provide direct assistance to victims to enable them to reestablish themselves. Once their centers are established, Red Cross becomes the primary provider of disaster-related human services. Red Cross Service Centers provide services to victims needing long term recovery assistance through various Red Cross disaster programs. Services can include cash vouchers for emergency food, personal essentials, clothing, household furnishings, rental assistance, information and referral, emergency home repairs and medical items and services. Red Cross Service Centers will be set up at various locations throughout the County, depending on the areas of need.

State Disaster Assistance Centers

If the damage is sufficient to call for the Governor to issue a Declaration of a State of Emergency, the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will establish one or more Disaster Application Centers in each county. Among the disaster relief programs which may be made available by the State are food stamps, rental and energy assistance, job services, unemployment insurance and emergency food provisions. These programs may actually be administered by the state, county, volunteer organizations or a combination thereof. Disaster victims must meet prevailing eligibility guidelines for state administered programs.

Disaster assistance Centers will be set up in strategic locations depending on the damaged areas. In the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, Federal Disaster Application Centers (DAC) will be merged with the State Disaster Assistance Centers.

Federal Disaster Application Centers

Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) at the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State

Fairgrounds. The DFO serves as the coordination center for all Federal and State assistance programs.

After the DFO is established, Disaster Application Centers are set up for disaster victims to apply for the types of federal grant and assistance programs for which they are eligible. FEMA DACs, staffed by Federal and State representatives, customarily do not provide direct services. They process citizen claims for assistance in such areas as temporary housing, disaster related loans, emergency home repairs and unemployment insurance. Normally, federal DACs become operational approximately seven days after a Presidential Declaration, although in a major disaster, they could be established sooner.

There are various categories of human service activity that are of special concern during disaster recovery. Among these are the following:

Mass Care Operations

The Red Cross and the counties jointly share a responsibility to ensure the necessities of food, shelter, clothing, etc., are provided to disaster victims. Close coordination will be maintained between the counties and the Red Cross whose operations will be coordinated at the Regional Recovery Center.

The Red Cross can draw on national resources to provide the essential material for mass care operations. The Red Cross operates shelters for those requiring them while the county will provide shelter locations and other support required by the Red Cross. Included in mass care operations will be food and shelter for emergency and recovery workers.

Special Needs Group

Many citizens included in special needs groups may need enhanced services during disaster situations. Included in these groups are the physically and mentally handicapped, elderly, homeless, non-English speaking, etc. A permanent committee to address the needs of these groups has been formed under the auspices of the Community Services and Planning Department. This committee will meet on a regular basis and deal with the special aspects of disaster-related activities for these groups.

Following hurricanes of lesser intensity, disaster recovery assistance will still be required, but to a lesser degree. In this event, human services assistance will be coordinated through the Assistant County Administrator for Countywide Services in conjunction with the Red Cross

through existing staff and services, volunteer organizations, church groups and other private-non-profit organizations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Counties are the first responders in the aftermath of a disaster. In a major disaster, many other sources of emergency assistance from State and Federal resources are made available. In localized emergency situations, not considered of enough magnitude for State and Federal declarations of emergency the County will provide the only means of assistance to those in need. In all emergency situations, the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations will provide assistance as resources allow. The County Appendices include the levels of assistance.

In the event of a Declaration of a Major Disaster by the President, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will establish Disaster Application Centers (DACs). The FEMA Regional Director will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) who will be responsible for coordination of all Federal disaster assistance efforts in the Tampa Bay Regional area. He will normally appoint an Individual Assistance Officer (IAO), a Public Information Officer (PIO), a Civil Rights Compliance Officer, a Reports Officer and Center Managers. The FCO and his staff will work in cooperation with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and his staff.

During operations, the IAO is directly responsible to the FCO for all matters relating to individual assistance, including the establishment, location and operation of the DACs and mobile teams.

As a counterpart, the State Coordinating Officer will appoint a State Individual Assistance Officer and Assistant Manager for each center. They will work in conjunction with their federal counterparts, to insure proper state staffing of the Disaster Application Centers.

The DACs will be centrally located in areas throughout each county, convenient in the bulk of the population affected by the disaster. The following county departments or agencies will provide personnel to staff the DACs to provide assistance in the categories indicated:

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE</u>
County Health Unit	Emergency medical assistance
Social Services Department	Individual and family assistance, including Emergency Medical assistance
Community Development	Temporary Housing
Cooperative Extension Services	Assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers

DEPARTMENT

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE

Highway Division

Applications for debris removal on private lands.

The Red Cross and VOAD agencies should also furnish representatives in the DACs to provide assistance within their scope and geographical areas of responsibility.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Individual assistance programs provide direct aid to individual citizens, homeowners, and businesses in a disaster area. the type of assistance that is available, as well as the criteria for eligibility vary by agency and by agency program. A listing of agencies, programs, and a brief description of eligibility requirements follows:

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA distributes several different kinds of aid following natural disasters of emergencies. The nature and scope of the disaster determines the kind of assistance available, and which will be authorized.

Under USDA regulations, the Secretary of Agriculture or the President can implement a Declaration to:

- Provide emergency food assistance
- Provide loans and cost-share financing to farmers and other rural residents in their rehabilitation efforts.
- Offer technical information and assistance to farmers, encouraging them to develop disaster plans and helping them to return to "business as usual" after a disaster.
- Make indemnity payments to farmers for crops covered by insurance through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

USDA also provides assistance through regularly administered programs, as necessary in a disaster situation, through the following programs:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)

Crop Loss Disaster Program

The Crop Loss Disaster Program is administered under the Provisions of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection act of 1981 (P.L 97-98).

Under the Crop Loss Disaster Program, the ASCS can provide partial payment of up to 1/3 of the target price of crops

when they are damaged due to natural disasters. Implementation of the program is not automatic, however, it must be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. Natural disasters, in this instance, do not include drought and flood. Funds can also be made available if a natural disaster prevents timely planting or harvesting of crops. Except under the most extreme circumstances, the program would not be authorized for crops that are covered by Federal Crop Insurance.

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

The ASCS can render project cost share grants of up to 90% of damage under the ECP. The money is used by farmers to perform emergency conservation measures and rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters. Costs can also be shared for carrying out emergency water conservation measures during periods of severe drought. Payment is up to 64% of the cost share of the work with the remainder being paid by the Farmers Home Administration or the Small Business Administration.

Eligible applicants are individual farmers and ranchers or any individual who, as owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper, bears any part of the loss due to the disaster. The applicant's land must be located within a county that has been designated to be eligible for emergency cost-share assistance. The County and State Emergency Boards must approve the designation of eligible counties. Eligible individuals can apply at the ASCS office in the county in which the land is located.

Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)

The ACP may be used to replace some conservation structures that are destroyed by natural disasters on eligible lands. The ACP stresses enduring conservation practices and results.

Emergency Feed Assistance

The Emergency Feed Assistance program provides for the sale of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of lower grade corn at reduced rates to livestock producers whose feed harvest has suffered because of drought or excessive rain.

Indian Acute Distress Donation Program

CCC-owned feed grains may be donated to Indian tribes for livestock feeding under the Indian Acute Distress Donation program, following a decision by the ASCS Administrator that "chronic acute distress" of the needy members of an Indian tribe has been dramatically increased due to a natural

disaster. Distribution of goods is arranged by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Adjustments in Regular Programs

Some of the regular USDA programs include specific procedures for natural disaster aid, such as payments of wheat, feed, grain, rice, and cotton growers when planting is prevented, yields are reduced, or they are abnormally low and Federal Crop Insurance is not available.

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

Under the CES programs, USDA provides advice and assistance for cleaning up damaged property, food preparation, sanitation measures, providing water supply, and for substitute planting of damaged crops and grain storage in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

The FmHA administers two types of disaster loans: (1) production loss loans (i.e., a loan to compensate for a reduction of at least 30% from normal production due to the disaster), and (2) physical loss loans (i.e., loans to repair or replace damaged or destroyed essential physical property, including trees that produce for profit). The emergency loans cover actual losses and may be used:

- To repair, restore, or replace damaged or destroyed farm property and supplies, not including personal property;
- For expenses that are incurred in crop productions, and
- To pay farm debts that are owed to another creditor.
- Loan eligibility is considered without regard to race, color, creed, sex, marital status, or national origin for anyone who:
 - Is a U.S. Citizen
 - Is an established farm, ranch or agriculture operator (either tenant or owner operator) who manages the enterprise;
 - Is of good character, and displays the industry, ability, and experience to carry out the proposed farming operation

Production Loss Loans - Limited to 80% of the calculated reduction from normal

Physical Loss Loans - Limited to the cost of repair or replacement of damaged or destroyed physical property. In addition, both loans are limited to the above figure or \$500,000 whichever is less, per applicant, per disaster.

Interest Rates Vary - For those who are unable to obtain the necessary credit from conventional sources, the rate is 8% (5% on the first \$100,000 and 8% on the next \$400,000). For those who are able to obtain credit from conventional sources, the rates are established periodically by the Secretary of Agriculture and are based on the rates that conventional lenders are charging for similar loans.

Loan Repayment Terms specify that:

Repayment must be made as rapidly as is feasible, in annual installments that are consistent with the applicant's ability to pay. Repayment does vary with the purpose of the loan and the type of collateral that is available to secure the loan. Examples of the types of loans that are available and the terms of repayment are:

Actual losses to crops, livestock supplies, and equipment may be scheduled for a period normally not to exceed 7 years. Under some conditions, a longer repayment period may not exceed 20 years. Generally, real estate will be used as security when a repayment schedule of more than 7 years is authorized.

Actual losses to physical property, such as farm dwellings and structures, will normally be scheduled for repayment within 30 years or less. Under some conditions, a longer repayment time may be authorized for up to 40 years.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)

The FCIC offers crop insurance for over more than 28 different kinds of crops in over 3,000 counties in 50 states. Under the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980, coverage was made available for all counties formerly covered by the ASCS's low-yield disaster payments. FCIC insurance covers unavoidable losses due to any adverse weather conditions, including drought, excessive rain, hail, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes, and lightning. It also covers unavoidable losses due to insect infestation, plant disease, floods, fires and earthquakes.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

The Food and Nutrition Service of USDA, when directed by the Secretary of Agriculture, makes USDA donated food available for group feeding, under Red Cross auspices, and household distribution following a disaster. The Secretary of Agriculture

also has the authority to direct FNS to distribute food stamps to disaster victims.

USDA regulations for food distribution provide that food that is donated for school feeding and other FNS programs may be used by relief organizations for mass feeding in emergency or disaster situations. USDA foods are also used for emergency distribution to households that are eligible for food stamps and located in a disaster area. Emergency food distribution is instituted when the Secretary of Agriculture determines that regular, commercial channels of food distribution have been disrupted.

Small Business Administration (SBA)
Division of Disaster Assistance/Area Two

Under the requirements of Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, a Disaster Declaration by the SBA must be requested by the Governor of the State in which the disaster occurred. In order to be eligible for SBA funds it must be shown that there are at least 25 homes or businesses with 40% loss to structure or content. The request must be made to SBA's Regional Office serving the region, and must be made within sixty days of the date of the disaster. The administrator may, under hardship, extend the filing time for such a request. The SBA Regional Office will forward the request to the appropriate Disaster Area Office which will evaluate and transmit the request, with a determination of eligibility to SBA's Central Office. The administrator will take final action, and if the request is approved SBA will publish a notice of the Declaration in the Federal Register. An Economic Injury Declaration always accompanies a Major Disaster Declaration and an SBA Disaster Declaration.

The Disaster Assistance Division of the SBA offers three major types of emergency loans to individuals in need, due to the consequences of a natural disaster:

Home Disaster Loans: Loans to homeowners or renters to repair or replace disaster-related damage to homes or personal property that is owned by the applicant. Renters are eligible for personal property loans.

Business Physical Disaster Loans: Loans to businesses to repair or to replace disaster-related damaged property owned by the business, including inventory and supplies.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans: Working capital loans (referred to as EIDL) to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period. These loans are available only if the business or its owners cannot obtain this type of assistance from non-government sources. This determination is made by SBA.

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS

These are loans and one must show that there is the ability to repay them. Loans in excess of \$5,000 must be secured with collateral. Generally, for individuals, that will include a lien on the applicant's real estate. However, loans will not be declined for lack of fixed amount of collateral. There are different interest rates and terms for the loans. They depend on whether or not one could recover from the disaster damage with available funds or have the ability to borrow through non-government sources. It is called "Credit Available Elsewhere" and "Credit Not Available Elsewhere." This determination is made by SBA.

Interest Rates for All Kinds of Loans

- If there is alternative credit available: 8%
- If there is not alternative credit available: 4%

Amounts of Available Loans

For individual homeowners, up to \$100,000 is available for the repair or replacement of real estate; up to \$20,000 is available for the repair or replacement of personal property, for a combined maximum loan of \$120,000.

For physical damage business loans, the uninsured verified loss is not to exceed \$500,000.

Note: No business may receive more than \$500,000 for a physical disaster loan, an economic injury disaster loan, or a combination of the two.

Terms of Loans

Up to thirty years can be granted, based on an ability to repay;

For business with alternative sources of credit, the maximum term is three years.

Limitations

- There is no funding available for damage to secondary homes;
- There is no funding available for damage to personal pleasure boats, planes, recreational vehicles, antiques, collections, etc;
- There is no funding available for upgrading real estate or personal property;

- There is limited funding available for landscaping, swimming pools, etc.
- Applicants who have SBA loans that require them to maintain flood insurance are not eligible for loans if they have not maintained their insurance. It is also important to note that applicants that are located in special flood hazard areas are required to obtain flood insurance before then can receive SBA funds.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA is responsible for administering the provisions and requirements of Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. The State of Florida falls under the jurisdiction of FEMA Region IV, located in Atlanta. Two of the most comprehensive forms of Disaster Assistance that is offered by FEMA falls under the heading of Flood Insurance and Temporary Housing Assistance that is to be provided following a disaster. Following is a brief description of each.

FLOOD INSURANCE

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), as part of FEMA, is responsible for administering the National Flood Insurance Program. The NFIP was established in 1968 to provide affordable flood insurance coverage for the structures at risk in special flood hazard areas. It is a non-taxpayer supported, self-sustaining program for the average year, with a \$1 billion dollar line of credit to the U.S. Treasury should the Program be subject to catastrophic flooding in any given fiscal year. NFIP coverage is made available for structures in communities that have agreed to participate in the program by adopting and enforcing flood plain management ordinances and implementing procedures to lessen the risk of future losses due to flooding conditions. Currently there are more than 18,000 communities actively participating in the program with 2.5 million policies in force representing more than \$2.2 billion in coverage. NFIP coverage is marketed by two methods: The first is public and private sector partnership known as the Write-Your-Own (WYO) program. WYO companies write nearly 90 percent of the policies in force. The second method is NFIP Direct, which manages those policies written by the FIA.

FIA reported in 1991 that the program paid out almost \$152 million on approximately 16,000 claims. The actual average payment of \$10,595 was slightly higher than the average of \$8,641 per claim for the previous four years. The important fact to note is that all claims payments were made from premium reserves, not taxpayer funds, something that the program has been doing since 1985. Highlights for 1991 included the following FIA initiatives:

Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP)

The MPPP initiative was designed to respond to the low levels of flood insurance participation by providing mortgage lenders a mechanism for them to bring their existing mortgage portfolios into compliance with required flood insurance regulations. The response of the lending community to the MPPP has been tremendous.

Community Rating System (CRS)

The CRS initiative was designed to reward those communities that undertake efforts above those required by the NFIP to reduce flood losses, encourage more accurate insurance ratings, and promote the awareness of flood insurance. The reward to policyholders in communities that applied for the program include a potential reduction of 45 percent. Actually in 1991, more than 400,000 NFIP policyholders in 295 communities received a 5 percent reduction in their flood insurance premiums, thanks to the CRS.

Section 1362s

Following recurring storms in the Washington state area, officials of FIA and other FEMA programs, working in concert with state and local officials, coordinated the purchase of several properties in the flood-prone area. The Washington state project was one of 13 similar projects that in 1991 resulted in the acquisition of 56 properties at a cost of \$2.7 million. Of greater importance to the program is the fact that Section 1362 projects highlight the coordinated efforts of federal, state and local officials in moving all of part of the affected communities outside of the flood-prone areas.

Best Build

FIA and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) joined hands in the production of a video tape series for home builders and homeowners on the techniques of constructing safer homes. The third tape in the "Best Build" series was released in 1991. Videos in the series include Best Build I: Constructing a Sound Coastal Home; Best Build II: Construction in a Riverine Floodplain; and Best Build III: Protecting a Flood-Prone Home.

Community Assistance Program (CAP)

The Community Assistance Program is administered by FIA as part of the FEMA Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA) progress. This establishes a federal/state share match of

75/25 to pay for the program. The federal-state partnership helps reduce losses of life and property through flood awareness and advice on wise development and construction practices. Currently 45 states have joined the effort.

Single Adjuster Program

The Single Adjuster Program is used by insurance adjusters to process both wind and flood claims with one adjuster in the areas affected by the storm.

Floodplain Management

The positive results of floodplain management are impressive in mitigating loss. From 1978 to 1988, buildings located in coastal high hazard zones subject to floodplain management ordinances sustained 28 percent less damage than those buildings not covered. For Special Flood Hazard Areas coastal and inland combined - the incidence of flood damage for buildings constructed after the NFIP building standards were adopted by the communities was reduced by 68 percent. (Material on NFIP extracted from "The National Flood Insurance Program," by Bill Zellers, Public Affairs Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Hazard Monthly, February 1992, pp 8-12.)

TYPES OF TEMPORARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Minimal Repair Program (MRP)

The stated purpose of the MRP is to make immediate, limited (or only temporary) repairs to damaged homes in order to make them safe, sanitary and secure, enabling the resident to either remain in the home or to return to it as quickly as possible. Only homeowners with minor damage to their homes or no insurance are eligible for the MRP.

Assistance is normally provided by a grant check from the Temporary Housing Program. The applicant must assume responsibility to contract for the work to be completed. Reimbursement can be made for eligible work that has already been completed. If the applicant chooses to make his or her own repairs, the grant will be made for materials only.

Rental Assistance

Applicants who are not eligible for assistance under MRP might be eligible for assistance with rental payments. Rental assistance can be provided for an initial period of thirty days (up to three months), and may last up to eighteen months, depending on the individual applicant's situation. Available housing units may also be leased by the Housing Office and sub-let to the applicant

whose rent is then reimbursed for up to ninety days. there is a limit, known as Fair Market Rent, that is established within a disaster area and defines the amount of rent that can be paid for each available housing unit.

Government-Owned or Assisted Housing

Under this program, low rent public housing, repossessed Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Veterans Administration, and Farmers Home Administration homes are made available for use by disaster victims. In an individual is placed in a government-owned repossessed house, there is no rent charged for the first 18 months.

Mobile Homes

If needed, and when no other forms of housing are available, mobile homes from one of FEMA's three storage areas can be brought into a disaster area. The mobile homes can be placed in commercial parks, on private sites, or in group parks, as needed by the affected community; however, they must be located outside the 100-year flood plain.

Applicants are not required to pay rent for the mobile homes during the first 18 months of occupancy; however, they are responsible for all utility payments. In some instances, the mobile homes are eventually sold to eligible applicants who cannot locate other more permanent housing.

Transient Accommodations

If displaced disaster victims have no place to stay while waiting to receive housing assistance, or if they only need housing for a short period of time, the Housing Office is authorized to pay for a hotel or motel room. This type of assistance is limited to a period not to exceed 30 days, and the recipient is responsible for all other charges such as phone calls and meals.

Supplemental Assistance

If items such as household equipment, appliances or furniture were destroyed in the disaster they can be provided through the housing program once an applicant has received temporary housing assistance. Any furniture that is provided is only a loan and must either be purchased or returned.

Mortgage and Rental Assistance

The Mortgage and Rental Assistance program is designed to provide assistance to applicants who have lost their regular income as a result of the disaster. It is intended to prevent evictions due to the loss of income caused by a disaster, and to keep victims in

their homes until they can resume independent payment of their mortgage or rent payments.

Individual and Family Grant Program

The Individual and Family Grant Program provides grants of up to \$5,000 to help families meet serious needs and necessary expenses that are not covered by other governmental assistance programs, insurance or other conventional forms of assistance. Financial aid can be provided under the following categories:

- Medical expenses
- Transportation costs
- Home repair
- Replacement of essential property
- Protective measures
- Funeral expenses

Seventy-five percent (75%) of the costs are funded by FEMA and twenty-five (25%), by the State. Business losses, including farm or ranch operations and non-essential items or services, are not eligible.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Individuals unemployed as a result of a Presidentially Declared Major Disaster and not covered by regular State or private unemployment insurance programs will be eligible for unemployment benefits funded by FEMA. The weekly compensation received will not exceed the maximum amount of payment under the Unemployment Compensation Program of Florida and may be provided until an individual is re-employed or up to one year after the Major Disaster is declared, whichever is the shorter period.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Crisis Counselling

Following a disaster of large proportions, there is often a critical need for counselling, to ease the suffering of the surviving victims. In recognition of this important need, FEMA, through the National Institute of Mental Health, funds Crisis Counselling in the aftermath of a disaster.

The program provides both referral services and short-term counselling for the emotional problems caused or aggravated by a disaster. Crisis counselling services are not automatically triggered by a Presidential Declaration of a Disaster. They are made available only after a special request by the Governor and approved by FEMA.

Social Security Benefits

The Social Security Administration (SSA) does offer assistance to recipients in the aftermath of a natural disaster. For example, the SSA will help assemble all address changes and will expedite check delivery to recipients. The SSA will also help applicants complete the process of applying for disability death and survivor benefits as well as SSA payments.

Veterans Benefits

The Veterans Administration (VA) will help affected recipients apply for VA death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements and adjustments to VA insured home mortgages.

Legal Services

The Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association does provide free local counselling to low income persons for disaster-related problems that may include replacing legal documents, transferring titles, handling contractual problems, will probates, insurance problems, etc. It is important to note that fee-generating cases, such as civil lawsuits for damages, where legal fees are based on court or out-of-court settlements, are not eligible.

Insurance Assistance

Information and assistance is provided by:

- The State Insurance Commission
- The American Insurance Association
- FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program

Tax Assistance

The Internal Revenue Service provides counselling and assistance to disaster victims applying for income tax rebates and to disaster victims who file tax returns during the year of the disaster occurrence or during any of the three previous years. Earlier tax returns can be amended, thereby allowing an immediate tax rebate. The rebates can be used for non-insured casualty losses to homes, personal property, businesses, or farming/ranching operations.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

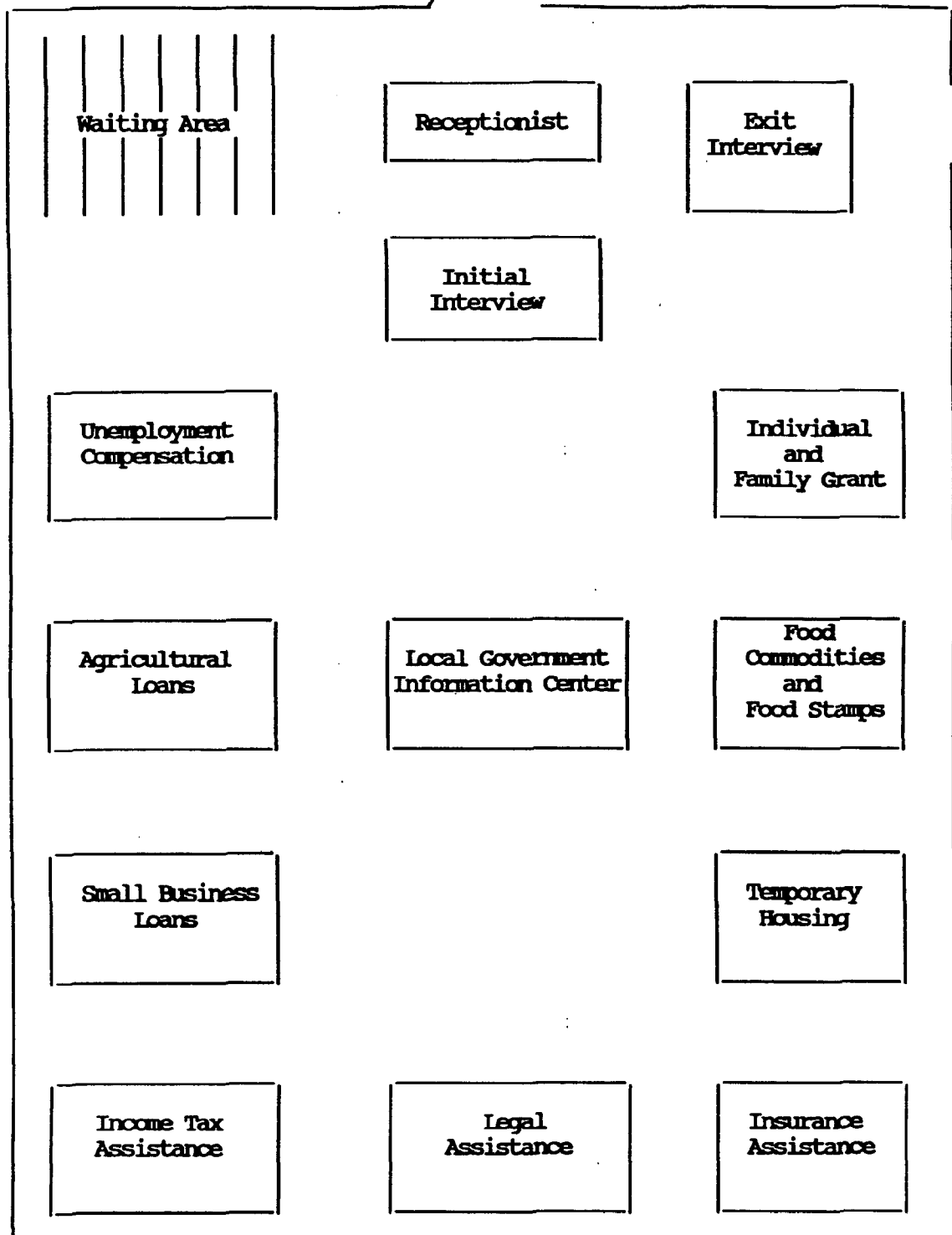
Fingerprint Identification. The FBI does provide specialized services to government and authorized law enforcement agencies to identify victims of a major disaster. Inquiries should be sent to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537

Food and Drug Administration (FDA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Contaminated Food and Drugs. The FDA offers advice, technical information, expert personnel and support facilities to establish Public Health controls and to protect the general public from contaminated food and drugs. State and local health authorities that are in need of assistance should contact the Food and Drug Administration District Office, 7200 Lake Ellenor Drive, Suite 1120, Orlando, FL 32809, Phone (407) 855-0900.

Other. A variety of services may be available on a local level depending on volunteer organizations participating with the Red Cross in the VOAD program. Annex J gives a description of such help that may be additionally available.

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTER
TYPICAL ONE-STOP LAYOUT



DISASTER APPLICATION CENTER CONSIDERATIONS

OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES

Registration forms
Map of disaster area
showing affected counties
State road map
Telephone directories
Name Tags
Ball-point pens
Masking tape
Cellophane tape and
dispensers
Writing pads
Rubber bands
File folders
Rulers
Marking pens
Scissors
Paper clips
Waste baskets
Pencils and sharpener
Stapler, staples
Sign Kit
Ash trays (smoking area ONLY)

SITE CRITERIA

Location accessible
to the damaged area
Sanitation facilities
Parking facilities
Ease of accessibility
to the elderly and to
handicapped
Security
Tables
Chairs
Telephones
Lighting
Auxiliary child care
facilities
Waiting Area
Buildings with
adequate open floor
space (4-5,000 sq ft)
Smoking Area (in
accordance with FS
386.205)

DISASTER SERVICE AND TIMETABLE MATRIX

In order to provide a ready, visual presentation of which entities are responsible for providing the various human service needs at different time periods, a Disaster Service and Timetable Matrix has been developed for each type of declared disaster: a Presidential Declared Disaster and a State Declared Disaster. These matrices follow.

The matrices provide for the identification of which agencies have primary responsibility for all the various service categories and which service in secondary or support capacities. They also serve to determine at what point each agency, will phase in as lead, relinquish responsibility to serve in a secondary or support role, be phased out, or not be involved in a particular service category. In some instances, the County is designated as primary provider until either the Red Cross Centers or DACs are operations.

GOVERNOR DECLARED DISASTER
SERVICE AND TIMETABLE MATRIX FOR DISASTER VICTIMS

SERVICES INFORMATION & REFERRAL	MUNICIPALITY S-FROM DAY 1	COUNTY P-ONGOING	RED CROSS P-ONGOING	STATE (DAC) P-WHEN ACTI- VATED	NOTES
EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTION	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	NONE	NONE	DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER RECEIVING POINT WILL COORDINATE DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTY SERVICE CENTERS
FOOD STAMPS	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	USDA AUTHORIZES EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
PREPARED MEALS/MASS FEEDING	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	NONE	IN SHELTERS AND BY MOBILE FEEDING TO WORKERS AND CLIENTS
FOOD VOUCHERS	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1-4 FOR "DIRE" NEEDS	P-FROM DAY 4 FOR 1-2 WEEKS ONLY	NONE	CASH VOUCHERS ISSUED BY RED CROSS, MUST HAVE COOKING FACILITIES. COUNTY "DIRE" NEEDS ONLY
COMMODITIES	NONE	P-RETAIL/USDA (SMALL CANS)	P-BULK #10 CANS OR LARGER	NONE	USDA AUTHORIZES EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
INDIVIDUAL SHELTER (SPECIAL NEEDS ONLY)	NONE	AT SHELTERS IDENTIFIED FOR SPECIAL NEEDS	COORDINATES WITH HRS	HRS OPERATES AND STAFFS	MUST MEET SPECIAL NEEDS CRITERIA TO BE ELIGIBLE
CONGREGATE SHELTER (PUBLIC SHELTERS)	NONE	PROVIDES FACILITIES	STAFF/OPERATES	NONE	DESIGNATED SCHOOL SITES
RENT OR MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1 FOR "DIRE" NEEDS	P-FROM DAY 4	NONE	RED CROSS COVERS RENT ONLY.
TEMPORARY HOUSING/ RELOCATION	PROVIDES INPUT	SEE NOTES	P-FROM DAY 4	GOVT (NOTES) NONE	COUNTY COORDINATES IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATIONS AND AVAILABILITY
UTILITY PAYMENTS	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1 FOR "DIRE NEEDS"	NONE	LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE	STATE - MUST MEET INCOME CRITERIA LIMITED TO ONE PAYMENT
RE-CONNECTION FEES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NA

P - PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S - SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

*(DAC) DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTER (GOVERNOR)

ANNEX K K-22

GOVERNOR DECLARED DISASTER (Cont'd)
SERVICE AND TIMETABLE MATRIX FOR DISASTER VICTIMS

SERVICES	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	RED CROSS P-FROM DAY 4	STATE (DAC)	NOTES
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	NONE	NONE		NONE	CASH VOUCHERS
TRANSPORTATION	NONE	P-ONGOING	NONE	NONE	EOC COORDINATES DURING RECOVERY AND EVACUATION
COUNSELING	NONE	P-ONGOING, SEE NOTES	REFERRAL FOR RED CROSS WORKERS ONLY	NONE	CONTACT SOCIAL SERVICES/COUNSELING SERVICES
COMFORT KITS (PERSONALS)	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4 AT CENTERS	NONE	DISTRIBUTED IN RED CROSS SERVICE CENTERS
CLOTHING	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4	NONE	CASH VOUCHERS ONLY
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	CITY JTPA	COUNTY JTPA	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF LABOR/ FLORIDA JOB SERVICE
DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	N/A
LEGAL SERVICES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	N/A
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY GRANTS; MAX \$11,500	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	N/A, PROGRAM ONLY AVAILABLE DURING PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS
DISASTER LOANS	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NA
INSURANCE ASSISTANCE	NONE	NONE	NONE	SEE NOTES	STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE CAN ASSIST APPLICANTS OF GAR REQUESTS
EMERGENCY HOME REPAIRS	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4 CASH VOUCHERS	NONE	RED CROSS PROVIDES MATERIALS - VOLUNTEER GROUPS PROVIDE LABOR TO BRING HOME UP TO SAFE LIVING ENVIRONMENT. CAN ISSUE \$1000 CASH VOUCHER.

P - PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S - SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

*(DAC) DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTER (GOVERNOR)

K-23

ANNEX K

**PRESIDENTIAL DECLARED DISASTER
SERVICE AND TIMETABLE MATRIX FOR DISASTER VICTIMS**

SERVICES INFORMATION & REFERRAL	MUNICIPALITY S-FROM DAY 1	COUNTY P-ONGOING	RED CROSS P-ONGOING	STATE P-WHEN ACTIVATED	FEMA (DACS) P-FROM DAY 7	NOTES
EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTION	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	SEE NOTES	NONE	NONE	DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER RECEIVING POINT WILL HANDLE DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTY SERVICE CENTERS
FOOD STAMPS	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	NONE	USDA AUTHORIZES EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
PREPARED MEALS/MASS FEEDING	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	NONE	NONE	IN SHELTERS AND BY MOBILE FEEDING TO WORKERS AND CLIENTS
FOOD VOUCHERS	NONE	P-FROM DAY 2 FOR "DIRE" NEEDS	P-FROM DAY 4 FOR 1-2 WEEKS ONLY	NONE	NONE	CASH VOUCHERS ISSUED BY RED CROSS; MUST HAVE COOKING FACILITIES.
COMMODITIES	NONE	P-RETAIL/USDA (SMALL CANS)	P-BULK #10 CANS OR LARGER	NONE	NONE	COUNTY "DIRE" NEEDS ONLY. USDA AUTHORIZES EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
INDIVIDUAL SHELTER (SPECIAL NEEDS ONLY)	NONE	AT SHELTERS IDENTIFIED FOR SPECIAL NEEDS	COORDINATES WITH HRS	HRS STAFFS AND OPERATES	NONE	MUST MEET SPECIAL NEEDS CRITERIA TO BE ELIGIBLE
CONGREGATE SHELTER (PUBLIC SHELTERS)	NONE	PROVIDES FACILITIES	STAFFS/OPERATES	NONE	NONE	DESIGNATED SCHOOL SITES
RENT OR MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1 FOR "DIRE" NEEDS	P-FROM DAY 4	HRS OPERATES RMAP (NOTES)	FROM DAY 7	RED CROSS COVERS RENT ONLY. FEMA COVERS BOTH. HRS OPERATES FOR FEDS RENT & MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
TEMPORARY HOUSING/ RELOCATION	PROVIDES INPUT	SEE NOTES	P-FROM DAY 4	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	COUNTY COORDINATES IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATIONS AND AVAILABILITY
UTILITY PAYMENTS	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1 FOR "DIRE" NEEDS	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	N/A
RE-CONNECTION FEES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	N/A
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	NONE		P-FROM DAY 4	NONE	S-FROM DAY 7	CASH VOUCHERS

P - PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S - SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARED DISASTER (Contd)
SERVICE AND TIMETABLE MATRIX FOR DISASTER VICTIMS

SERVICES	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	RED CROSS	STATE	FEMA (DAES)	NOTES
TRANSPORTATION	NONE	P-ONGOING	NONE	NONE	NONE	EOC COORDINATES DURING RECOVERY AND EVACUATION
COUNSELING	NONE	P-ONGOING SEE NOTES	REFERRAL FOR RED CROSS WORKERS ONLY	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	SOCIAL SERVICES/COUNSELING SERVICES
COMFORT KITS (PERSONALS)	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4 AT CENTERS	NONE	NONE	DISTRIBUTED BY RED CROSS SERVICE CENTERS
CLOTHING	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4	NONE	NONE	CASH VOUCHERS ONLY
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	JTPA	JTPA	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	NONE	THROUGH DEPT OF LABOR OR FLORIDA JOB SERVICES
UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 1	P-FROM DAY 7	N/A
LEGAL SERVICES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7 ON	N/A
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY GRANTS; MAX \$11,500	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-25% OF COST (MATCH)	P-75% OF TOTAL COST	HAS TO BE DENIED BY SBA TO QUALIFY
DISASTER LOANS SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	MUST BE PRIMARY RESIDENT
INSURANCE ASSISTANCE	NONE	NONE	NONE	DEPT OF INS ASSIST+	P-FROM DAY 7	NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE *ASSISTS AT GAR REQUEST
EMERGENCY HOME REPAIRS	NONE	NONE	P-FROM DAY 4 CASH VOUCHER	NONE	P-FROM DAY 7	RED CROSS PROVIDES MATERIALS VOLUNTEER GROUPS PROVIDE LABOR TO BRING HOME UP TO SAFE LIVING ENVIRONMENT. CAN ISSUE \$1000 CASH VOUCHER

P - PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY
S - SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

Appendix K-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

SERVICE CENTERS (HURRICANE/EMERGENCY)

Neighborhood Service Centers

1. Lee Davis Neighborhood Service Center
3402 N. 22nd Street
Tampa, FL 33605
2. West Tampa Neighborhood Service Center
2103 N. Rome Avenue
Tampa, FL 33607
3. Plant City Neighborhood Service Center
702 E. Alsobrook Street
Plant City, FL 33566
4. Ruskin Neighborhood Service Center
101 14th Avenue SE
Ruskin, FL 33570

Alternate Neighborhood Service Centers

1. College Hill Housing Development Auditorium - LDNSC
2400 E. Lake Avenue
Tampa, FL 33604
2. Egypt Lake Recreation Center - WINSC
3126 W. Lambright Street
Tampa, FL 33610
3. Haines Street Recreation Center - PCNSC
1601 E. Haines Street
Plant City, FL 33566
4. Bethune Civic Center - Ruskin CSC
North Street & 4th Street
Wimauma, FL 33598

Red Cross Service Centers

1. Central Park Village Boys Club
1000 E. India
Tampa, FL 33604
2. The New Place
2801 N. 17th Street
Tampa, FL 33611

3. Interbay Boys and Girls Club
4002 South Coolidge
Tampa, FL 33611
4. Police Athletic League
1924 West Diana Street
Tampa, FL 33607
5. American Legion Post #111
6918 N. Florida Avenue
Tampa, FL 33604
6. Roy Haines Recreational Center
1902 S. Village Ave
Tampa, FL 33621
7. Keystone recreation Center
1972 Gunn Highway
Odessa, FL 33556
8. American Legion Post #334
929 E. 139th Avenue
Tampa, FL 33612
9. Knights Elementary School (Old Building
Corner of Hwy 39 and Knights Griffin Road
Plant City, FL 33566
10. Mango Recreation Center
11717 Clay Pit Road
Mango, FL
11. Dover Boys and Girls Club
SR 574 & Gallagher
Dover, FL 33527
12. Garderville Recreation Center
6215 Symmes
Gibsonston, FL 33619
13. Ruskin Recreation Center
901 6th Street SE
Ruskin, FL 33549
14. Balm Recreation Center
15450 Balm Street
Balm, FL 33503

Disaster Field Office

Florida State Fairgrounds
4800 US Hwy 301 N
Tampa, FL 33610

Disaster Assistance Centers/State
Disaster Application Centers/Federal

1. Postal Carriers Union Hall
Cypress and MacDill
Tampa, FL 33607
2. West Tampa Boys and Girls Club
1415 N. MacDill
Tampa, FL 33607
3. Ybor City Boys and Girls Club
2806 15th Street
Tampa, FL 33605
4. Nativity Catholic Church
205 S. Oakwood
Brandon, FL 33511
5. Temple Terrace Recreation Center
6610 Whiteway Drive
Temple Terrace, FL 33617
6. First Baptist church of Mango
Mango, FL 33550
7. Dover Advent Christian Church
Dover - Sydney Road (1 Blk S. of Hwy 74)
Dover, FL 33527
8. Hillsborough Community Center
Plant City Campus
Park Road and Commerce
Plant City, FL 33566
9. Seventh Day Adventist Church
2303 Strawberry Drive
Plant City, FL 33566

Appendix K-2

MANATEE COUNTY

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTERS

Manatee County Boy's Club
Bradenton Branch
1415 9th Street West
Bradenton

Manatee County Boy's Club
DeSoto Branch
5231 34th Street West
Bradenton

Bradenton Kiwanis Club
21st Avenue West and 14th Street
Bradenton

Palmetto Boy's Club
1600 10th Street West
Palmetto

South Manatee Branch Library
1506 Bayshore Gardens Pkwy
Bradenton

Bradenton Library
1301 Barcarolitta Blvd
Bradenton

Appendix K-3

PASCO COUNTY

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTERS

Pasco-Hernando Community College
7025 State Road 587
New Port Richey

Pasco-Hernando Community College
2401 North Highway 41
Dade City

New Port Richey Recreation Center
832 Indian Avenue East
New Port Richey

Land O'Lakes Civic Center
U.S. Route 41 North
Land O'Lakes

Zephyrhills Municipal Building
603 8th Street
Zephyrhills

Pasco County Fairgrounds Auditorium
Between S.R. 41 and S. R. 52
Dade City

Hudson Senior High School
1000 Cobra Way
Hudson

Appendix K-4

PINELLAS COUNTY

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTER LOCATIONS

1. Clearwater City Hall Annex
10 South Missouri Ave
Clearwater
2. Dunedin Community Center
Michigan Boulevard & Pinehurst Street
3. Largo Community Center
65 4th St NW
Largo
4. Pinellas Park City Auditorium
7690 59th St N
Pinellas Park
5. Tarpon Springs Community Center
400 S. Walton St
Tarpon Springs
6. Leisure Services Administration Building
1450 16th St N
St. Petersburg
7. Child's Park Recreation Center
4301 13th Ave S
St. Petersburg
8. Roberts Community Center
1246 50th Ave N
St. Petersburg
9. Wildwood Community Center
2650 10th Ave S
St. Petersburg
10. YMCA Building
1005 Highland Ave
Clearwater
11. St. Petersburg Junior College
6605 5th Ave N
St. Petersburg
12. Martin L. King Center
1201 S Douglas Ave
Clearwater

13. Seminole VFW
10997 72nd Ave N
Seminole
14. St. Petersburg Junior College
Clearwater Campus
2465 Drew Street
Clearwater
15. Countryside High School
SR 580 and McMullen-Booth Road
Clearwater
16. St. Petersburg Junior College
Tarpon Campus
Klosterman Road
Tarpon Springs
17. Pinellas County Cooperative Extension Services
12175 125th St N
Largo

Plans for activation of any facility as a Disaster Assistance Center will be coordinated through each municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. Upon activation of any facility, a statement of responsibility for the care and for reimbursement of any damages that occur as a result of use, will be obtained, if possible, from the Federal Coordinating Officer responsible for establishment and operation of the Center.

ALTERNATE DISASTER FIELD OFFICE

In the event the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County is unable to function as planned, facilities for an alternate DFO are as follows:

Pinellas County Cooperative Extension Services
12175 125th Street N
Largo



Annex L

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

GENERAL

Following a major hurricane there will be many offers of volunteer assistance from individuals, organizations and businesses. Counties must be prepared to promptly and efficiently process volunteer offers, assess areas of need and effectively assign resources to the most critical areas of need. A central coordinating point must be established to process the potential thousands of offers of volunteer assistance.

RESPONSIBILITY

The agency within each county responsible for overseeing disaster recovery volunteer services is the Human Resources Department. The Volunteer Center of Hillsborough County will be responsible for staffing the Community Referral and Volunteer Clearance Center within the Regional Recovery Center (see Annex N), hereafter called the Volunteer Center. The Center will consist of 32 personnel at peak strength with 29 people manning phones and three supervisory or liaison personnel. Staffing will be augmented by the United Way of Hillsborough County and other United Way member agencies not holding a disaster-related mission. During the recovery period, the Public Information Office representative in the EOC must insure the telephone numbers of the Volunteer Center are given the widest possible media dissemination.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Volunteer Center will coordinate all volunteer activities from the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. The Red Cross will act as the final clearing center for human services volunteers and coordinate all voluntary response agencies holding a disaster-related mission. In addition, the Red Cross will coordinate all offerings of corporate donations to mass care operations to include shelter, feeding and the distribution of relief supplies. Most of the latter is accomplished by Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), which will be discussed in greater depth.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In advance of a hurricane, the EOC will notify the Director of Human Resources to activate the volunteer Center. This initial activation will be with minimal staffing, sufficient to set up the operation at the Fairgrounds. At the same time, the Volunteer Center of Hillsborough County and United Way will alert identified members of the staff to report for duty as soon as possible after the storm.

The initial cadre of the Volunteer Center will coordinate with the Director of the RRC for necessary support at the Fairgrounds. The following support equipment will be provided through the RRC staff.

- 20 single line telephone outlets (27 voice on rotary, 2 TDD and 1 FAX machine)
- 29 single unit telephone instruments
- 16 six-foot folding tables
- 32 folding chairs

The Department of Human Resources will coordinate the acquisition of two TDD units and a facsimile machine. Human Resources will also be responsible for providing office supplies. The Red Cross will provide the necessary Red Cross Staff Registration Forms and Red Cross Staff Request Forms.

Once fully activated with a complete staff, the Volunteer Center will operate on a 24 hour/7 days a week basis until deemed otherwise appropriate. Later, operations can be reduced to narrower time spans. However, the Volunteer Center will continue to operate for as long as necessary through the recovery period. All offers of assistance, either manpower or logistics, will be documented on appropriate forms to be provided by the Red Cross. The various kinds of volunteer assistance and treatment of each are addressed as follows:

Public Citizen

If the volunteer is for human service-related activities, the Volunteer Center will refer to the Red Cross which in turn will refer to an appropriate government or privately sponsored human service agency. If the volunteer is not human service-related (e.g., building repair, debris removal, etc.), they will not be referred to any local government-controlled disaster recovery operation due to liability ramifications. These individuals will be advised of various charitable organizations which specialize in recovery work and which may be able to utilize the volunteer assistance.

County Employee

All County employees who volunteer for service outside their primary job responsibility must get department director approval and must coordinate his/her availability with the County Human Services representative at the Volunteer Center. If the volunteer is for human service-related activity, the Red Cross will coordinate and refer to a human service agency. If the volunteer is for non-human service-related activity, the individual will be referred to the applicable department (e.g., Road & Street, Solid Waste, etc.). Similar rules would apply to employees of the municipalities.

Law Enforcement Volunteer

All law enforcement officers who volunteer for service outside their area of jurisdiction shall be referred to the Volunteer Center. The Volunteer Center shall maintain a list of volunteer officers and contact information. This list shall be provided to law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction within Hillsborough County upon request of the law enforcement agency.

Offers of Gifts-In-Kind (Corporate)

Offers of corporate gifts-in-kind (e.g. food, clothing, building materials, etc.) will be referred to the Red Cross to determine if they meet the immediate mass care needs of disaster victims and/or emergency workers. If the donations meet Red Cross criteria, they will be coordinated and distributed within the Red Cross network. If a donation does not meet Red Cross needs, it will be referred to the RRC which will attempt to match the offer of public service need within the region.

Offers of Gifts-In-Kind (Individual)

Offers of items from the general community, both locally and nationally, must be carefully screened. In many cases, offers of disaster relief supplies from individuals can be counterproductive. Many of these kinds of supplies are not items that are really needed, they take up space and they waste valuable time of relief workers. A concerted effort will be made by the Director of Emergency Management, through the Public Information Office, to advertise to the media what type of relief supplies are actually needed.

Supplies that reach the County from outside sources will be directed to the RRC at the Fairgrounds. If the supplies are those that are needed, they can be distributed from the RRC to the areas of need within the region. Certain supplies may be directed to charitable organizations or church groups for further distribution to the needy. Items of no value which cannot be redistributed may have to be turned away by the RRC. Again, an aggressive media campaign can get information to the public, locally and nationally, those supplies that are needed and those that are not.

Cash Donations

Individuals or organizations wishing to donate cash will be advised of those humanitarian agencies providing disaster relief. Donations can be made to the United Way which can direct funds to agencies providing disaster relief or to the Red Cross which provides direct financial relief to victims. The Red Cross issues cash vouchers to disaster victims which can be used to purchase necessary items through merchants of their choice such as food or clothing. Cash donations to the Red Cross are used to replace

those funds provided by the Red Cross National Disaster Relief Fund to residents of the local community. The Red Cross prefers to receive cash donations and issue vouchers for the following reasons:

- Cash goes back into the community, to local merchants, whose businesses will already suffer from the effects of the storm and who could actually suffer bankruptcy if the area was saturated from donations of food and clothing from the outside.
- Most goods donated for disaster victims are cleaned, processed and packaged in advance by VOAD agencies and are distributed by these charitable organizations. Lack of adequate, trained volunteers makes receipt and distribution of goods a lengthy and cumbersome process.
- Although donated by well-intentioned, generous, and responsive citizens, many goods are unusable because they are either inappropriate (ski parkas and woollens for Florida) or unsuitable (old, torn or dirty clothing).

National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)

NVOAD is a group of voluntary national organizations that have made disaster response a priority. After 1969's Hurricane Camille, organizations that had been involved in providing resources and services to victims and communities affected by disaster shared their mutual concern about the frequent duplication of services. Representatives from these voluntary organizations began to meet together on a regular basis. The purpose of those early meetings was for participants to share their respective activities, concerns, and frustrations in order that duplication of effort would be minimized and more efficient handling of disaster services would occur. These organizations today make up what is called the NVOAD. With an annual meeting each year during January, NVOAD endeavors to achieve its goals to increase cooperation, coordination, communication, and education, and to support appropriate disaster legislation.

Organization

A nine-member executive committee meets at least four times each year to provide guidance for the implementation and achievement of NVOAD goals. NVOAD is non-operational, which gives each of its members the privilege of independently — but cooperatively— providing and implementing its resources when responding to disasters. NVOAD is committed to the philosophy that the time to train, prepare, and become acquainted with each other is best achieved prior to the time of actual disaster response. Although NVOAD is not officially a part of the American Red Cross, VOAD services and agencies are placed under the ARC umbrella for administrative purposes. The Red Cross and other organizations

provide key staff support services, although any member organization may offer to assist with services and resources.

State VOADS: NVOAD is committed to the development of a VOAD in each state. Through an agreement process, a state VOAD may become a partner with NVOAD. Experience has demonstrated increased effectiveness and efficiency in disaster response when a state VOAD exists. Organizations and agencies that do not have national counterparts are provided the privilege of participating at the state level.

Attachment

Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Attachment L-1

FLORIDA VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER

ADVENTIST COMMUNITY SERVICES

Nationwide, there are nine union conferences (areas); 58 local conferences (following state lines more or less), each with a disaster coordinator. There are 4,200 churches, each with a community services director, which provide 188 emergency vehicles and 616 community service centers. Volunteers are largely church members with experience in staffing community centers, most with some disaster service. Professionals are largely in the areas of social welfare, health-care services, and pastoral counseling. Health-care personnel include physicians, nurses, and paramedics in the following categories:

- Those employed by Adventist church-related hospitals in the United States;
- Those trained by Loma Linda University and by Adventist Church-related schools of nursing and engaged in private practice;
- Professional social workers

The supervision of volunteers is under the direction of community services coordinators within the Department of Church Ministries. Services provided include: receiving, processing, and distributing clothing, bedding, and food products; emergency feeding; pastoral counseling for disaster victims; and participation in the cooperative disaster child-care program

State Point of Contact: Richard O'Fill - Director
Emil Moldrik, Disaster Coordinator for
Florida Conference
3301 Fisher Road
Avon Park, FL 33825
(813) 453-6642

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (A.M.E.)

The emergency response program is coordinated by the Women's Missionary Society of the A.M.E. Church. Classes in disaster are conducted at the Episcopal conference and district levels throughout the Conference year. A Regional Disaster Coordinator has been appointed for each of the five American Red Cross Districts in Florida. The Goal is to train 700 A.M.E. members for disaster work to provide manpower, on-site coordination and supervision during the disaster and post-disaster recovery period. Shelter for disaster victims and pastoral counseling.

State Point of Contact: Margaret Ward, President
401 N. Mills Street
Leesburg, FL 32748
(904) 787-4293

AMERICAN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH (AECC)

In disaster situations, there will be a local church response and a denominational response. For domestic disasters, the Christian Disaster Response will assist local churches in the organizational structure and training for local church members, in cooperation with the American Red Cross and Church World Service, to enable those members to become volunteers available for assignment on community and national disasters.

The denominational response will be to respond with an initial on-site disaster assessment and to provide direct assistance to victims with mobile and fixed-site kitchen/feeding facilities and "in-kind" disaster relief supplies, as are needed and requested. Regional centers will stockpile food, clothing, building materials and medical supplies for domestic and international responses.

For international responses, the Christian Disaster Response, will, again, be in the form of volunteers to assist with fixed and mobile kitchen/feeding facilities, food, clothing, building materials and medical supplies, as requested and as determined by an on-site disaster assessment. This disaster assessment will be conducted by trained CDR personnel and will be made available to all responding church world service communicants.

State Point of Contact: Mr. Ron Patterson, Executive Director
4800 Lynchburg Road
Winter Haven, FL 33881
(813) 956-5343

AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC. (ARRL)

The ARRL is a national volunteer organization of 150,000 licensed radio amateurs in the United States. ARRL maintains a field organization of 5,000 leadership volunteers and 70,000 registered radio amateur members of the ARRL-sponsored Amateur Radio Emergency Service. This large volunteer force is headed in each of 68 geographical sections by an elected section manager. Disaster communications in each of those sections is under the direction of an appointed section emergency coordinator (SEC), who, in turn, directs district and local emergency coordinators. Radio amateurs volunteer not only their services but also the use of their privately owned equipment for use in disaster situations.

Florida has more than 1,400 volunteer members, providing emergency communications services to any person or organization who wants it, free of charge. ARRL and Florida Amateur Radio Emergency

CHRISTIAN REFORMED WORLD RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Disaster Response Service has the overall aim of assisting churches in the disaster-affected community to respond to the needs of persons within that community. The Disaster Response Service is essentially a volunteer force, prepared to offer the following services: management advice and resources; advocacy support; needs assessment; training for local workers; assistance to the Red Cross; clean-up and repair; child-care; and construction expertise.

State Point of Contact: Russ Hocksema
4519 59th Street W
Bradenton, FL 34210
(813) 792-0282

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

The Church of the Brethren is organized in 24 districts within the continental US and has disaster response coordinators in each district. Districts are encouraged to have local congregations appoint coordinators, who have the task of organizing the parish for disaster. The Brethren have traditionally been known for debris removal and long-term rebuilding. Another of the ministries available to disaster-affected communities is Cooperative Disaster Child Care. Trained personnel are available, through the national office, to establish child-care centers following major disasters.

The disaster service of the Church of the Brethren will vary with the strength and commitment of the districts. Some districts are committed to immediate response and long-term rebuilding, while others, to date, have engaged only in the immediate clean-up.

State Point of Contact: Earlene Bradley
3796 Senegal Circle
Oviedo, FL 32765
(407) 366-4254

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

Church World Service (CWS) is the cooperative relief and development agency of the National Council of Churches of Christ and its 32 Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox member communions. Since 1946, CWS has provided aid for emergency disaster response, rehabilitation, and development programs overseas; since 1972, it has also responded to disasters in the US. CWS will respond through its National Disaster Response Director when there is a major disaster declared by the President. Response may also be available when requested by judicatories, councils, or denominations, or when the director feels that a predisaster, disaster, or post-disaster condition exists.

Church World Service can provide a trained disaster response consultant to advise the religious community after disaster strikes and a small emergency one-time grant. In severe disaster areas, religious leaders may decide that the task is too complex and demanding to do alone and is more effective when coordinated. They may decide to work together under the auspices of an existing inter-religious organization that will respond to unmet needs of the long-term disaster-related problems of those affected, or a new organization may be formed for this purpose.

Church World Service has an agreement with both FEMA and the American Red Cross and serves as a link with the religious community during times of major disasters. CWS recommends that the local inter-religious community provide a liaison to the American Red Cross and FEMA if a disaster is declared by the President of the United States, to coordinate efforts and not duplicate resources to those affected by disaster.

State Point of Contact: Mr. Bill Nix
1349 Cambridge Drive
Venice, FL 34293
(813) 497-2742

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Primary work is in the area of refugee resettlement, rehabilitation, and development. The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief is the Church's channel for disaster response.

The fund responds to domestic disaster principally through the church's network of nearly 100 U.S. dioceses and 7,600 parishes. The fund sends immediate relief grants of such basics as food, water, medical assistance, and financial aid within the first 90 days to areas torn by natural or man-made disaster. Diocesan bishops provide a vital communication link through their first-hand assessment of the scope of need and priority of response, which is often ecumenical.

Follow-up response to crisis situations, within a three-month to two-year period, is provided through rehabilitation grants, which offer means to rebuild, to replant ruined crops, and to counsel those in trauma. This is one of the few organizations which provides assistance beyond the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

State Point of Contact: Richard Ames
1704 Buchanan Street
Hollywood, FL 33020
(305) 921-3721

INTER-LUTHERAN DISASTER RESPONSE

The Inter-Lutheran Disaster Response is a cooperative effort of two Lutheran church bodies: the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The cooperative effort brings some 17,000 Lutheran Congregations nationwide into cooperative partnership with the American Red Cross and other voluntary agencies and churches in providing response services to communities experiencing disasters. In Florida, 366 Lutheran congregations may be called into response activities.

State Point of Contact: Marie Flanagan
109 Cambridge Square SE
Winter Haven, FL 33880
(813) 299-2546

MENNONITE DISASTER SERVICE

Mennonite Disaster Services has four regions in the United States, one in Canada, and 59 local units. The Mennonite, Brethren in Christ, and related AnaBaptist constituent churches respond through MDS to help the needs of disaster victims.

Mennonite Disaster Service workers are volunteers who serve without pay. They carry out their disaster assistance activities, supported by the larger regional and binational network, in a spirit of cooperation with the various agencies of the government and with other volunteer disaster service organizations.

The major contribution of Mennonite Disaster Service to most disaster situations will be supplying volunteer personnel for cleanup, repair, and rebuild operations. Special emphasis is placed on helping those least able to help themselves, such as the elderly, handicapped, widowed, etc. In most cases, the MDS organization will not provide resources for housing materials, anticipating that these will come from other sources. MDS will require no fees for services provided, although support via Red Cross, local Interfaiths, etc., for food and housing volunteer personnel is usually welcomed and appreciated.

State Point of Contact: Atlee Schlabach
1411 Fox Creek Drive
Sarasota, FL 34240
(813) 371-5094

NATIONAL CATHOLIC DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE (CATHOLIC CHARITIES, USA, SECRETARIAT)

The National Catholic Disaster Relief Committee is responsible for coordinating the activities of Catholic groups in time of domestic

disaster. The United States Catholic Conference of Bishops has assigned Catholic Charities USA to act as secretariat to the committee. The committee is responsible to the United States Catholic Conference and the Board of Catholic Charities USA. Through its network of 40 social service programs and offices in Dade and Broward Counties, Catholic Community Services of the Archdiocese of Miami provides assistance to Floridians in times of disaster. The first priority of staff and agency volunteers is to attend to the needs of over 4,000 agency clients during an emergency situation. After the emergency has passed, OCS personnel are available to assist at Red Cross Service Centers; provide several locations with staff to serve at Service Centers; help with distribution of food and clothing; serve as bilingual interviewers; provide professional staff to serve as crisis counselors; and assist with communications.

State Point of Contact: Monseigneur Brian Walsh, President
9401 Biscayne Blvd
Miami, FL 33138
(305) 754-2444

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (PCA)

The Presbyterian Church in America disaster response program is an outreach of the Mercy Ministries subcommittee of the Presbyterian Church in America. The disaster program assists victims in preparedness, cleanup and rebuilding, counseling, nursing services and trained Red Cross volunteers. Most disaster efforts will be in cooperation with other VOAD agencies.

State Point of Contact: Audrey Stallings
1343 Glenwood Rd.
Deland, FL 32720
(904) 734-5180

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA)

In the United States, responses are coordinated through contact persons in the 167 Presbyteries and 15 Synods of the Church. A nine-member Advisory Committee to the Program Agency Board has ultimate authority over the operations. They provide funding and support for disaster and refugee programming and relief and disaster organizations and provide resettlement opportunities for refugees in Presbyterian Churches. The disaster program is carried out in cooperation with the Church World Service.

State Point of Contact: John Bartholomew
435 Clark Rd., Suite 404
Jacksonville, FL 32218
(904) 764-5644

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army disaster teams offer food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities for survival. Crisis counseling is available for disaster victims. Other programs include cleaning, rebuilding, missing persons service, temporary shelter, mass and mobile feeding, and collection and distribution of donated goods.

State Point of Contact: Captain John Roy Jones
P.O. Box 270848
Tampa, FL 33688
(813) 962-6611

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DePAUL

SVDP provides volunteer service to disaster victims depending on local need and available resources. Some councils operate stores, homeless shelters and feeding facilities. The stores' merchandise - clothing, household appliances, furniture, etc., can be made available to disaster victims. Warehousing facilities could be used for storing and sorting donated merchandise during the emergency period.

State Point of Contact: Ed Sepko
5904 Waterview Circle
Palm Springs, FL
(407) 965-1670

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION - FLORIDA CONFERENCE

There are 2,000 Southern Baptist Churches in Florida. Many now have Disaster Relief teams and/or volunteers.

Equipment Available includes a 40-foot feeding unit, housed at Lake Yale (near Eustis) which self-contained to go to disaster sites and feed over 3,000 people before needing restocked. It works with local Emergency Management, State Division of Disaster Preparedness, and the Red Cross to determine the location of the unit. Feeding units from other States are also available in a major disaster. There is additionally, a 10-foot mobile child care unit. Trained workers can take this unit to Disaster areas and provide child care while parents are involved in clean-up, or seeking other assistance. Several associations have indicated an interest in developing smaller vehicles to supplement the Baptist's feeding unit.

Over 700 men and women have volunteered to serve in a variety of ways: local disasters, damage assessment, shelter management, early response teams, feeding unit, child care, repair and recovery, communications, and counseling. Volunteers update their training through Red Cross courses, and Florida's Baptist Convention Disaster Relief Seminars.

State Point of Contact: Charles Ragland
1230 Hendricks Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32207
(904) 396-2351

UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF

The UMCOR has 14 districts in the Florida Conference, providing Church facilities, volunteers and counseling for disaster relief operations. Other services provided are: Christian listening in crisis, advocacy, cleanup, rebuilding, clothing collection and processing, food distribution, transportation, and AMEN NETWORK-communications.

State Point of Contact: The Rev. Ralph Jones
1612 Beth Drive
Green Cove Springs, FL 32043
(904) 284-2082

Annex M

PUBLIC INFORMATION

GENERAL

The importance of accurate, timely information is utmost following a major hurricane. Mechanisms in place prior to hurricane passage alerting the population concerning evacuation, etc., will continue in place and be even more important as recovery operations commence. The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidelines that will assist communities of the Tampa Bay Region to provide their citizens with timely information responsive to disaster situations.

RESPONSIBILITY

A primary regional Joint Information Center (JIC) staffed with public affairs representatives from the Federal government and the State will be established to ensure the coordinated, timely, and accurate release of information to the news media and to the public about hurricane-related alerts, warnings, protective actions, damage information, and response and recovery activities. The regional JIC will be set up in or near the Disaster Field Office in the Regional Recovery Center (RRC) at the State Fairgrounds in Hillsborough County. Information intended for the news media and the public will be coordinated prior to release among Federal departments and agencies with the State and local officials and Information Centers established in the county EOCs.

ORGANIZATION

A satellite JIC will be set up at FEMA headquarters in Washington, DC and will be phased out once the primary JIC is operating. Other satellite JICs may be established at one or more FEMA Regional Offices or at other locations. Satellite JICs will release only information that has been cleared through the primary JIC. A Congressional liaison program will be established to provide information to the Washington and district offices of Congressional representatives and to respond to questions, concerns, and problems raised by their constituents. The program will be managed by the Federal Coordinating Officer's Congressional Liaison Officer (CLO) who will be supported by experienced Congressional liaison personnel from all Federal departments and agencies involved in the response. Each Emergency Support Functions (ESF) primary agency will deploy a Congressional Affairs Representative (CAR) to the primary JIC. Information to be released to Congressional offices and constituents will be coordinated among participating Federal departments and agencies with State and local officials, as appropriate, prior to release.

On-scene Congressional relations staff will locate in or near the DFO. A deputy CLO at the primary JIC will maintain continuing liaison with the public affairs personnel at the headquarters JIC and with the

Congressional liaison element at the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC). The on-scene Congressional relations staff will also provide information pertaining to requests for hearings and special legislation.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The JIC will be responsible for public awareness and information according to the following functional tasks:

- Disseminate information concerning the disaster through the Governor's Director of Communications or the appointed State Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Utilize the resources available to the Florida Association of Broadcasters to assist in the dissemination of information to out-of, and in-state media sources through the SEOC or the Governor's Press Secretary.
- Immediately coordinate with County EOCs and the RRC to establish what is and is not needed from entities wanting to volunteer goods and services.
- Identify where the general public can get information about what to donate and where to go by establishing toll-free 1-800 numbers.

Annex N

HURRICANE REGIONAL RECOVERY CENTER OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Special recognition is extended to the Hillsborough County Emergency Planning Operations staff who prepared this Annex in conjunction with the Hillsborough County Hurricane Recovery Implementation Guide, 2/7/91. In preparing for the recovery of Hillsborough County at the State Fair Grounds located in northern Hillsborough County, advantage was taken of the numerous factors which would make this location ideal for a Regional Recovery Center (RRC) as well. The factors include but are not limited to: accessibility to all major highway networks; high ground location, least likely to require evacuation during a hurricane; size (both indoor and outdoor storage areas), and facilities for directing recovery to include communications, office space, etc. TERPC is indebted to the Hillsborough County staff for their research.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

For continuity of direction and control throughout hurricane emergency operations, each county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will provide primary direction and control functions for the recovery phase in their respective counties. Regional/cross-county recovery operations will be coordinated by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) until State personnel arrive at the Regional Recovery Center.

OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES

Inter-Governmental Recovery Operations: In the aftermath of a hurricane affecting the Tampa Bay Region, a Regional Recovery Center (RRC) will be established at the Florida State Fairgrounds primarily to serve Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco and Pinellas Counties. Since a hurricane is no respecter of governmental and organizational boundaries, the RRC may serve other counties as well, dependent upon the areas of greatest need to be determined upon activation of the RRC.

Regional Recovery Center (RRC): Hillsborough County's Recovery Center is already located at the State Fairgrounds and will provide an initial cadre to man and operate both centers. The RRC will be the logistical hub and clearing house for sustenance and restoration supplies coming into the region from other areas of the State and country. Representatives from each County in the Region will be located at the RRC to coordinate the allocation of supplies to their respective county.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Responsibilities: The primary local coordinating agency for requesting resources and sustenance supplies from the State and Federal

sources and allocating such supplies within each County is the County EOC.

State Responsibilities: The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and his team will be established as an extension of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as soon as possible after storm passage to monitor and allocate supplies to each of the four counties of the region. The GAR may be located at the RRC and will carry out all State coordination and assistance functions and will coordinate with the Federal Disaster Field Office (DFO) when established. The DFO, once established, will remain at the RRC unless necessity dictates otherwise.

Federal Disaster Assistance:

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): Upon Presidential Disaster Declaration, A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Recovery Manager will be appointed to direct federal assistance to local disaster areas. An FCO may also be appointed at the local level. Similarly a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will be appointed to assist.

Disaster Field Office (DFO): The FCO, with assistance from the SCO and County emergency management officials, will establish a DFO. Since the DFO needs to be centrally located, the RRC site is the best location. This collocation will improve coordination at all levels.

RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Resource Allocations

Requests for Supplies/Resources: Municipalities will make all requests to their respective county EOC. The county EOC's will consolidate all city requests into a county request for the resources. The counties' requests for outside resources will be made to the GAR/DFO at the RRC. Resources procured by the GAR/DFO will be allocated to each county of the region based on needs and county requests.

Supplies/Resources: Supplies shall include, but not be limited to, water medication, food, ice, clothing, and blankets. Resources may include personnel, equipment, and rebuilding/repair supplies that are needed to carry out intra-county emergency operations.

Agency Distribution Responsibilities:

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): Emergency supplies coming into the region will be allocated to the counties by the GAR/DFO at the RRC. Allocation and dispatch of supplies to the individual counties will be coordinated between the GAR/DFO and

County representatives. Requests for resources from municipal EOCs will go through the County EOC to the RRC.

County Distribution:

General: Based on the allocation of outside resources, the GAR/DFO will direct the transportation of supplies from the source directly to County emergency access County Control Points that will be established utilizing County law enforcement personnel at all major roadways entering the County. These access control points will be monitored by each County EOC. As supplies reach these points, control point personnel will receive emergency clearance from the County EOC to direct the supplies to the County Resource Staging Areas (CSA). The CSA will then process, unload and/or redirect the supplies to the respective community/city Recovery Center (RC), as designated by the city EOC, or unincorporated county area RC. The RC will distribute supplies to the public as appropriate.

As directed by the County EOC, the CSA will coordinate with non-governmental relief agencies for provision of mass feeding facilities. The CSA will also coordinate with private suppliers of ice and bottled water to ensure optimum and prioritized distribution as well as to prevent price gouging on emergency supplies.

Finally, emergency vector control throughout the County will be coordinated at the CSA. A major disaster declaration will make available assistance from the U.S. Center for Disease Control and/or Public Health Service under a federal program of Vector Control. This program will assist in determining the best disease control strategies, determine requirements for mass immunization centers, and to obtain chemicals and aircraft as well as vaccine for vector and disease control.

FEMA Assistance: A Federal assistance program for food, water, and shelter may be requested through FEMA after a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been issued. The EOC/RRC can request a survey be made of local potable water supplies, help in storage, transport and distribution of food and water, as well as assistance for shelter operation.

STATE OF FLORIDA FAIRGROUNDS

Site Description: The facility has 301 acres of land and over 400,000 sf of covered space that can be used. The exceptional storage, staging, sheltering, and command and control capabilities provided will be used in both the evacuation and recovery phases.

Facilities:

Grounds: Sufficient hardstand parking is available at the Fairgrounds to adequately accommodate all vehicles and equipment identified for evacuation to the site. Adequate covered storage is available to house sensitive equipment items and vehicles evacuated to the site. Site Plan is Exhibit 1.

Buildings: During hurricane operations four specific buildings will be used to house evacuated personnel and equipment prior to the storm's landfall. Following storm passage, the site will be used for the County/Regional recovery operations. The buildings to be used include:

Entertainment Hall/Concert Hall: A 47,000 sf hall with a 45 ft. high ceiling that will provide adequate restroom/dressing room accommodations. Large exterior 16 ft. wide doors offer easy accessibility for large equipment items. Floor Plan is Exhibit 2.

Expo Hall: An 88,000 sf structure that has 45 ft high ceiling and large 16 ft wide entry doors to handle large equipment entry. Sufficient restroom facilities are available. Floor Plan is Exhibit 3.

Florida Living Center: A 44,000 sf hall with one small office. Restroom and dressing room facilities are available. The building has two large 16 ft wide doors to facilitate easy access for large equipment items. Floor Plan is Exhibit 4.

Special Events Center: A 40,000 sf clear span structure with a ceiling height of 25 ft. The building has large 16 ft wide roll up doors on three sides to permit easy drive through access for larger vehicles. Adequate restroom facilities are also available. A large mezzanine with office space is across the entire north end of the building. That mezzanine will house the operations center for the RRC. Floor Plan is Exhibit 5.

Utilities:

Water: Three potable wells are located on the property of the Fairgrounds. Sufficient potable water is available in the designated structures.

Communications: Cable (Telephone) facilities are more than adequate and provide flexibility to serve the four designated buildings and off-site locations. Although single line service is available in the designated structures, telephone instruments will

be provided by the EOC. Lines are underground and less vulnerable to storm damage or service disruption.

Electricity: Service provided to the designated buildings is more than adequate to meet the needs of the activities served. Electrical service is also underground and less vulnerable to storm damage or service disruption. Sufficient lighting/electrical service is available in all designated buildings. If power is interrupted to the Fairgrounds, the EOC will ensure that TEOO gives a high priority to restoration at that location. In addition, generators will be available from military units which have evacuated to the Fairgrounds.

Heating/Air Conditioning: Each building has a system to serve the needs of the designated occupants provided electrical service is not disrupted.

Restroom Facilities: Facilities are adequate in each building. Dressing and shower accommodations are also available in most of the buildings.

EVACUATION PHASE

Resources Evacuating to the Fairgrounds:

County Operations:

Road and Street Countywide Service Unit: Unit will displace personnel and designated equipment to the Fairgrounds upon EOC notification.

Personnel: Approximately 70 personnel will relocate with the unit's equipment to the site. During the storm, personnel will occupy Sector A (northwest corner) of the Entertainment Hall. See floor plan, Exhibit 2. Unit shall set up office and supply activities in that same location. Antenna can be installed outside the building after storm passage.

Equipment: Large equipment items and trucks not vulnerable to storm passage shall be parked outside in the northwest area on the grounds in the north half of the Truckmaster area (Site 5). See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment will be stored in the adjacent Expo Hall in Sector A (southwest corner). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3.

Material Storage: Stockpile dirt at Site 6, adjacent to the equipment parking areas. See Site Plan, Exhibit 1.

Search and Rescue:

Personnel: Upon EOC notification, the Sheriff's Office, as lead agency, shall notify appropriate teams to deploy personnel to the Fairgrounds. Approximately 52 personnel for the Search and Rescue, Aviation, and Marine units will initially be housed in the Special Events Center, Sector A (southeast corner). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Equipment: Equipment items and vehicles not vulnerable to storm damage will be parked outside in the northwest area on the grounds of the Truckmaster area (Site 7). See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment is to be stored in the Special Events Center in the same sector. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 5. The three helicopters and eight boats for the Search and Rescue Teams will also be stored in the same sector.

Mosquito Control:

Personnel: Upon EOC evacuation notice personnel shall displace with equipment to the Fairgrounds. Up to 21 personnel shall be housed in Sector D (south central) in the Entertainment Hall during the storm. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Equipment: Trucks/equipment shall be parked in the northwest RV park (Site 8) See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment shall be stored in Sector C (southeast corner) in the adjacent Expo Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3. Helicopters will be stored in Sector E (southeast corner) of the Entertainment Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Facilities Management:

Personnel: Staff displaces to the Fairgrounds upon Hillsborough County EOC notification with equipment. Personnel who elect to remain at the grounds shall be sheltered in Sector F (east central) of the Entertainment Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Equipment: All department vehicles shall be stored on the grounds of the northwest RV park (Site 9). See Site Plan, Exhibit 1.

County Recovery Center Operations Staff:

Personnel: Hillsborough County staff assigned to the RRC shall initially proceed to the Fairgrounds and set up the Operations Center for the RRC on the mezzanine in

the Special Events Center. During the storm the personnel shall be sheltered in Sector C, Florida Living Center, with the Red Cross staff. The headquarters element will proceed to set up communications with the EOC from the office located in Sector D (center). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4.

Military Organizations:

USMC Reserve (Capt Adams/Sgt Maj Santo 831-3086)

Personnel: Personnel who evacuate to the Fairgrounds will be sheltered in Sector G (center) in the Entertainment Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Equipment: Amphibious Assault Vehicles and trucks and equipment shall be stored on the paved area (Site 10), See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment shall be stored in the adjacent Expo Hall, Sector D (northeast corner). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3.

Coast Guard (Lt. Steve Metruck 228-2194)

Personnel: Personnel who evacuate to the Fairgrounds will be sheltered in Sector H (west central) in the Entertainment Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2.

Equipment: Boats and small vehicles shall be stored in the adjacent Expo Hall, Sector F (northwest corner). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3.

MacDill Air Force Base (Capt. DiGuglielmo 830-5495)

Personnel: Personnel evacuated from the base to the Fairgrounds will be sheltered in Sector A (northern half) of the Florida Living Center. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4.

Equipment: Vehicles shall be parked in the south portion of the Truckmaster area (Site 11) and the northwest RV park area (Site 12). See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment shall be stored in the Expo Hall, Sector E (north central). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3. Communication equipment can be kept in the personnel shelter in the Florida Living Center.

290th JCSS FANG (Maj Austin 830-3086)

Personnel: Personnel who evacuate to the Fairgrounds will be sheltered in Sector B (southeast portion) of the Florida Living Center. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4.

Equipment: Vehicles and large equipment items shall be parked in the southern RV park site (Site 13). See Site Plan, Exhibit 1. Sensitive equipment shall be stored in Sector B (northeast corner) in the Entertainment Hall (Exhibit 2).

Other Support Organizations:

American Red Cross:

Personnel: Personnel who man the RRC shall be sheltered in Sector C in the Florida Living Center until storm passage. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4. After the storm, personnel will move to the mezzanine in the Special Events Center and establish the Red Cross Operations Center for the RRC.

Vehicles: Vehicles brought to the grounds shall initially be sheltered in Sector B, (south central area) of the Expo Hall. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3.

Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center

Personnel: Staff who man the center shall initially be housed in Sector C (southwest corner) in the Florida Living Center with the Red Cross Staff until storm passage. Following the storm's passage, that same location shall be used for the Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center.

Vehicles: Vehicles are to be parked in the Rabbit and Poultry Barn (Site 14). See Floor Plan, Exhibit 1.

Other Counties:

Personnel: Personnel evacuating from Manatee, Pinellas and Pasco Counties to serve in the RRC will be sheltered initially in Sector C of the Florida Living Center until storm passage. Thereafter, they will occupy space in the Operations Center of the RRC on the mezzanine in the Special Events Center. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 5.

Vehicles: Vehicles are to be parked in Sector B, (south central area) of the Expo Hall with Red Cross vehicles. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 3.

Other Government or Personnel Agencies:

Personnel: The buildings selected for use during the evacuation and recovery phases of the hurricane disaster affecting the Region cannot be used as an evacuation site for other personnel without the approval of the

Hillsborough County's Director of Emergency Operations Center.

Vehicles/Equipment: Requirements to position other sensitive equipment items at the RRC site (vehicles, helicopters, etc.) must be cleared with the Emergency Operations Center Director before evacuating them to the site. There can be no unauthorized equipment infringement onto any of the predesignated ground sites identified in this plan without appropriate approval. Sector C in the Entertainment Hall has been set aside for special equipment needs not yet identified in this plan. See Exhibit 3.

Communications:

Implementation Plan: Immediately following the EOC's alert notification to plan for imminent evacuation, EOC shall contact GTE Communications (GTEC) and initiate the RRC's Communication Implementation Plan (Richard Barrett, Gov. Acct. Exec.).

Telephone Requirements: A total of 100 single line telephone instruments are to be provided by Hillsborough County to the Fairgrounds GTE Facility Maintainer, Douglas Ghiz, GTE Telephone Operations South are (247-2184) to install in accordance with this plan during the evacuation phase.

Telephone Numbers:

Pre-assign numbers for every element operating from the RRC consistent with the instrument installation plan outlined below have been designated. The numbers must be activated when the instruments are installed.

Establish two (1-800) telephone numbers that can be activated in the Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center (Florida Living Center) after an emergency occurs which will provide the public:

- Relief information pertaining to the recovery operations.
- Lists of available resources.

The telephone listings are provided at Exhibit 6.

Instrument Installation Plan by Building:

Entertainment Hall - 6 instruments: One instrument shall be installed in each Sector. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 2 for the occupant agency listed for use during

both the evacuation and recovery phases. These are to be single line instruments.

- Road & Street (Sector A)
- 290th JCSS FANG (Sector B)
- Mosquito Control (Sector D)
- Facilities Management (Sector F)
- USMC Reserve (Sector G)
- U.S. Coast Guard (Sector H)
- Road & Street (Sector A)

Expo Hall - 2 instruments: The Hall will primarily be used for vehicles, equipment, and sensitive item storage during the storm's passage. Only minimal telephone instrument installation is required. One (1) on the north and one (1) on the south walls to permit occupants to contact other buildings. These instruments are a Priority No. 3 for phone installation.

Florida Living Center - 38 instruments:

- Prioritized Requirements:

Priority No. 1 Installation: As the primary personnel shelter, a total of twelve (12) instruments are needed to maintain contact with the EOC and between sheltered occupants and their respective organizations. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4. Instruments are to be set up with the following detail:

MacDill AFB: Install two (2) instruments in Sector A in the building's northeast corner.

290th JCSS: Install two (2) instruments in Sector B in the building's southeast corner.

ARC HQ: Install four (4) instruments in Sector A in the building's southeast corner.

RRC Operations HQ: Install four (4) instruments in Sector D's office (center building). Three (3) are to be dedicated to voice, on a rotary circuit programmed through GTE's switching station. One (1) is for FAX purposes.

Priority No. 2 Installation: Another twenty-seven (27) are to be installed to meet the recovery operational needs of the Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center. These plus the initial four (4) instruments are to be single line telephone lines set up as follows:

- Twenty-seven (27) dedicated to voice, on a rotary circuit programmed through GET's switching station.
- Two (2) dedicated Terminal Deaf and Dumb (TDD) lines on a rotary circuit programmed through GTE's switching station.
- One (1) dedicated for FAX purposes.

Special Events Center - 54 instruments:

Priority No. 1 Installation: Install a total of forty-six- (46) instruments on the mezzanine for use as the RRC's Operations Center. The instruments are to be installed as follows:

Red Cross Disaster Services: (Chuck Hagan 251-0921) will set up operations in the two other offices along the western half of the mezzanine. Twenty (20) instruments are to be installed as shown:

Eighteen (18) single line instruments dedicated to voice, on a rotary circuit programmed through the GTE switching station are to be installed in that office space.

- One (1) line dedicated for TDD purposes on a rotary circuit programmed through the GTE switching station.
- One (1) dedicated for FAX purposes.

Hillsborough County Operations: (Don Harwig 272-5769) install a total of eleven (11) instruments in the office adjacent (east) of the ARC's Disaster Services on the mezzanine as follows:

- Ten (10) single line instruments, on a rotary circuit programmed through GTE's switching station.

- One (1) dedicated line for FAX.

Other Regional Counties: Install fifteen (15) instruments for the staffs from Manatee, Pinellas, and Pasco Counties who will occupy the east end office on the mezzanine. Five (5) single line instruments per county with an independent rotary circuit through GTE's switching station.

Red Cross Distribution Center: A total of six (6) instruments for the main floor level of the building. Instruments shall be installed, two (2) along the north, west, and south exterior walls. Those telephones will be used to communicate between the Disaster Office and the floor personnel.

Sheriff's Office Search & Rescue Team: A total of two (2) single line instruments are to be installed at the southwest corner of the building. Those are Priority 1 instruments that must be operational before storm passage.

Intercom System: All four buildings are connected by a voice intercom system. That system should be checked out immediately. This back-up system will be available for contracting other building occupants, especially during the storm.

Radio Communications:

290th JCSS FANG: Has the capability to install a SATCOM terminal at the RRC to maintain communications with the EOC and the Alternate EOC. That terminal will be installed in Sector C in the Florida Living Center and will provide a back-up radio and telephone communications network. The terminal will also be directly connected to the RRC Headquarters in the Special Events Center.

Auxiliary ARC Communications Center: will be set up in the northeast corner of the first floor of the Special Events Center to augment the radio communications net of the RRC/Red Cross Disaster Service activities. An alternate location shall be Sector C of the Florida Living Center with the Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center.

Furniture Requirements: Fairgrounds personnel will assist the RRC set up by delivering 110 folding tables and 360 folding chairs and ancillary equipment to the four buildings identified for use during both the evacuation and recovery phases. The following items need to be delivered in the amount listed to the respective building:

Entertainment Hall:

- 12 eight foot long folding tables.
- 36 folding chairs.

Expo Hall:

- 6 eight foot long folding tables.
- 18 folding chairs.

Florida Living Center:

Sector A:

- 10 eight foot long folding tables.
- 40 folding chairs.

Sector B:

- 10 eight foot long folding tables.
- 40 folding chairs.

Sector C:

- 20 eight foot long folding tables.
- 66 folding chairs.

Sector D:

- 8 eight foot long folding tables.
- 24 folding chairs.

Special Events Center:

Mezzanine: The following items need to be delivered to the mezzanine level for use by the RRC and the Red Cross Disaster Services.

- 36 eight foot long folding tables.
- 72 folding chairs.

Main Floor: The following furniture items need to be delivered to the main floor level:

- 8 eight foot long folding tables.
- 16 folding chairs.

Equipment Requirements: Fairground personnel will need to deliver all operational forklift equipment to the main floor of the Special Events Center to augment the service capability loading and off-loading critical disaster equipment and supplies.

Refueling Facilities: Fleet Management shall be responsible to locate fuel dispensing tanker trailers adjacent to the main fairground artery to Martin Luther King Boulevard. The trailers should be located near Site 15 along the egress route. Incoming trucks needing fuel should refuel when entering the fairgrounds on an emergency basis only. Tankers should provide both diesel and gasoline.

RECOVERY PHASE:

Recovery Operations: Upon storm passage, county units assigned to search, rescue, debris cleaning or damage assessment come under EOC's operational control. Military units, if approved by higher authority, will assist in recovery operations. Units evaluate and report damaged equipment and its impact on assigned tasks. Upon EOC's clearance, units shall displace from the fairgrounds and follow their designated task assignments. If Vandenberg Airport facilities for the Sheriff's Aviation Detachment are damaged, helicopter operations will be initiated from Site 17, Exhibit 1. Aviation refueling will take place from the same site.

Regional Recovery Center Activation:

Displacement Phase: Following storm passage the Command Groups of the RRC and ARC's Disaster Services shall relocate from the Florida Living Center to the Mezzanine in the Special Events Center.

Operational Phase:

Recovery Center Headquarters:

Location: The Operations Center will be located on the mezzanine adjacent to the ARC's Disaster Services. Telephones installed during the evacuation phase shall be tested and service activated for immediate use.

Staffing:

- Director: Don Harwig (272-5769)
- Coordinating Assistants:
 - Ralph Colaianne (272-5770)
 - Jeff Miller (272-5710)
 - Bert Folce (272-5920)
- Staff Representation:
 - Member, Purchasing & Contracts
 - Member, Planning and Zoning
 - Member, Telecommunications
 - Member, Road & Street

- Member, Fire Department
- Member, Public Utilities
- Member, Public Information
- Member, Sheriff's Office
- Member, 290th JCSS (FANG)
- Member, MacDill AFB
- Member, Countywide Services Team
- Member, Fleet Management
- Member, Army National Guard
- Member, Army Reserve

- Other County Representation:

- Manatee County (10)
- Pasco County (10)
- Pinellas County (10)

- Responsibilities:

Coordinate Assistance: The staff, composed of Hillsborough County's personnel and the three other county representatives, shall respond to their respective EOC's request for aid by:

- Coordinating the receipt of the aid through the appropriate state or federal agencies located at the RRC.
- Forwarding relief requirements to specific agencies housed within or in contact with the RRC.
- Scheduling deliveries into the affected areas from either the RRC or other staging areas.
- Taking appropriate action to enhance the quality of the service provided.
- Maximizing effective use of all available capabilities by efficient use of all resources.

Staging Operations: Coordinate the logistic support necessary to support a major effort by:

- Soliciting, inventorying, and allocating available relief and recovery resources.
- Providing temporary storage and staging areas for disaster relief supplies not provided through the ARC's emergency relief effort.

— Coordinate deliveries to other staging areas.

Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) Support: Identify specific regional requirements for emergency building supplies provided through VOAD groups. Assist the ARC in the staging effort of those supplies during the long-term recovery phase.

Schools: Assist the ARC in staging the resupply effort of food and supplies to County schools remaining open as shelters.

Communications: Provide back-up radio telephone communications to assist in event of disruption or congestion of existing service.

New Requirements: Address specific areas that are not covered by this plan and forward requests for specific assistance to the agency best able to render the needed help.

Non-Affected Areas: Provide the essential direction and control of resources in the non-affected areas, referring issues to the appropriate agencies for action.

Red Cross Disaster Service Operations:

Location: Occupies eastern two offices on the Special Events Center's mezzanine. Telephone system had been installed during the evacuation phase. Tables and chairs were off-loaded on that floor for operational use when activated. Primary warehousing and staging shall be handled through the main floor of the same building. Should that facility become overtaxed, auxiliary staging and warehousing facilities are on the grounds. The Expo Hall should be the first used and the Entertainment Hall next.

Responsibilities:

Resupply Operations: Manages the resupply operations in coordination with the RRC for the Red Cross disaster relief supplies into the needed county area. The supply effort is to be coordinated with the SERT and DFO activities when they become operational.

Staging Operations: Manages the staging area for ARC Disaster Emergency Relief vehicles, vans, and

trucks. The estimated 75 vehicle force shall be staged through the fairgrounds. Loading and off-loading operations shall be done in the Special Events Center (SEC). The vehicle holding area shall be Site 16, South RV parking area, near the SEC. Stage emergency building supplies during long-term recovery phase.

Storage Operations: Manages an on-site warehousing operation to store relief supplies consisting of cots, blankets, comfort kits, clean-up kits, food, and water.

Post-Hurricane Sheltering: In coordination with Regional County EOCs and the RRC Operations Center, assists in providing displaced victims emergency shelters for long duration stay.

Mass Care Operations: Coordinates all offering of corporate donations related to shelter, feeding, and distribution of relief supplies.

Back-Up EOC Site: Acts as an alternate EOC site for Red Cross Relief Operations.

Communications Center: Acts as the Auxiliary Red Cross communications center for telephone and radio.

Community Referral & Volunteer Clearance Center:

Location: Florida Living Center, in the southwest portion of Sector C.

Staffing: The Volunteer Center of Hillsborough County will be responsible for the staffing of this Center during the recovery period following a disaster.

Responsibility: Utilizing the thirty telephone instruments installed during the evacuation, the staff shall implement the Community "Hot Line" Referral Service. It will process all incoming telephone calls from individuals, businesses, organizations, and other interested groups wishing to either donate funds or goods and services or volunteer their time.

Duties: The staff coordinates actions taken with the Director, Red Cross Disaster Services, in accordance with the Center's SOP. Specific details of the process used by this activity are found in Annex L.

Military: Units will provide back-up radio telephone communications support to the EOC and the RRC if approved by higher authority. Military personnel not relocated from the grounds after storm passage shall be used to supplement the relief operations staff and labor pool needed when staging relief supplies.

GAR Operations: State designated personnel may occupy the vacated RRC Headquarters and make use of the available telephone system. A total of four (4) single line instruments are available to meet the service requirements of either the GAR activity or DFO after it becomes operational. Additional communications support can be provided through the RRC Operations Center.

DFO Operations: Federal designated personnel may integrate with the GAR staff into the same space. Additional telephone units can be installed to meet the expanded needs of the combined staffing of the DFO. More space for the federal operation can be obtained in Sector C. See Floor Plan, Exhibit 4.

DURATION OF OPERATION:

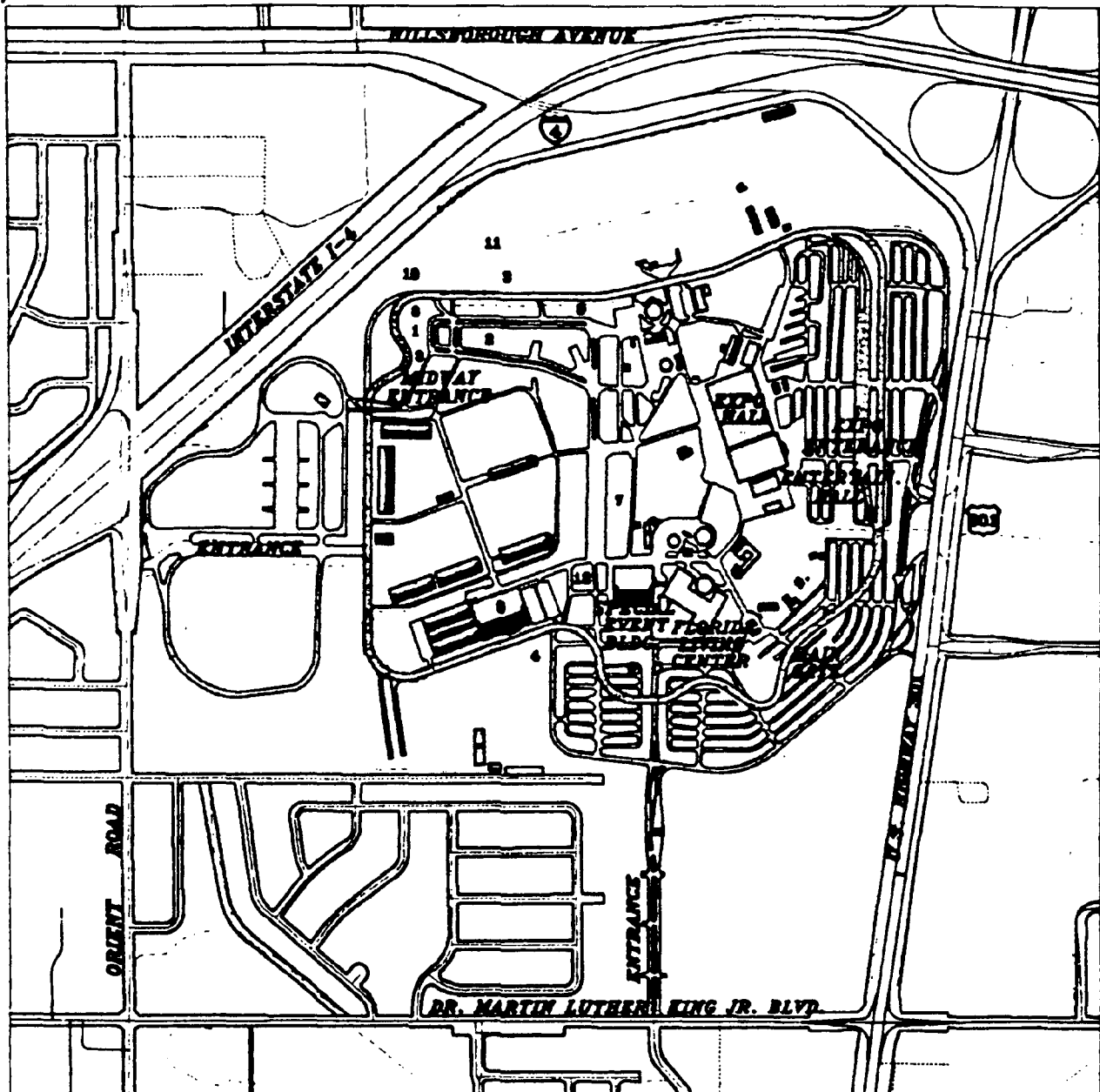
Hours of operation: Center needs to be operated 24 hours a day for at least the first 7-10 days, then can be dropped to 8 a.m. - 9 p.m., 7 days a week, for the next 2 - 3 months.

Closure of the RRC Operations: Direction to close down the operation shall be initiated by the Federal DFO and in conjunction with decisions by the respective County EOCs.

ATTACHMENTS - EXHIBITS:

- Exhibit 1 - Site Plan
- Exhibit 2 - Entertainment Hall
- Exhibit 3 - Expo Hall
- Exhibit 4 - Florida Living Center
- Exhibit 5 - Special Events Center
- Exhibit 6 - Telephone Listings
- Exhibit 7 - Mezzanine Layout
- Exhibit 8 - Parking, Truck and Heavy Equipment Routes

**STATE FAIR GROUNDS
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM**



FAIRGROUND PARKING

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. SEARCH/RESCUE PARKING | 7. STAGING/HOLDING AREA |
| 2. USMC RESERVE PARKING | 8. ROAD & STREET PARKING |
| 3. MACDILL AFB PARKING | 9. RD & ST STOCKPILE |
| 4. 290TH JCSS PARKING | 10. MOSQUITO CONTROL PARKING |
| 5. SURPLUS PARKING | 11. FACILITIES MGMT PARKING |
| 6. REFUELING SITE | 12. HELICOPTER PAD |

EXHIBIT 1

ENTERTAINMENT HALL

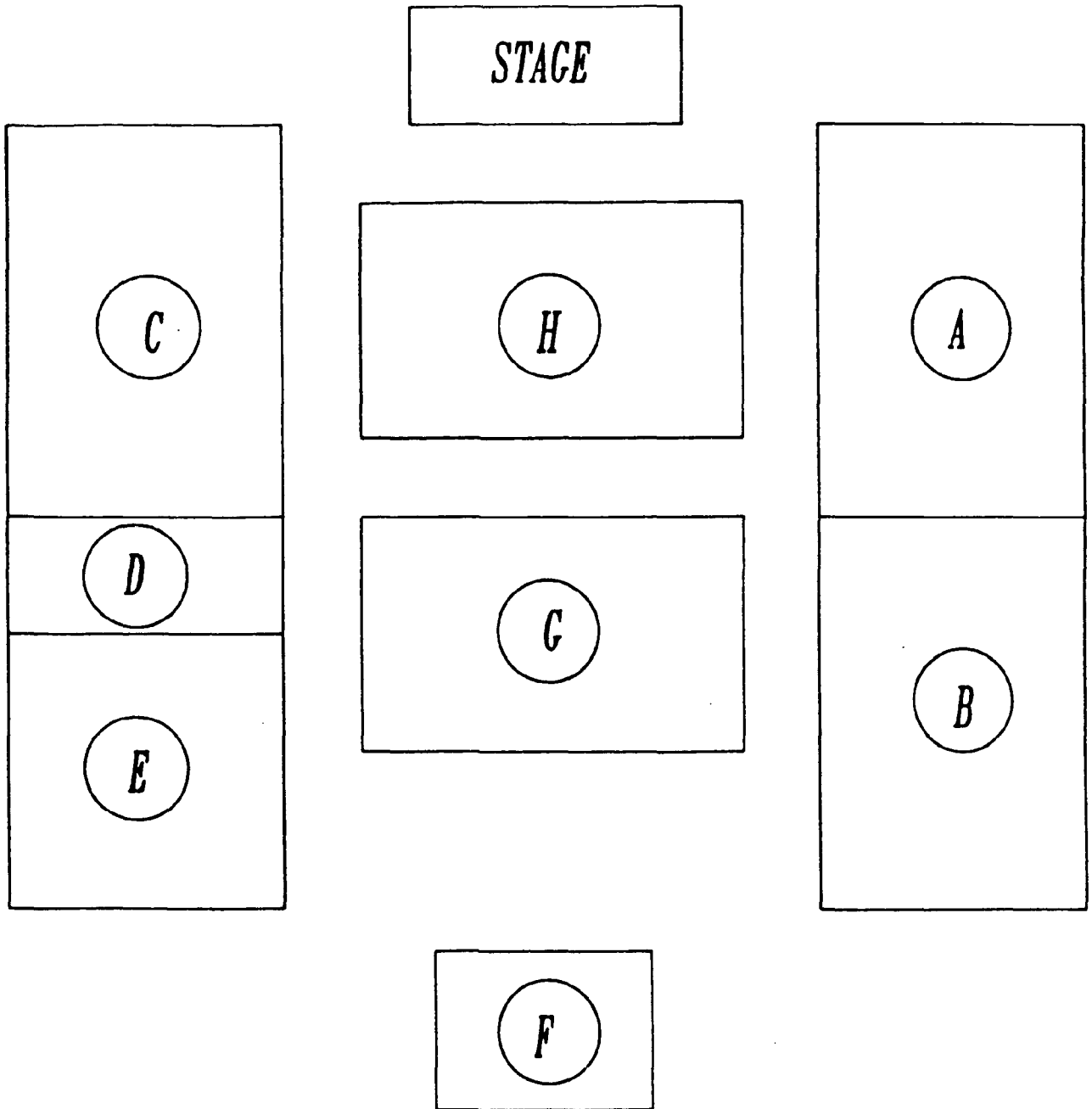
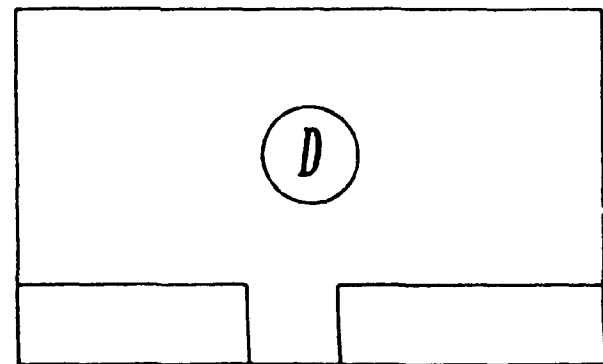
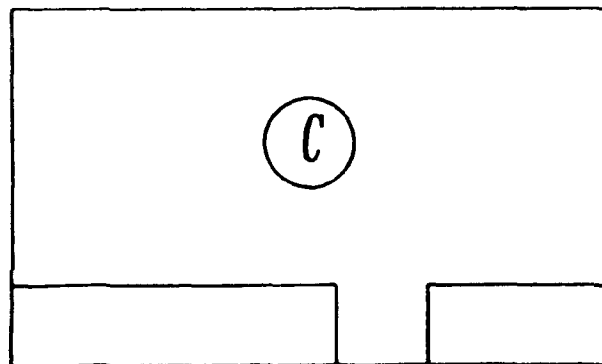
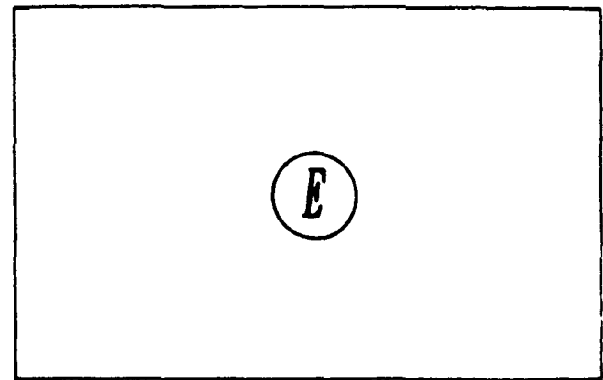
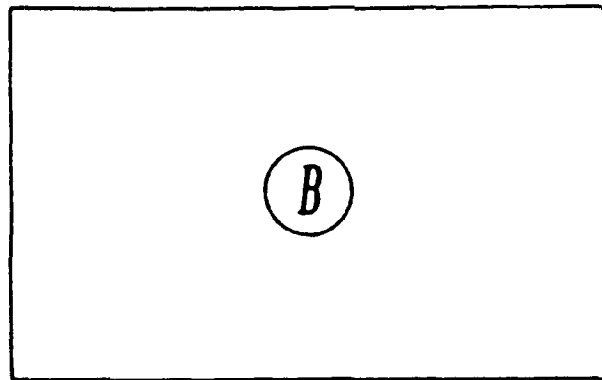
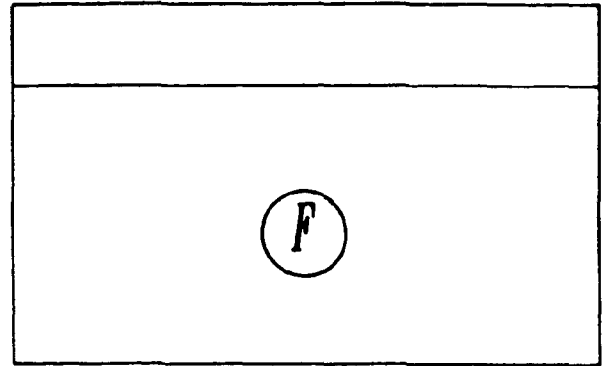
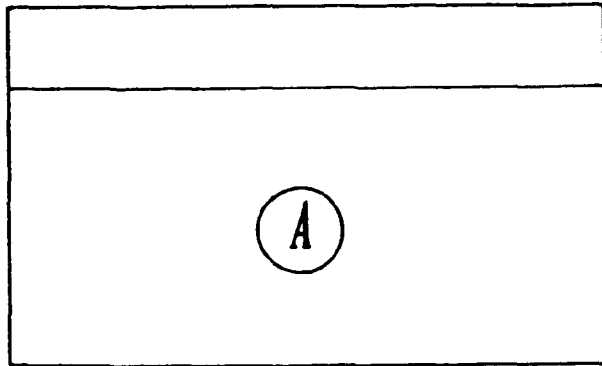
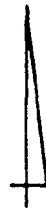


EXHIBIT 2

EXPO HALL

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FLORIDA LIVING CENTER

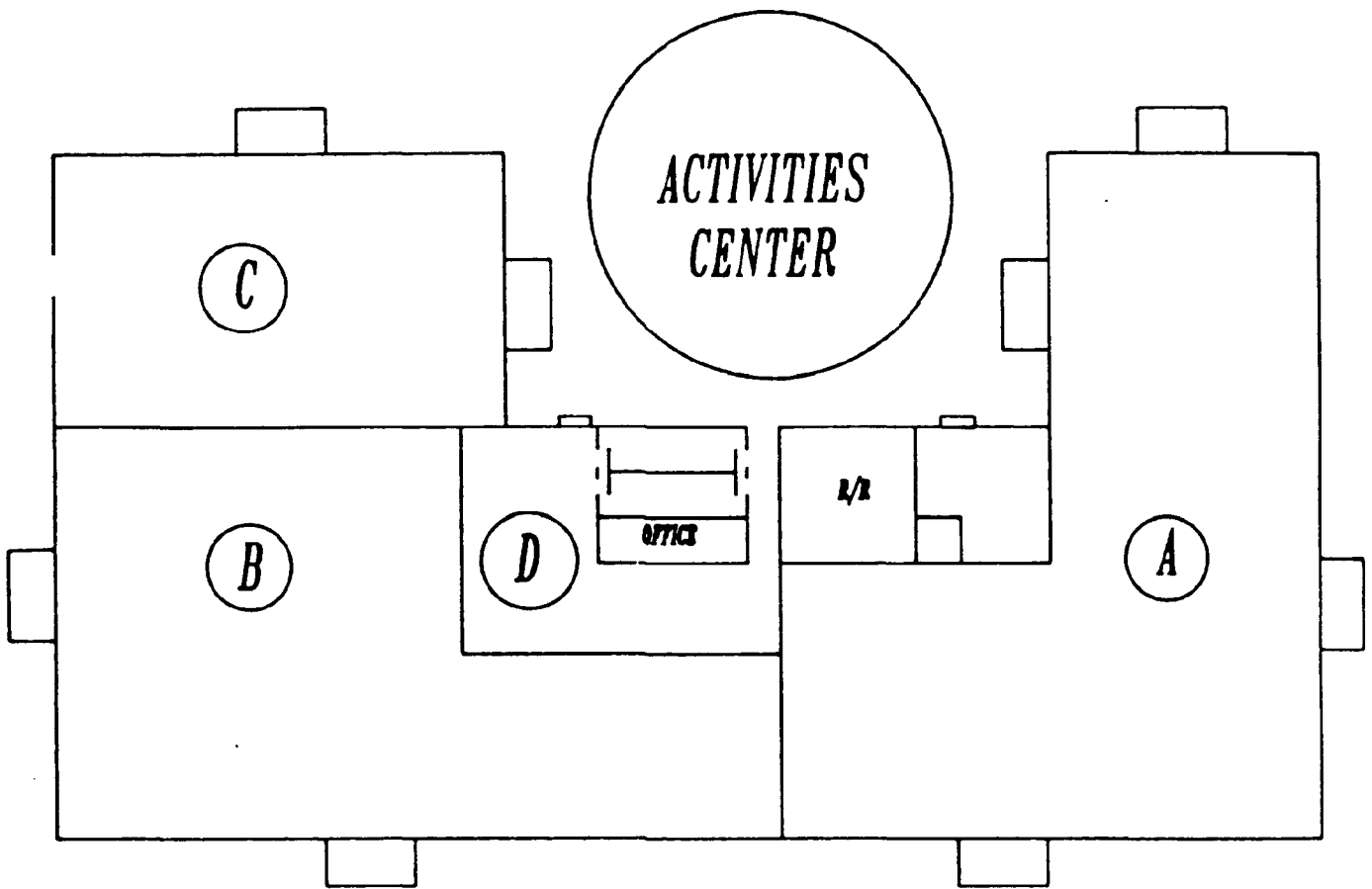


EXHIBIT 4

SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER



*NORTH
ENTRANCE*

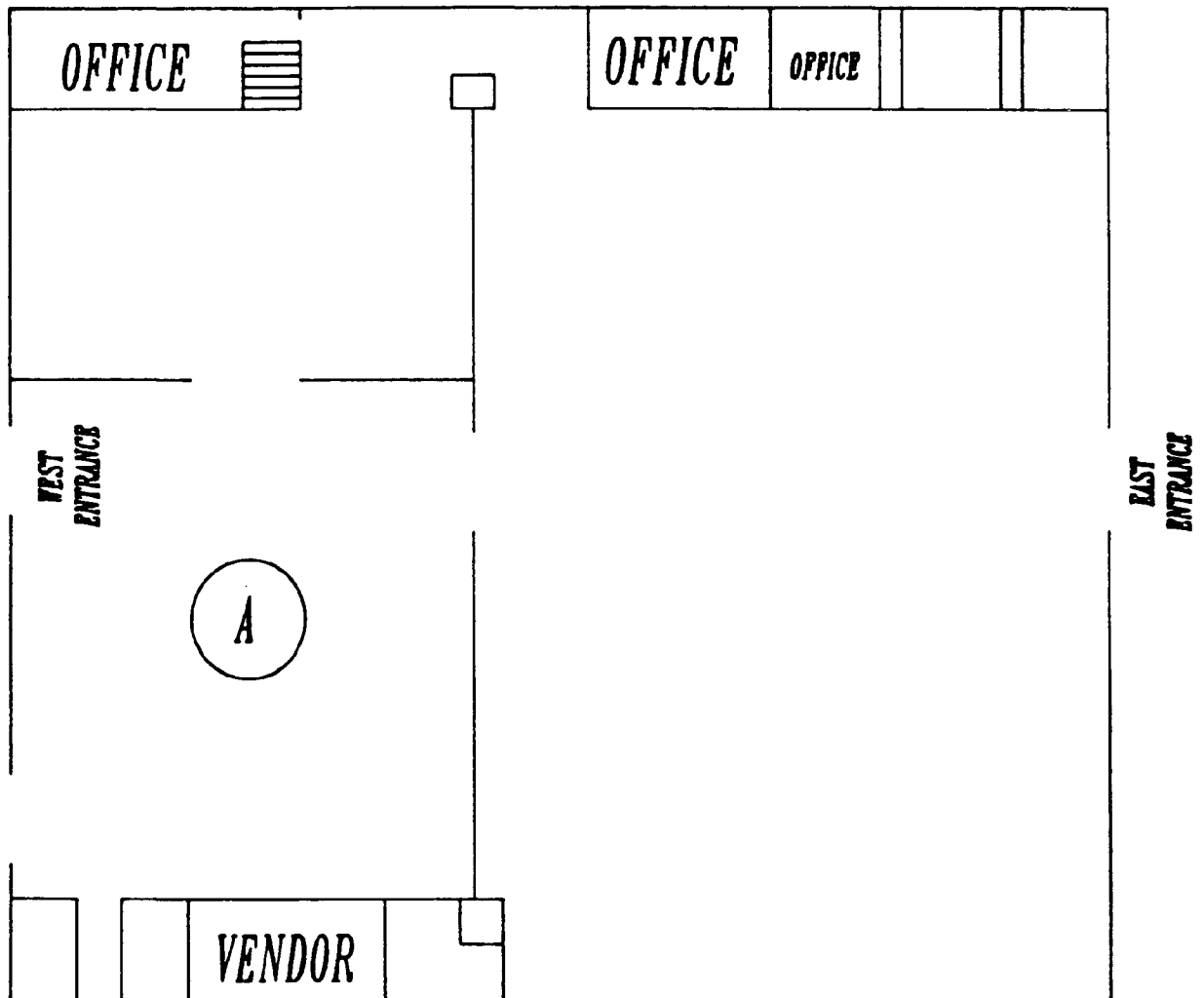


EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 6

REGIONAL RECOVERY CENTER TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

ENTERTAINMENT HALL

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No./Type Phone</u>	<u>Telephone Numbers</u>
Road & Street	Single Line - 1	
Search & Rescue Team	Single Line - 1	
Mosquito Control	Single Line - 1	
Facilities Management	Single Line - 1	
4th Assault Amphib Bn (USMC Reserve)	Single Line - 1	
Marine Safety Office (U.S. Coast Guard)	Single Line - 1	

EXPO HALL

<u>Location</u>	<u>No./Type Phone</u>	<u>Telephone Numbers</u>
North Wall	Single Line - 1	
South Wall	Single Line - 1	

FLORIDA LIVING CENTER

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No./Type Phone</u>	<u>Telephone Numbers</u>
MacDill AFB Cmd Grp	Rotary Line - 2	
290th JCSS (FANG)	Rotary Line - 2	
American Red Cross (Evacuation Phase)	Rotary Line - 4	
Regional Recovery Cen (Evacuation Phase)	Rotary Line - 3 FAX Line - 1	
Community Referral & Volunteer Center	Rotary Line - 1 Rotary Line - 13 Rotary Line - 13 TDD Line - 2 FAX Line - 1	1-800- 1-800-

Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Recovery Planning Project

VOL. 1 HURRICANE RECOVERY GUIDE

